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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. X of 1865.

An Act to amend and define the Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and define the rules of law applicable to Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Succession Act, 1865."

This Act to constitute the law of British India in cases of Intestate or Testamentary Succession. 2. Except as provided by this Act, or by any other law for the time being in force, the rules herein contained shall constitute the law of British India applicable to all cases of Intestate or Testamentary Succession.

Interpretation Clause. 3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Number." "Gender." Words importing the singular number include the plural; words importing the plural number include the singular; and words importing the male sex include females.

"Person." "Person" includes any Company or Association, or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Year." "Month." "Year" and "month" respectively mean a year and month reckoned according to the British Calendar.

"Immoveable property." "Immoveable property" includes land, incorporeal tenements and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth.

"Moveable property." "Moveable property" means property of every description except immoveable property.

"Province." "Province" includes any Division of British India having a Court of the last resort.

"British India." "British India" means the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, other than the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"District Judge." "District Judge" means the Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

"Minor." "Minority." "Minor" means any person who shall not have completed the age of eighteen years, and "minority" means the status of such person.

"Will." "Will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property which he desires to be carried into effect after his death.

"Codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a Will, and explaining, altering, or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the Will.

"Codicil."

"Probate" means the copy of a Will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator.

"Probate."

"Executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last Will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided.

"Executor."

"Administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor.

"Administrator."

And, in every part of British India to which this Act shall extend, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part; and "High Court" shall mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal therein.

"Local Government."

"High Court."

4. No person shall, by marriage, acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property which he or she could have done if unmarried.

Interests and powers not acquired nor lost by marriage.

Part II.

Of Domicile.

5. Succession to the immoveable property in British India of a person deceased is regulated by the law of British India wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. Succession to the moveable property of a person deceased is regulated by the law of the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death.

Law regulating succession to a deceased person's immoveable and moveable property, respectively.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, having his domicile in British India, dies in France, leaving moveable property in France, property in England, and property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the whole is regulated by the law of British India.

(*b*) A, an Englishman, having his domicile in France, dies in British India, and leaves property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the moveable property is regulated by the rules which govern in France the succession to the moveable property of an Englishman dying domiciled in France, and the succession to the immoveable property is regulated by the law of British India.

6. A person can only have one domicile for the purpose of succession to his moveable property.

One domicile only affects succession to moveables.

7. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his father was domiciled; or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

Domicile of origin of person of legitimate birth.

Illustration.

At the time of the birth of A his father was domiciled in England. A's domicile of origin is in England, whatever may be the country in which he was born.

8. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his mother was domiciled.

Domicile of origin of illegitimate child.

9. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired.

Continuance of domicile of origin.

10. A man acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

Acquisition of new domicile.

Explanation.—A man is not to be considered as having taken up his fixed habitation in British India merely by reason of his residing there in Her Majesty's Civil or Military Service, or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, whose domicile of origin is in England proceeds to British India, where he settles as a Barrister or a Merchant, intending to reside there during the remainder of his life. His domicile is now in British India.

(*b*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to Austria and enters the Austrian service, intending to remain in that service. A has acquired a domicile in Austria.

(*c*) A, whose domicile of origin is in France, comes to reside in British India under an engagement with the British Indian Government for a certain number of years. It is his intention to return to France at the end of that period. He does not acquire a domicile in British India.

(*d*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to reside in British India for the purpose of winding up the affairs of a partnership which has been dissolved, and with the intention of returning to England as soon as that purpose is accomplished. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in British India however long the residence may last.

(*e*) A having gone to reside in British India under the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding illustration, afterwards alters his intention and takes up his fixed habitation in British India. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

(*f*) A, whose domicile is in the French Settlement of Chandernagore, is compelled by political events to take refuge in Calcutta, and resides in Calcutta for many years in the hope of such political changes as may enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in British India.

(*g*) A, having come to Calcutta under the circumstances stated in the last preceding illustration, continues to reside there after such political changes have occurred as would enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore, and he intends that his residence in Calcutta shall be permanent. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

Special mode of acquiring domicile in British India.

11. Any person may acquire a domicile in British India by making and depositing in some Office in British India (to be fixed by the Local Government) a declaration in writing under his hand of his desire to acquire such domicile, provided that he shall have been resident in British India for one year immediately preceding the time of his making such declaration.

Domicile not acquired by residence in a country merely as the representative of a foreign Government, or by residence with him as part of his family or as a servant.

12. A person who is appointed by the Government of one country to be its ambassador, consul, or other representative in another country does not acquire a domicile in the latter country by reason only of residing there in pursuance of his appointment; nor does any other person acquire such domicile by reason only of residing with him as part of his family or as a servant.

Continuance of new domicile.

13. A new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed, or another has been acquired.

Minor's domicile.

14. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derived his domicile of origin.

Exception.—The domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of Her Majesty, or has set up, with the consent of the parent, in any distinct business.

Domicile acquired by a woman on marriage.

15. By marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband if she had not the same domicile before.

Wife's domicile during marriage.

16. The wife's domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband.

Exception.—The wife's domicile no longer follows that of her husband if they be separated by the sentence of a competent Court, or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation.

Except in cases stated, cannot acquire a domicile.

17. Except in the cases above provided for, a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile.

Wife's acquisition of domicile.

An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

Succession to a person's moveable property in India in absence of proof of his domicile elsewhere.

If a man dies leaving moveable property in British India, in the absence of proof of any domicile elsewhere succession to the property is regulated by the law of British India.

Part III.

Of Consanguinity.

Kindred or consanguinity.

20. Kindred or consanguinity is the connexion or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

Lineal consanguinity.

21. Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons, one of whom is descended in a direct line from the other as between a man and his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and so upwards in the direct ascending line; or between a man, his son, grandson, great-grandson, and so downwards in the direct descending line. Every generation constitutes a degree either ascending or descending. A man's father is related to him in the first degree, and so likewise is his son; his grandfather and grandson in the second degree; his great-grandfather and great-grandson in the third.

Collateral consanguinity.

22. Collateral consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons who are descended from the same stock or ancestor, but neither of whom is descended in a direct line from the other. For the purpose of ascertaining in what degree of kindred any collateral relative stands to a person deceased, it is proper to reckon upwards from the person deceased to the common stock, and then downwards to the collateral relative, allowing a degree for each person, both ascending and descending.

Persons held for purpose of succession to be similarly related to the deceased.

23. For the purpose of succession there is no distinction between those who are related to a person deceased through his father and those who are related to him through his mother; nor between those who are related to him by the full blood and those who are related to him by the half blood; nor between those who were actually born in his lifetime and those who, at the date of his death, were only conceived in the womb, but who have been subsequently born alive.

Mode of computing degrees of kindred.

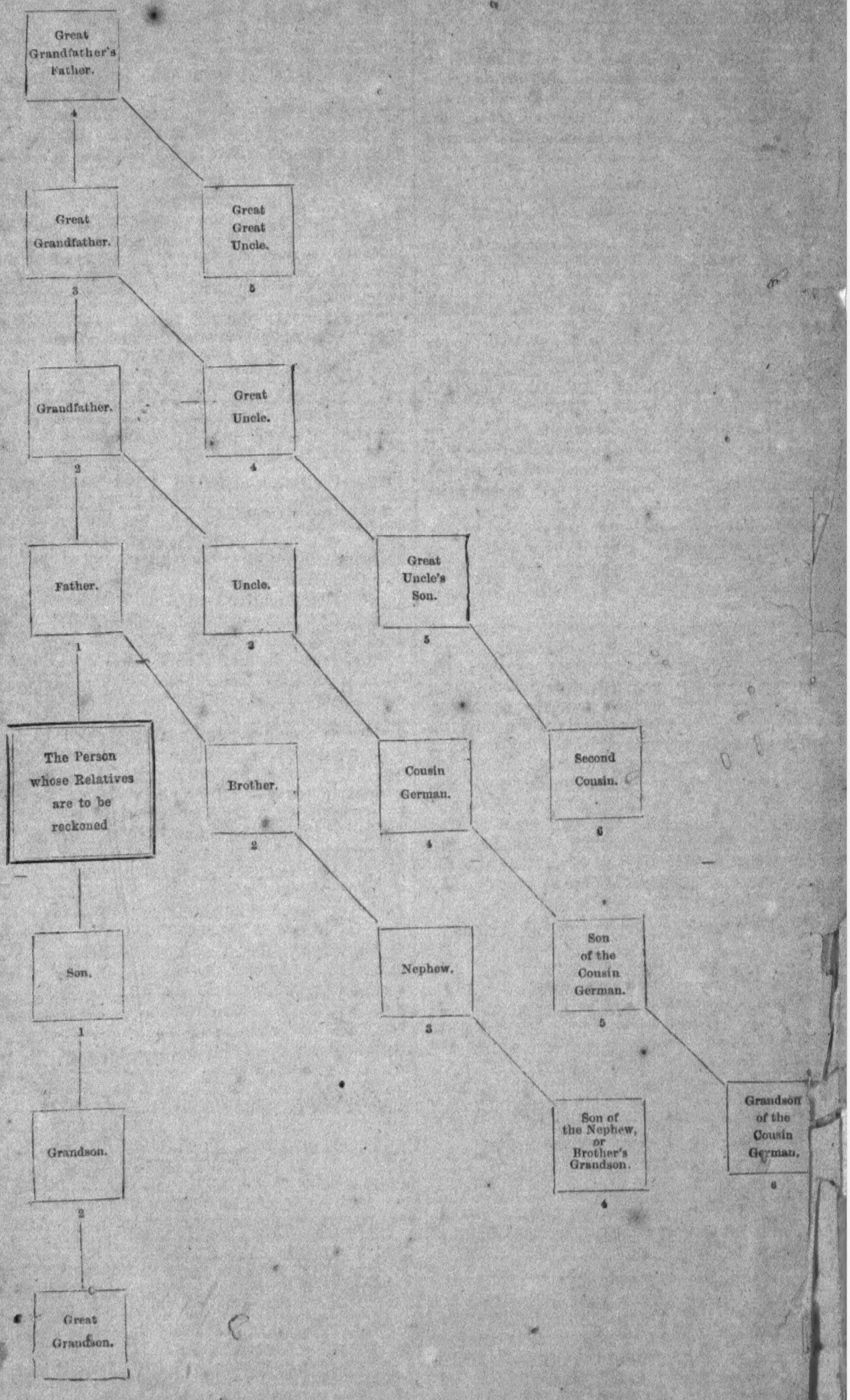
24. In the annexed table of kindred the degrees are computed as far as the sixth, and are marked by numeral figures.

The person whose relatives are to be reckoned, and his cousin-german or first cousin are, as shewn in the table, related in the fourth degree, there being one degree of ascent to the father, and another to the common ancestor, the grandfather, and from him one of descent to the uncle and another to the cousin-german, making in all four degrees.

A grandson of the brother and a son of the uncle, *i. e.* a great nephew and a cousin-german, are in equal degree, being each four degrees removed.

A grandson of a cousin-german is in the same degree as the grandson of a great uncle, for they are both in the sixth degree of kindred.

TABLE OF CONSANGUINITY.



Part IV.

Of Intestacy.

25. A man is considered to die intestate in respect of all property of which he has not made a testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

As to what property a deceased person is considered to have died intestate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has left no Will. He has died intestate in respect of the whole of his property.

(*b*) A has left a Will whereby he has appointed B his executor; but the Will contains no other provisions. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(*c*) A has bequeathed his whole property for an illegal purpose. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(*d*) A has bequeathed 1,000*l* to B, and 1000*l* to the eldest son of C, and has made no other bequest, and has died leaving the sum of 2,000*l* and no other property. C died before A without having ever had a son. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of 1,000*l*.

26. Such property devolves upon the wife or husband, or upon those who are of the kindred of the deceased, in the order and according to the rules herein prescribed.

Devolution of such property.

Explanation.—The widow is not entitled to the provision hereby made for her if, by a valid contract made before her marriage, she has been excluded from her distributive share of her husband's estate.

27. Where the intestate has left a widow, if he has also left any lineal descendants, one-third of his property shall belong to his widow, and the remaining two-thirds shall go to his lineal descendants according to the rules herein contained. If he has left no lineal descendant, but has left persons who are of kindred to him, one-half of his property shall belong to his widow, and the other half shall go to those who are of kindred to him in the order and according to the rules herein contained If he has left none who are of kindred to him, the whole of his property shall belong to his widow.

Where the intestate has left a widow and lineal descendants, or a widow and kindred only, or a widow and no kindred.

28. Where the intestate has left no widow, his property shall go to his lineal descendants or to those who are of kindred to him, not being lineal descendants, according to the rules herein contained; and if he has left none who are of kindred to him, it shall go to the Crown.

Where the intestate has left no widow, and where he has left no kindred.

Part V.

Of the Distribution of an Intestate's Property.

(*a.*) *Where he has left lineal descendants.*

29. The rules for the distribution of the intestate's property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) amongst his lineal descendants are as follows:—

Rules of distribution.

30. Where the intestate has left surviving him a child or children, but no more remote lineal descendant through a deceased child, the property shall belong to his surviving child, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving children.

Where the intestate has left a child or children only.

31. Where the intestate has not left surviving him any child, but has left a grandchild or grandchildren, and no more remote descendant through a deceased grandchild, the property shall belong to his surviving grandchild, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving grandchildren.

Where the intestate has left no child, but a grandchild or grandchildren

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has three children and no more, John, Mary, and Henry. They all die before the father, John leaving two children, Mary three, and Henry four. Afterwards A dies intestate, leaving those nine grandchildren and no descendant of any deceased grandchild. Each of his grandchildren shall have one-ninth.

(*b*) But if Henry has died leaving no child, then the whole is equally divided between the intestate's five grandchildren, the children of John and Mary.

(*c*) A has two children and no more, John and Mary. John dies before his father, leaving his wife pregnant. Then A dies, leaving Mary surviving him, and in due time a child of John is born. A's property is to be equally divided between Mary and such posthumous child.

32. In like manner the property shall go to the surviving lineal descendants who are nearest in degree to the intestate, where they are all in the degree of great-grandchildren to him, or are all in a more remote degree.

Where the intestate has left only great-grandchildren or lineal descendants in a remoter degree.

33. If the intestate has left lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the lineal descendants of the intestate who either stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, or, having been of the like degree of kindred to him, died before him, leaving lineal descendants who survived him; and one of such shares shall be allotted to each of the lineal descendants who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at his decease; and one of such shares shall be allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants; and the share allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants shall belong to his surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants, as the case may be, such surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants always taking the share which his or their parent or parents would have been entitled to respectively if such parent or parents had survived the intestate.

Where the intestate leaves lineal descendants not all in the same degree of kindred to him, and those through whom the more remote descend are dead

Illustrations.

(*a*) A had three children, John, Mary, and Henry; John died, leaving four children, and Mary died, leaving one, and Henry alone survived the father. On the death of A intestate, one-third is allotted to Henry, one-third to John's four children, and the remaining third to Mary's one child.

(*b*) A left no child, but left eight grandchildren and two children of a deceased grandchild. The property is divided into nine parts, one of which is allotted to each grandchild, and the remaining one-ninth is equally divided between the two great-grandchildren.

(*c*) A has three children, John, Mary, and Henry. John dies leaving four children, and one of John's children dies leaving two children. Mary dies leaving one child. A afterwards dies intestate. One-third of his property is allotted to Henry; one-third to Mary's child; and one-third is divided into four parts, one of which is allotted to each of John's three surviving children, and the remaining part is equally divided between John's two grandchildren.

(b) Where the Intestate has left no lineal descendants

34. Where an intestate has left no lineal descendants, the rules for the distribution of his property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) are as follows :—

Rules of distribution where the intestate has left no lineal descendants.

35. If the intestate's father be living, he shall succeed to the property.

Where intestate's father is living.

36. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and there are also brothers or sisters of the intestate living, and there is no child living of any deceased brother or sister, the mother and each living brother or sister shall succeed to the property in equal shares.

Where intestate's father is dead, but his mother, brothers, and sisters are living.

Illustration.

A dies intestate, survived by his mother and two brothers of the full blood, John and Henry, and a sister Mary, who is the daughter of his mother, but not of his father. The mother takes one-fourth, each brother takes one-fourth, and Mary, the sister of half blood, takes one-fourth.

37. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and if any brother or sister, and the child or children of any brother or sister who may have died in the intestate's life-time are also living, then the mother and each living brother or sister, and the living child or children of each deceased brother or sister, shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the shares which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate's father is dead, and his mother, a brother or sister, and children of any deceased brother or sister are living.

Illustration.

A, the intestate, leaves his mother, his brothers John and Henry, and also one child of a deceased sister Mary, and two children of George, a deceased brother of the half blood, who was the son of his father but not of his mother. The mother takes one-fifth, John and Henry each take one-fifth, the child of Mary takes one-fifth, and the two children of George divide the remaining one-fifth equally between them.

38. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and the brothers and sisters are all dead, but all or any of them have left children who survived the intestate, the mother and the child or children of each deceased brother or sister shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the share which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate's father is dead and his mother and the children of any deceased brother or sister are living.

Illustration.

A, the intestate, leaves no brother or sister, but leaves his mother and one child of a deceased sister Mary, and two children of a deceased brother George. The mother takes one-third, the child of Mary takes one-third, and the children of George divide the remaining one-third equally between them.

39. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and there is neither brother nor sister, nor child of any brother or sister of the intestate, the property shall belong to the mother.

Where intestate's father is dead, but his mother is living and there is no brother nor sister nor nephew.

40. Where the intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother, the property is divided equally between his brothers and sisters and the child or children of such of them as may have died before him, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the share which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother.

41. If the intestate left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother nor sister, his property shall be divided equally among those of his relatives who are in the nearest degree of kindred to him.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother nor sister.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the intestate, has left a grandfather and a grandmother, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. They, being in the second degree, will be entitled to the property in equal shares, exclusive of any uncle or aunt of the intestate, uncles and aunts being only in the third degree.

(*b*) A, the intestate, has left a great-grandfather or great-grandmother, and uncles and aunts, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(*c*) A, the intestate, left a great grandfather, an uncle, and a nephew, but no relative standing in a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(*d*) Ten children of one brother or sister of the intestate, and one child of another brother or sister of the intestate, constitute the class of relatives of the nearest degree of kindred to him. They shall each take one-eleventh of the property.

42. Where a distributive share in the property of a person who has died intestate shall be claimed by a child, or any descendant of a child of such person, no money or other property which the intestate may during his life have paid, given, or settled to or for the advancement of the child by whom or by whose descendant the claim is made, shall be taken into account in estimating such distributive share.

Children's advancements not to be brought into hotchpot.

Part VI.

Of the Effect of Marriage and Marriage Settlements on Property.

43. The husband surviving his wife has the same rights in respect of her property, if she die intestate, as the widow has in respect of her husband's property, if he die intestate.

Rights of widower and window respectively.

44. If a person whose domicile is not in British India marries in British India a person whose domicile is in British India, neither party acquires by the marriage any rights in respect of any property of the other party not comprised in a settlement made previous to the marriage which he or she would not acquire thereby if both where domiciled in British India at the time of the marriage.

No rights to property not comprised in an antenuptial settlement acquired by marriage between a person domiciled and a person not domiciled in British India.

45. The property of a minor may be settled in contemplation of marriage, provided the settlement be made by the minor with the approbation of the minor's father, or if he be dead or absent from British India, with the approbation of the High Court.

Settlement of minor's property in contemplation of marriage.

Part VII.

Of Wills and Codicils.

Persons capable of making Wills.

46. Every person of sound mind and not a minor may dispose of his property by Will.

Explanation 1.—A married woman may dispose by Will of any property which she could alienate by her own act during her life.

Explanation 2.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not thereby incapacitated for making a Will if they are able to know what they do by it.

Explanation 3.—One who is ordinarily insane may make a Will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation 4.—No person can make a Will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from drunkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause, that he does not know what he is doing.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favor it would be proper that he should make his Will. A cannot make a valid Will.

(*b*) A executes an instrument purporting to be his Will, but he does not understand the nature of the instrument nor the effect of its provisions. This instrument is not a valid Will.

(*c*) A being very feeble and debilitated, but capable of exercising a judgment as to the proper mode of disposing of his property, makes his Will. This is a valid Will.

Testamentary guardian.

47. A father, whatever his age may be, may by Will appoint a guardian or guardians for his child during minority.

Will obtained by fraud, coercion or importunity.

48. A Will or any part of a Will the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by such importunity as takes away the free agency of the testator, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A falsely and knowingly represents to the testator that the testator's only child is dead, or that he has done some undutiful act, and thereby induces the testator to make a Will in his, A's favor; such Will has been obtained by fraud and is invalid.

(*b*) A by fraud and deception prevails upon the testator to bequeath a legacy to him. The bequest is void.

(*c*) A, being a prisoner by lawful authority, makes his Will. The Will is not invalid by reason of the imprisonment.

(*d*) A threatens to shoot B. or to burn his house, or to cause him to be arrested on a criminal charge, unless he makes a bequest in favor of C. B in consequence makes a bequest in favor of C. The bequest is void, the making of it having been caused by coercion.

(*e*) A being of sufficient intellect, if undisturbed by the influence of others, to make a Will, yet being so much under the control of B. that he is not a free agent, makes a Will dictated by B. It appears that he would not have executed the Will but for fear of B. The Will is invalid.

(*f*) A being in so feeble a state of health as to be unable to resist importunity, is pressed by B. to make a Will of a certain purport, and does so merely to purchase peace, and in submission to B. The Will is invalid.

(*g*) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising his own judgment and volition, B uses urgent intercession and persuasion with him to induce him to make a Will of a certain purport. A, in consequence of the intercession and persuasion, but in the free exercise of his judgment and volition, makes his Will in the manner recommended by B. The Will is not rendered invalid by the intercession and persuasion of B.

(*h*) A with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him attention and flatters him, and thereby produces in him a capricious partiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes his Will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

Will may be revoked or altered.

49. A Will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by Will.

Part VIII.

Of the Execution of unprivileged Wills.

Execution of unprivileged Wills.

50. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, must execute his Will according to the following rules:—

First.—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the Will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second.—The signature or mark of the testator or the signature of the person signing for him shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a Will.

Third.—The Will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the Will, or have seen some other person sign the Will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses must sign the Will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Incorporation of papers by reference.

51. If a testator, in a Will or Codicil duly attested, refers to any other document than actually written, as expressing any part of his intentions, such document shall be considered as forming a part of the Will or Codicil in which it is referred to.

Part IX.

Of Privileged Wills.

Privileged Will.

52. Any soldier being employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has completed the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a Will made as is mentioned in the fifty-third Section. Such Wills are called privileged Wills.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the surgeon of a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition and can make a privileged Will.

(*b*) A is at sea in a merchant ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and being at sea can make a privileged Will.

(*c*) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged Will.

(*d*) A, a mariner of a ship in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore while she is lying in harbour. He is, in the sense of the words used in this clause, a mariner at sea and can make a privileged Will.

(*e*) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea and cannot make a privileged Will.

(*f*) A, a mariner serving on a Military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier and can make a privileged Will.

53. Privileged Wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth. The execution of them shall be governed by the following rules:—

Mode of making, and rules for executing privileged Wills.

First.—The Will may be written wholly by the testator with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed nor attested

Second.—It may be written wholly or in part by another person and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

Third.—If the instrument purporting to be a Will is written wholly or in part by another person, and is not signed by the testator, it shall be considered to be his Will, if it be shewn that it was written by the testator's directions, or that he recognized it as his Will. If it appear, on the face of the instrument, that the execution of it in the manner intended by him was not completed, the instrument shall not, by reason of that circumstance, be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

Fourth.—If the soldier or mariner shall have written instructions for the preparation of his Will, but shall have died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will.

Fifth.—If the soldier or mariner shall, in the presence of two witnesses, have given verbal instructions for the preparation of his Will, and they shall have been reduced into writing in his life-time, but he shall have died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.

Sixth.—Such soldier or mariner as aforesaid may make a Will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.

Seventh.—A Will made by word of mouth shall be null at the expiration of one month after the testator shall have ceased to be entitled to make a privileged Will.

Part X.

Of the Attestation, Revocation, Alteration, and Revival of Wills.

54. A Will shall not be considered as insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given, either by way of bequest or by way of appointment, to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband; but the bequest or appointment shall be void so far as concerns the persons so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

Effect of gift to attesting witness.

Explanation.—A legatee under a Will does not lose his legacy by attesting a Codicil which confirms the Will.

55. No person, by reason of interest in, or of his being an executor of, a Will is disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the Will or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

Witness not disqualified by interest or by being executor.

56. Every Will shall be revoked by the marriage of the maker, except a Will made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the property over which the power of appointment is exercised would not, in default of such appointment, pass to his or her executor, or administrator, or to the person entitled in case of intestacy.

Revocation of Will by testator's marriage.

Explanation.—Where a man is invested with power to determine in the disposition of property of which he is not the owner, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Power of appointment defined.

57. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than by marriage, or by another Will or Codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged Will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Revocation of unprivileged Will or Codicil.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has made an unprivileged Will; afterwards A makes another unprivileged Will which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(*b*) A has made an unprivileged Will. Afterwards A, being entitled to make a privileged Will, makes a privileged Will, which purports to revoke his unprivileged Will. This is a revocation.

58. No obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration made in any unprivileged Will after the execution thereof shall have any effect except so far as the words or meaning of the Will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the Will, save that the Will, as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin or on some other part of the Will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of, or opposite to, a memorandum referring to, such alteration, and written at the end of some other part of the Will.

Effect of obliteration, interlineation, or alteration in unprivileged Will.

59. A privileged Will or Codicil may be revoked by the testator by an unprivileged Will or Codicil or by any act expressing an intention to revoke it, and accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Revocation of privileged Will or Codicil.

Explanation.—In order to the revocation of a privileged Will or Codicil by an act accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, it is not necessary that the testator should, at the time of doing that act, be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged Will.

60. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a Codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and shewing an intention to revive the same; and when any Will or Codicil

Revival of unprivileged Will.

which shall be partly revoked, and afterwards wholly revoked, shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shewn by the Will or Codicil.

Extent of revival of Will or Codicil partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked.

PART XI.

Of the Construction of Wills.

61. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a Will, but only that the wording shall be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

Wording of Will.

62. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a Will, a Court must inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such Will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

Enquiries to determine questions as to object or subject of Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to his eldest son, or to his youngest grandchild, or to his cousin Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the Will applies.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject-matter of the bequest, that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called Black Acre.

(*c*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "the estate which he purchased of C." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

63. Where the words used in the Will to designate or describe a legatee, or a class of legatees, sufficiently shew what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect. A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Misnomer or misdescription of object.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son, whose name is William. William shall have the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, whose first son is named Thomas, and whose second son is named William. Thomas shall have the legacy.

(*c*) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C." C has no legimitate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect although they are illegitimate.

(*d*) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "his seven children," and proceeding to enumerate them mentions six names only. This omission shall not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(*e*) The testator having six grandchildren, makes a bequest to "his six grandchildren," and proceeding to mention them by their Christian names mentions one twice over, omitting another altogether. The one whose name is not mentioned shall take a share with the others.

(*f*) The testator bequeaths "1,000 Rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the Will A has four children. Each of these four children shall, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 Rupees.

64. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted it may be supplied by the context.

When words may be supplied.

Illustration.

The testator gives a legacy of "five hundred" to his daughter A, and a legacy of "five hundred Rupees" to his daughter B. A shall take a legacy of five hundred Rupees.

65. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the Will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous and the bequest shall take effect.

Rejection of erroneous particulars in description of subject.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, but had no marsh lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous and the marsh lands of the testator lying in L shall pass by the bequest.

(*b*) The testator bequeaths to A "his zamíndárí of Rampore." He had an estate at Rampore, but it was a taluk and not a zamíndárí. The taluk passes by this bequest.

66. If the Will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of the description as erroneous because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

When part of description may not be rejected as erroneous.

Explanation.—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this Section, any words which would be liable to rejection under the sixty-fifth Section are to be considered as struck out of the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest shall be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 beegahs of land." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement shall be considered as struck out of the Will, and such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X shall alone pass by the bequest.

67. Where the words of the Will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications, one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to shew which of these applications was intended.

Extrinsic evidence admissible in case of latent ambiguity.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man having two cousins of the name of Mary bequeaths a sum of money to "his cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons, each answering the description in the Will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to shew which of the two applications was intended.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Sultánpur Khurd." It turns out that he had two estates called Sultánpur Khurd. Evidence is admissible to shew which estate was intended.

68. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of the Will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in cases of patent ambiguity or deficiency.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man has an aunt Caroline and a cousin Mary, and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his Will he bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "his aunt Caroline" and 1,000 Rupees to "his cousin Mary," and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 Rupees to "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the Will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to shew who was meant by "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under the seventy-sixth Section.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to , leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to shew what name the testator intended to insert.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B Rupees, or "his estate of ." Evidence is not admissible to shew what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

69. The meaning of any clause in a Will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other, and for this purpose a Codicil is to be considered as part of the Will.

Meaning of any clause to be collected from entire Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the death of A, and by a subsequent clause gives the whole of his property to A. The effect of the several clauses taken together is to vest the specific fund or property in A for life, and after his decease in B, it appearing from the bequest to B that the testator meant to use in a restricted sense the words in which he describes what he gives to A.

(*b*) Where a testator having an estate, one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his Will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first, as if he had said. "I give Black Acre to B, and all the rest of my estate to A."

70. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the Will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear where it may be collected from the other words of the Will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

When words may be understood in a restricted sense, and when in a sense wider than usual.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A testator gives to A "his farm in the occupation of B," and to C "all his marsh lands in L." Part of the farm in the occupation of B consists of marsh lands in L, and the testator also has other marsh lands in L. The general words, "all his marsh lands in L," are restricted by the gift to A. A takes the whole of the farm in the occupation of B, including that portion of the farm which consists of marsh lands in L.

(*b*) The testator, a sailor on ship-board, bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons, and chest of clothes, and to his friend A, (a shipmate) his red box, clasp-knife, and all things not before bequeathed The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(*c*) A, by his Will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures, and all other goods of whatever kind, and afterwards bequeathed to B a specified part of his property. Under the first bequest B is entitled only to such articles of the testator's as are of the same nature with the articles therein enumerated.

71. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings, according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other it can have none, the former is to be preferred.

When a clause is open to two constructions, that which has some effect is to be preferred.

72. No part of a Will is to be rejected as destitute of meaning if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

No part of Will to be rejected if reasonable construction can be put on it.

73. If the same words occur in different parts of the same Will, they must be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense unless there appears an intention to the contrary.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of Will.

74. The intention of the testator is not to be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

Testator's intention to be effectuated as far as possible.

Illustration.

The testator, by a Will made on his death-bed, bequeathed all his property to C D for life, and after his decease to a certain hospital. The intention of the testator cannot take effect to its full extent because the gift to the hospital is void under the hundred and fifth Section, but it shall take effect so far as regards the gift to C D.

75. Where two clauses or gifts in a Will are irreconcileable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

The last of two inconsistent clauses prevails.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator, by the first clause of his Will, leaves his estate of Rámnagar "to A," and by the last clause of his Will leaves it "to B and not to A." B shall have it.

(*b*) If a man, at the commencement of his Will, gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition shall prevail.

76. A Will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

Will or bequest void for uncertainty.

Illustration.

If a testator says—"I bequeath goods to A;" or "I bequeath to A," or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in a Schedule," and no Schedule is found; or "I bequeath 'money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,' or the like," without saying how much, this is void.

77. The description contained in a Will of property the subject of gift, shall, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will, be deemed to refer to and comprise the property answering that description at the death of the testator.

Words describing subject refer to property answering that description at testator's death.

78. Unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will, a bequest of the estate of the testator shall be construed to include any property which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power; and a bequest of property described in a general manner shall be construed to include any property to which such description may extend which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power.

Power of appointment executed by general bequest.

79. Where property is bequeathed to or for the benefit of such of certain objects as a specified person shall appoint, or for the benefit of certain objects in such proportions as a specified person shall appoint, and the Will does not provide for the

Implied gift to the objects of a power in default of appointment.

event of no appointment being made; if the power given by the Will be not exercised, the property belongs to all the objects of the power in equal shares.

Illustration.

A, by his Will, bequeaths a fund to his wife for her life, and directs that at her death it shall be divided among his children in such proportions as she shall appoint. The widow dies without having made any appointment. The fund shall be divided equally among the children.

Bequest to "heirs," &c., of a particular person without qualifying terms.

80. Where a bequest is made to the "heirs," or "right heirs," or "relations," or "nearest relations," or "family," or "kindred," or "nearest of kin" or "next of kin," of a particular person, without any qualifying terms, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A leaves his property "to his own nearest relations." The property goes to those who would be entitled to it if A had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*b*) A bequeaths 10,000 Rupees "to B for his life, and after the death of B, to his own right heirs." The legacy after B's death belongs to those who would be entitled to it if it had formed part of A's unbequeathed property.

(*c*) A leaves his property to B, but if B dies before him, to B's next of kin. B dies before A, the property devolves as if it had belonged to B and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*d*) A leaves 10,000 Rupees "to B for his life, and after his decease to the heirs of C." The legacy goes as if it had belonged to C and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of the legacy.

Bequest to "representatives," &c., of a particular person.

81. Where a bequest is made to the "representatives," or "legal representatives," or "personal representatives," or "executors or administrators" of a particular person, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it.

Illustration.

(*a*) A bequest is made to the "legal representatives of A." A has died intestate and insolvent. B is his administrator. B is entitled to receive the legacy, and shall apply it in the first place to the discharge of such part of A's debts as may remain unpaid: if there be any surplus, A shall pay it to those persons who at A's death would have been entitled to receive any property of A's which might remain after payment of his debts, or to the representatives of such persons.

Bequest without words of limitation.

82. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the Will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Bequest in the alternative.

83. Where property is bequeathed to a person, with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons;—if a contrary intention does not appear by the Will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy if he be alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he be then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the Will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the Will. The legacy goes to B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(*e*) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. Upon the death of the testator the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect.

(*f*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. A and B survive the testator. B dies in A's lifetime. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

(*g*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. B dies in the testator's lifetime. A survives the testator. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

Effect of words describing a class added to a bequest to a person.

84. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons, but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made—

to A and his children,
to A and his children by his present wife,
to A and his heirs,
to A and the heirs of his body,
to A and the heirs male of his body,
to A and the heirs female of his body,
to A and his issue,
to A and his family,
to A and his descendants,
to A and his representatives,
to A and his personal representatives,
to A, his executors and administrators.

In each of these cases A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A for life, and after his death to his issue. At the death of A the property belongs in equal shares to all persons who shall then answer the description of issue of A.

Bequest to a class of persons under a general description only.

85. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

Construction of terms.

86. The word "children" in a Will applies only to lineal descendants in the first degree; the word "grandchildren" applies only to lineal descendants in the second degree of the person whose "children," or "grandchildren," are spoken of; the words "nephews" and "nieces" apply only to children of brothers or sisters; the words "cousins" or "first cousins," or "cousins-german" apply only to children of brothers or of sisters of the father or mother of the person whose "cousins," or "first cousins," or "cousins-german" are spoken of; the words "first cousins once removed" apply only to children of cousins-german or to cousins-german of a parent of the person whose "first cousins once removed" are spoken of; the words "second cousins" apply only to grandchildren of brothers or of sisters of the grandfather or grandmother of the person whose "second cousins" are spoken of; the words

"issue" and "descendants" apply to all lineal descendants whatever of the person whose "issue" or "descendants" are spoken of. Words expressive of collateral relationship apply alike to relatives of full and of half blood. All words expressive of relationship apply to a child in the womb who is afterwards born alive.

Words expressing relationship denote only legitimate relatives, or failing such, relatives reputed legitimate.

87. In the absence of any intimation to the contrary in the Will, the term "child," "son," or "daughter," or any word which expresses relationship, is to be understood as denoting only a legitimate relative, or where there is no such legitimate relative, a person who has acquired, at the date of the Will, the reputation of being such relative.

Illustrations.

(a) A, having three children, B, C, and D, of whom B and C are legitimate and D is illegitimate, leaves his property to be equally divided among "his children." The property belongs to B and C in equal shares, to the exclusion of D.

(b) A, having a niece of illegitimate birth, who has acquired the reputation of being his niece, and having no legitimate niece, bequeaths a sum of money to his niece. The illegitimate niece is entitled to the legacy.

(c) A, having in his Will enumerated his children, and named as one of them B, who is illegitimate, leaves a legacy to "his said children." B will take a share in the legacy along with the legitimate children.

(d) A leaves a legacy to the "children of B." B is dead and has left none but illegitimate children. All those who had, at the date of the Will, acquired the reputation of being the children of B are objects of the gift.

(e) A bequeathed a legacy to "the children of B." B never had any legitimate child. C and D had, at the date of the Will, acquired the reputation of being children of B. After the date of the Will, and before the death of the testator, E and F were born and acquired the reputation of being children of B. Only C and D are objects of the bequest.

(f) A makes a bequest in favor of his child by a certain woman, not his wife. B had acquired at the date of the Will the reputation of being the child of A by the woman designated. B takes the legacy.

(g) A makes a bequest in favor of the child to be born of a woman who never becomes his wife. The bequest is void.

(h) A makes a bequest in favor of the child of which a certain woman, not married to him, is pregnant. The bequest is valid.

Rules of construction where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person.

88. Where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of, or in addition to, the first; if there is nothing in the Will to shew what he intended, the following rules shall prevail in determining the construction to be put upon the Will:—

First.—If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same Will, or in the Will and again in a Codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

Second.—Where one and the same Will or one and the same Codicil purports to make in two places a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

Third.—Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same Will, or in the same Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

Fourth.—Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a Will and the other by a Codicil, or each by a different Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

Explanation.—In the four last rules the word Will does not include a Codicil.

Illustrations.

(a) A having ten shares, and no more, in the Bank of Bengal, made his Will, which contains, near its commencement, the words, "I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." After other bequests, the Will concludes with the words, "and I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." B is entitled simply to receive A's ten shares in the Bank of Bengal.

(b) A having one diamond ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. A afterwards made a Codicil to his Will, and thereby, after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond ring which was given to A by B.

(c) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and afterwards, in the same Will, repeats the bequest in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 Rupees only.

(d) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and afterwards, by the same Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 Rupees. B is entitled to 11,000 Rupees.

(e) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees, and by a Codicil to the Will he bequeaths to him 5,000 Rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 Rupees.

(f) A, by one Codicil to his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees, and by another Codicil bequeaths to him 6,000 Rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 Rupees.

(g) A, by his Will, bequeaths "500 Rupees to B because she was his nurse," and in another part of the Will bequeaths 500 rupees to B "because she went to England with his children." B is entitled to receive 1,000 Rupees.

(h) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and also, in another part of the Will, an annuity of 400 Rupees. B is entitled to both legacies.

(i) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 Rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 Rupees, and takes a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 Rupees.

Constitution of residuary legatee.

89. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that shew an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property.

Illustrations.

(a) A makes her Will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—"I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, &c., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to." B is constituted residuary legatee.

(b) A makes his Will, with the following passage at the end of it:—"I believe there will be found sufficient in my "banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, which I "hereby desire B to do and keep the residue for her own "use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(c) A bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

Property to which a residuary legatee is entitled.

90. Under a residuary bequest the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

Illustration.

A by his Will, bequeaths certain legacies, one of which is void under the hundred and fifth Section, and another lapses by the death of the legatee. He bequeaths the residue of his property to B. After the date of his Will B purchases a zamínadári, which belongs to him at the time of his death. B is entitled to the two legacies and the zamíndárí as part of the residue.

Time of vesting of legacy in general terms.

91. If a legacy be given in general terms without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and if he dies without

having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

92. If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appear by the Will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person. In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

In what case a legacy lapses.

Illustrations

(*a*) The testator bequeaths to B "500 Rupees which B owes him." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator, or happens to be dead when the Will is made. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(*c*) A legacy is given to A, and in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator The legacy goes to B.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator; B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*e*) A sum of money is bequeathed to a on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(*f*) The testator and the legatee perished in the same shipwreck. There is no evidence to show which died first. The legacy will lapse.

93. If a legacy be given to two persons jointly, and one of them die before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

A legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before the testator.

Illustration.

The legacy is simply to a A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

94. But where a legacy is given to legatees in words which shew that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then if any legatee die before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Effect in such a case of words shewing testator's intention that the shares should be distinct.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B, and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C shall only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

95. Where the share that lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the Will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

When lapsed share goes as undisposed of.

Illustration.

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B, and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

96. Where a bequest shall have been made to any child or other lineal descendant of the testator, and the legatee shall die in the lifetime of the testator, but any lineal descendant of his shall survive the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will.

When a bequest to testator's child or lineal descendant does not lapse on his death in testator's lifetime.

Illustration.

A makes his Will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son B for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son C, who survives A, and having made his Will whereby he bequeaths all his property to his widow D. The money goes to D.

97. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's lifetime, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Bequest to A for the benefit of B does not lapse by A's death in testator's lifetime.

98. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death.

Survivorship in case of bequest to a described class.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a class of persons described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but their possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator, by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, the property shall at that time go to such of them as shall be then alive, and to the representatives of any of them who have died since the death of the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "the children of B" without saying when it is to be distributed among them. B had died previous to the date of the Will, leaving three children, C, D, and E. E died after the date of the Will, but before the death of A. C and D survive A. The legacy shall belong to C and D to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(*b*) A bequeaths a legacy to the children of B. At the time of the testator's death B has no children. The bequest is void.

(*c*) A lease for years of a house was bequeathed to A for his life, and after his decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator B had two children living, C and D, and he never had any other child. Afterwards, during the lifetime of A, C died, leaving E his executor. D has survived A. D and E are jointly entitled to so much of the leasehold term as remains unexpired.

(*d*) A sum of money was bequeathed to A for her life, and after her decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator B had two children living, C and D, and after that event, two children, E and F, were born to B. C and E died in the lifetime of A, C having made a Will, E having made no Will. A has died, leaving D and F surviving her. The legacy is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which is to be paid to the executor of C, one to D, one to the administrator of E, and one to F.

(*e*) A bequeaths one-third of his lands to B for his life, and after his decease to the sisters of B. At the death of the testator B had two sisters living, C and D, and after that event another sister E was born. C died during the life of B; D and E have survived B. One-third of A's lands belongs to D, E, and the representatives of C in equal shares.

(*f*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to be divided equally among the children of C. Up to the death of B, C had not had any child. The bequest after the death of B is void.

(*g*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "all the children born or to be born" of B, to be divided among them at the death of C. At the death of the testator B has two children living, D and E. After the death of the testator, but in the lifetime of C, two other children, F and G, are born to B. After the death of C another child is born to B. The legacy belongs to D, E, F, and G to the exclusion of the after-born child of B.

(*h*) A bequeaths a fund to the children of B, to be divided among them when the eldest shall attain majority. At the testator's death B had one child living, named C. He afterwards had two other children, named D and E. E died, but C and D were living when C attained majority. The fund belongs to C, D, and the representatives of E to the exclusion of any child who may be born to B after C's attaining majority.

PART XII.

Of void Bequests.

99. Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

Bequest to a person by a particular description who is not in existence at the testator's death.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a person described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but his possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise; and if a person answering the description is alive at the death of the testator, or comes into existence between that event and such later time, the property shall, at such later time, go to that person, or if he be dead, to his representatives.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. The bequest is void.

(b) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son is born to C. Upon B's death the legacy goes to C's son.

(c) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son named D is born to C. D dies, then B dies. The legacy goes to the representative of D.

(d) A bequeaths his estate of Green Acre to B for life, and at his decease to the eldest son of C. Up to the death of B, C has had no son. The bequest to C's eldest son is void.

(e) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to the eldest son of C, to be paid to him after the death of B. At the death of the testator C has no son, but a son is afterwards born to him during the life of B and is alive at B's death. C's son is entitled to the 1,000 Rupees.

Bequest to a person not in existence at the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest.

100. Where a bequest is made to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest contained in the Will, the later bequest shall be void, unless it comprises the whole of the remaining interest of the testator in the thing bequeathed.

Illustrations.

(a) Property is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his eldest son for life, and after the death of the latter to his eldest son. At the time of the testator's death A has no son. Here the bequest to A's eldest son is a bequest to a person not in existence at the testator's death. It is not a bequest of the whole interest that remains to the testator. The bequest to A's eldest son for his life is void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters. A survives the testator. A has daughters some of whom were not in existence at the testator's death. The bequest to A's daughters comprises the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The bequest to A's daughters is valid.

(c) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters, with a direction that if any of them marries under the age of eighteen her portion shall be settled, so that it may belong to herself for life and may be divisible among her children after her death. A has no daughters living at the time of the testator's death, but has daughters born afterwards who survive him. Here the direction for a settlement has the effect in the case of each daughter who marries under eighteen of substituting for the absolute bequest to her a bequest to her merely for her life, that is to say, a bequest to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund is void.

(d) A bequeaths a sum of money to B for life, and directs that upon the death of B the fund shall be settled upon his daughters, so that the portion of each daughter may belong to herself for life, and may be divided among her children after her death. B has no daughter living at the time of the testator's death. In this case the only bequest to the daughters of B is contained in the direction to settle the fund, and this direction amounts to a bequest, to persons not yet born, of a life-interest in the fund, that is to say, of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund upon the daughters of B is void.

Rule against perpetuity.

101. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life; and after B's death to such of the sons of B as shall first attain the age of 25. A and B survive the testator. Here the son of B who shall first attain the age of 25 may be a son born after the death of the testator; such son may not attain 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed from the death of the longer liver of A and B, and the vesting of the fund may thus be delayed beyond the lifetime of A and B, and the minority of the sons of B. The bequest after B's death is void

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life, and after B's death to such of B's sons as shall first attain the age of 25. B dies in the lifetime of the testator, leaving one or more sons. In this case the sons of B are persons living at the time of the testator's decease, and the time when either of them will attain 25 necessarily falls within his own lifetime. The bequest is valid.

(c) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life with a direction that after B's death it shall be divided amongst such of B's children as shall attain the age of 18; but that if no child of B shall attain that age, the fund shall go to C. Here the time for the division of the fund must arrive at the latest at the expiration of 18 years from the death of B, a person living at the testator's decease. All the bequests are valid.

(d) A fund is bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the testator's daughters, with a direction that if any of them marry under age her share of the fund shall be settled so as to devolve, after her death, upon such of her children as shall attain the age of 18. Any daughter of the testator to whom the direction applies must be in existence at his decease, and any portion of the fund which may eventually be settled as directed must vest not later than 18 years from the death of the daughter whose share it was. All these provisions are valid.

Bequest to a class some of whom may come under the rules in the Sections 100, 101.

102. If a bequest is made to a class of persons with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the rules contained in the two last preceding Sections, or either of them, such bequest shall be wholly void.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to all his children who shall attain the age of 25. A survives the testator and has some children living at the testator's death. Each child of A's living at the testator's death must attain the age of 25 (if at all) within the limits allowed for a bequest. But A may have children after the testator's decease some of whom may not attain the age of 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed after the decease of A. The bequest to A's children, therefore, is inoperative as to any child born after the testator's death; and as it is given to all his children as a class, it is not good as to any division of that class, but is wholly void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B, C, D, and all other the children of A who shall attain the age of 25. B, C, D are children of A living at the testator's decease. In all other respects the case is the same as that supposed in Illustration *(a)*. The mention of B, C, and D by name does not prevent the bequest from being regarded as a bequest to a class, and the bequest is wholly void.

Bequest to take effect on failure of bequest void under Sections 100, 101, or 102.

103. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the rules contained in the three last preceding Sections, any bequest contained in the same Will, and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest, is also void.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25 for his life, and after the decease of such son, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect after the bequest to such of the sons of A as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section 101. The bequest to B is void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25 and if no son of A shall attain that age, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect upon failure of the bequest to such of A's sons as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section 101. The bequest to B is void.

Effect of direction for accumulation.

104. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void, and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death, and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Will directs that the sum of 10,000 Rupees shall be invested in Government securities and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B, and C. A, B, and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 Rupees at the end of the year from the testator's death.

(*b*) The Will directs that 10,000 Rupees shall be invested, and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 Rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(*c*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultânpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator A has an eldest son living, named B. B shall receive at the end of one year from the testator's death the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

(*d*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultânpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulations shall then be paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator A has no son. The bequest is void.

(*e*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B, and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the Will, but in consequence of B's minority.

Bequest to religious or charitable uses.

105. No man having a nephew or niece or any nearer relative shall have power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited, within six months from its execution, in some place provided by law for the safe custody of the Wills of living persons.

Illustration.

A having a nephew makes a bequest by a Will not executed nor deposited as required—

For the relief of poor people;
For the maintenance of sick soldiers;
For the erection or support of a hospital;
For the education and preferment of orphans;
For the support of scholars;
For the erection or support of a school;
For the building and repairs of a bridge;
For the making of roads;
For the erection or support of a church;
For the repairs of a church;
For the benefit of ministers of religion;
For the formation or support of a public garden.

All these bequests are void.

PART XIII.

Of the Vesting of Legacies.

Date of vesting of legacy when payment or possession postponed.

106. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, become vested in the legatee on the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy. And in such cases the legacy is, from the testator's death, said to be vested in interest.

Explanation.—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that if a particular event shall happen the legacy shall go over to another person.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 100 Rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B 100 Rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(*c*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(*d*) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18, and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(*e*) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(*f*) A fund is bequeathed to A, B, and C in equal shares, to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18 respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator the shares vest in interest in A, B, and C, subject to be devested in case A, B, and C shall all die under 18, and upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

Date of vesting when legacy is contingent upon a specified uncertain event.

107. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible. In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

Exception.—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the Will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit, the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B, and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B, and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(*b*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or, "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall then be living, but if B shall not be then living, to C. A, B, and C survive the testator. B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other shall have happened.

(*d*) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the lifetime of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that if she shall not attain 18, or marry under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy, although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(*f*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by A's marrying.

(*g*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of the Act.

(*h*) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 Rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 Rupees to B.

(*i*) A leaves his farm of Sultânpur Khurd to B if B shall convey his own farm of Sultânpur Buzurg to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed the lattor farm to C.

(*j*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence, within that period, of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(*k*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by Will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(*l*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(*m*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum out of another fund shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Vesting of interest in a bequest to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age.

108. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

Illustration.

A fund is bequeathed to such of the children of A as shall attain the age of 18, with a direction that while any child of A shall be under the age of 18 the income of the share to which it may be presumed he will be eventually entitled shall be applied for his maintenance and education. No child of A who is under the age of 18 has a vested interest in the bequest.

PART XIV.

Of Onerous Bequests.

Onerous bequest.

109. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Illustration.

A having shares in (X) a prosperous joint stock company and also shares in (Y) a joint stock company in difficulties in respect of which shares heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

One of two separate and independent bequests to same person may be accepted, and the other refused.

110. Where a Will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

Illustration.

A having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is higher than the house can be let for, bequeaths to B the lease and a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He shall not by this refusal forfeit the money.

PART XV.

Of Contingent Bequests.

Bequests contingent upon a specified uncertain event, no time being mentioned for its occurrence.

111. Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the Will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death to B. If A survives the testator the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death without children, to B, If A survives the testator or dies in his lifetime leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children" are to be understood as meaning in case B shall die without children during the lifetime of A.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and "in case of B's death." to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B shall die in the lifetime of A."

Bequests to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not specified.

112. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as shall be alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Property is bequeathed to A and B, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(*b*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

(*c*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, or the survivor, with a direction that if B should not survive the testator, his children are to stand in his place. C dies during the life of the testator; B survives the testator, but dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, with a direction that in case either of them dies in the lifetime of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the lifetime of A. Afterwards C dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

PART XVI.

Of Conditional Bequests.

Bequest upon impossible condition.

113. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk one hundred miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 500, Rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the Will. The bequest is void.

Bequest upon illegal or immoral condition.

114. A bequest upon a condition the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality is void.

Illustration.

(*a*) A bequeaths 500 Rupees to B on condition that he shall murder C. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 5,000 Rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

Fulfilment of condition precedent to the vesting of a legacy.

115. Where a Will imposes a condition to be fulfilled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D, and E. A marries with the written consent of B. C is present at the marriage. D sends a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentations, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries in the lifetime of B, C and D with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries without the consent of B, C and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*f*) A makes his Will, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the lifetime of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*g*) A legacy is bequeathed to A if he executes a certain document within a time specified in the Will. The document is executed by A within a reasonable time, but not within the time specified in the Will. A has not performed the condition and is not entitled to receive the legacy.

Bequest to A, and on failure of the prior bequest to B.

116. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another if the prior bequest shall fail, the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*b*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's lifetime. The bequest to C takes effect.

Case in which the second bequest shall not take effect on failure of the first.

117. Where the Will shews an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

Illustration.

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his lifetime, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The bequest to B does not take effect.

Bequest over, conditional upon the happening or not happening of a specified uncertain event.

118. A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen the thing bequeathed shall go to another person; or, that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person. In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in Sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be divested and to go to B in case A shall die under 18.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a Will the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a Will. The estate goes to B.

(*c*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, but if B shall then be dead, leaving a son, such son is to stand in the place of B. B takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be divested if he dies leaving a son in A's lifetime.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survivor living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money and the representative of B takes the other half.

(*e*) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided, at her death, equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death. All the children of B die in B's lifetime. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

119. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by the last preceding Section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, C and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies. Even if A marries without the consent of B and C, the gift to E does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that if A dies under 18, or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18 without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

120. If the ulterior bequest be not valid, the original bequest is not affected by it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a condition superadded that if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour the estate shall go to B. The condition being void, A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life, and if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and if he marries, to the eldest son of B for life. B at the date of the testator's death had not had a son. The bequest over is void under Section 92, and A is entitled to the estate during his life.

Bequest conditioned that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen or not happen.

121. A bequest may be made with the condition superadded that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that in case he shall cut down a certain wood the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood; he loses his life-interest in the estate.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the Will the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(*d*) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if she becomes a Nun she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a Nun. She loses her interest under the Will.

(*e*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall be then living, with a proviso that if B shall become a Nun the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a Nun in the lifetime of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

Such condition must not be invalid under Section 107.

122. In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest as contemplated by the one hundred and seventh Section.

123. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that, unless the legatee shall perform a certain act, the subject-matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing an act for which no time is specified and on the non-performance of which the subject-matter is to go over.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that unless he enters the army the legacy shall go over to B. A takes holy orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should fulfil the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy

(*b*) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the condition. The bequest ceases to have effect.

124. Where the Will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Performance of condition, precedent or subsequent, within specified time.

Further time allowed in case of fraud.

PART XVII.

Of Bequests with Directions as to Application or Enjoyment.

125. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the Will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Direction that funds be employed in a particular manner following an absolute bequest of the same to or for the benefit of any person.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to purchase a commission in the army for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

126. Where a testator absolutely bequeaths a fund so as to sever it from his own estate, but directs that the mode of enjoyment of it by the legatee shall be restricted so as to secure a specified benefit for the legatee; if that benefit cannot be obtained for the legatee, the fund belongs to him as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Direction that a mode of enjoyment of absolute bequest is to be restricted to secure a specified benefit for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths the residue of his property to be divided equally among his daughters, and directs that the shares of the daughters shall be settled upon themselves, respectively, for life, and be paid to their children after their death. All the daughters die unmarried, the representatives of each daughter are entitled to her share of the residue.

(*b*) A directs his trustees to raise a sum of money for his daughter, and he then directs that they shall invest the fund and pay the income arising from it to her during her life, and divide the principal among her children after her death. The daughter dies without having ever had a child. Her representatives are entitled to the fund.

127. Where a testator does not absolutely bequeath a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but gives it for certain purposes, and part of those purposes cannot be fulfilled, the fund, or so much of it as has not been exhausted upon the objects contemplated by the Will, remains a part of the estate of the testator.

Bequest of a fund for certain purposes, some of which cannot be fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A directs that his trustees shall invest a sum of money in a particular way, and shall pay the interest to his son for life, and at his death shall divide the principal among his children; the son dies without having ever had a child. The fund, after the son's death, belongs to the estate of the testator.

(*b*) A bequeaths the residue of his estate to be divided equally among his daughters, with a direction that they are to have the interest only during their lives, and that at their decease the fund shall go to their children. The daughters have no children. The fund belongs to the estate of the testator.

PART XVIII.

Of Bequests to an Executor.

128. If a legacy is bequeathed to a person who is named an executor of the Will, he shall not take the legacy unless he proves the Will or otherwise manifests an intention to act as executor.

Legatee named as executor cannot take unless he shews intention to act as executor.

Illustration.

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the Will and dies a few days after the testator without having proved the Will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

PART XIX.

Of Specific Legacies.

129. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

Specific legacy defined.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—

"The diamond ring presented to him by C."

"His gold chain"

"A certain bale of wool"

"A certain piece cloth."

"All his household goods, which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M. Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."

"The sum of 1,000 Rupees in a certain chest."

"The debt which B owes him."

"All his bills, bonds, and securities belonging to him lying in his lodgings in Calcutta."

"All his furniture in his house in Calcutta."

"All his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly."

"2,000 Rupees which he has in the hands of C."

"The money due to him on the bond of D."

"His mortgage on the Rampore Factory."

"One-half of the money owing to him on his mortgage of Rampore Factory."

"1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from C."

"His capital Stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock."

"His promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 Rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."

"All such sums of money as his executors may, after his death, receive in respect of the debt due to him from the insolvent firm of D. and Company"

"All the wine which he may have in his cellar at the time of his death."

"Such of his horses as B may select."

"All his shares in the Bank of Bengal."

"All the shares in the Bank of Bengal which he may possess at the time of his death."

"All the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

"All the Government securities he shall be entitled to at the time of his decease."

Each of these legacies is specific.

(*b*) A having Government promissory notes for 10,000 Rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 Rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B.

The legacy is specific.

(*c*) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares.

The legacy is specific

(*d*) A bequeaths to B—

His house in Calcutta.
His zamíndárí of Rampore.
His taluk of Rámnagar.
His lease of the Indigo factory of Sirkea.
An annuity of 500 Rupees out of the rents of his zamíndárí of W.

A directs his zamíndárí of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.

Each of these bequests is specific.

(*e*) A by his Will charges his zamíndárí of Y with an annuity of 1,000 Rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zamíndárí to D. Each of these bequests is specific.

(*f*) A bequeaths a sum of money to buy a house in Calcutta for B.

To buy an estate in Zillah Furreedpore for B.
To buy a diamond ring for B.
To buy a horse for B.
To be invested in shares in the Bank of Bengal for B.
To be invested in Government securities for B.

A bequeaths to B—

"A diamond ring."
"A horse."
"10,000 Rupees worth of Government securities."
"An annuity of 500 Rupees."
"2,000 Rupees, to be paid in cash."
"So much money as will produce 5,000 Rupees 4 per cent. Government securities."

These bequests are not specific.

(*g*) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in India. He also bequeaths a legacy to C, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in England.

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of a sum certain where the stocks, &c., in which it is invested are described.

130. Where a sum certain is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stocks, funds, or securities in which it is invested are described in the Will.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 Rupees of his funded property."
"10,000 Rupees of his property now invested in Shares of the East Indian Railway Company."
"10,000 Rupees at present secured by mortgage of Rampore factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of stock where the testator had at the date of his Will an equal or greater amount of stock of the same kind.

131. Where a bequest is made in general terms of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was, at the date of his Will, possessed of stock of the specified kind to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees five per cent. Government securities. A had at the date of the Will five per cent. Government securities for 5,000 Rupees.

The legacy is not specific.

Bequest of money where it is not to be paid until some part of the testator's property shall have been disposed of in a certain way.

132. A money legacy is not specific merely because the Will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator shall have been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 10,000 Rupees, and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realized in England.

The legacy is not specific.

When enumerated articles are not to be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

133. Where a Will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

Retention in form of specific bequest to several persons in succession.

134. Where property is specifically bequeathed to two or more persons in succession, it shall be retained in the form in which the testator left it, although it may be of such a nature that its value is continually decreasing.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having a lease of a house for a term of years, 15 of which were unexpired at the time of his death, has bequeathed the lease to B for his life, and after B's death to C. B is to enjoy the property as A left it, although if B lives for 15 years C can take nothing under the bequest.

(*b*) A having an annuity during the life of B, bequeaths it to C for his life, and after C's death to D. C is to enjoy the annuity as A left it, although, if B dies before D, D can take nothing under the bequest.

Sale and investment of proceeds of property bequeathed to two or more persons in succession.

135. Where property comprised in a bequest to two or more persons in succession is not specifically bequeathed, it shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the fund thus constituted shall be enjoyed by the successive legatees according to the terms of the Will.

Illustration.

A, having a lease for a term of years, bequeaths "all his property" to B for life, and after B's death to C. The lease must be sold and the proceeds invested as stated in the text, and the annual income arising from the fund is to be paid to B for life. At B's death the capital of the fund is to be paid to C.

Where there is a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not liable to abate with general legacies.

136. If there be a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

PART XX.

Of Demonstratine Legacies.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

137. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Explanation.—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that where specified property is given to the legatee the legacy is specific; where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific; the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in his field of "Green Acre."

"80 chests of the Indigo which shall be made at his factory of Rampore."

"10,000 Rupees out of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India."

An annuity of 500 Rupees "from his funded property."

"1,000 Rupees out of the sum of 2,000 Rupees due to him by C."

A bequeaths to B an annuity, and directs it to be paid out of the rents arising from his taluk of Rámnagar.

A bequeaths to B "10,000 Rupees out of his estate at Rámnagar, or charges it on his estate at Rámnagar.

"10,000 Rupees, being his share of the capital embarked in a certain business."

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

Order of payment when legacy is directed to be paid out of a fund the subject of a specific legacy.

138. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee, and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund, and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 Rupees; of these 1,500 Rupees, 1,000 Rupees belong to B, and 500 Rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 Rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

PART XXI.

Of Ademption of Legacies.

Ademption explained.

139. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed, that is, it cannot take effect by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—
"The diamond ring presented to him by C."
"His gold chain."
"A certain bale of wool."
"A certain piece of cloth."
"All his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M. Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."
A, in his lifetime,—
Sells or gives away the ring.
Converts the chain into a cup.
Converts the wool into cloth.
Makes the cloth into a garment.
Takes another house into which he removes all his goods.
Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B—
"The sum of 1,000 Rupees in a certain chest."
"All the horses in his stable."
At the death of A no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable.
The legacies are adeemed.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea and A is drowned.
The legacy is adeemed.

Non-ademption of demonstrative legacy.

140. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the Will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind; but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption of specific bequest of right to receive something from a third party.

141. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—
"The debt which C owes him."
"2,000 Rupees which he has in the hands of D."
"The money due to him on the bond of E."
"His mortgage on the Rampore factory."
All these debts are extinguished in A's lifetime, some with, and some without his consent.
All the legacies are adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B—
"His interest in certain policies of life assurance."
A in his lifetime receives the amount of the policies. The legacy is adeemed.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

142. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum so received.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "the debt due to him by C." The debt amounts to 10,000 Rupees. C pays to A 5,000 Rupees, the one-half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption so far as regards the 5,000 Rupees received by A.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of portion of an entire fund of which a portion has been specifically bequeathed.

143. If a portion of an entire fund or stock be specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the extent of the amount so received, and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one-half of the sum of 10,000 Rupees due to him from W. A in his lifetime receives 6,000 Rupees, part of the 10,000 Rupees. The 4,000 Rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

Order of payment where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund to another, and the testator having received a portion of that fund, the remainder is insufficient to pay both legacies.

144. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee; if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 Rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A afterwards receives 500 Rupees, part of that debt, and dies leaving only 1,500 Rupees due to him from W. Of these 1,500 Rupees, 1,000 Rupees belong to B. and 500 Rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 Rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

145. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—
"His capital stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock."
"His promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 Rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."
A sells the stock and the notes.
The legacies are adeemed.

Ademption *pro tanto* where stock, specifically bequeathed, exist in part only at testator's death.

146. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does only in part exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—
"His 10,000 Rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."
A sells one-half of his 10,000 Rupees in the loan in question.
One-half of the legacy is adeemed.

147. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud, or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

Non-ademption of specific bequest of goods described as connected with a certain place by reason of removal.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." During A's absence upon a journey the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is adeemed.

148. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the Will to be situated, does not constitute an ademption, where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

When removal of thing bequeathed does not constitute ademption.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B all the bills, bonds, and other securities for money belonging to him then lying in his lodgings in Calcutta. At the time of his death these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only, which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

149. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which shall be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption; but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is adeemed.

When the thing bequeathed is a valuable to be received by the testator from a third person; and the testator himself, or his representative, receives it.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C, and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not adeemed.

150. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law, or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy is not adeemed by reason of such change.

Change by operation of law of subject of specific bequest between date of Will and testator's death.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's lifetime into 5 per cent. stock.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000*l.*, invested in Consols in the names of trustees for A.

The sum of 2,000*l.* is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 Rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power, under his marriage settlement, to dispose of by Will. Afterwards in A's lifetime the fund is converted into Consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been adeemed.

151. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

Change of subject without testator's knowledge.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "all his three per cent. Consols." The Consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent and the proceeds converted into East India Stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

152. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be re-placed, and it is re-placed accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, lent to a third party on condition that it shall be re-placed.

153. Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, sold but re-placed and belonging to the testator at his death.

PART XXII.

Of the Payment of Liabilities in respect of the Subject of a Bequest.

154. Where property specifically bequeathed is subject, at the death of the testator, to any pledge, lien, or incumbrance, created by the testator, himself or by any person under whom he claims, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumberance. A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the Will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

Non-liability of executor to exonerate specific legatees.

Explanation.—A periodical payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this Section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the diamond ring given him by C. At A's death the ring is held in pawn by D, to whom it has been pledged by A. It is the duty of A's executors, if the state of the testator's assets will allow them, to allow B to redeem the ring.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B a zamíndárí, which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for 10,000 Rupees, and the whole of the principal sum, together with interest to the amount of 1,000 Rupees, is due at A's death. B, if he accepts the bequest, accepts it subject to this charge, and is liable, as between himself and A's estate, to pay the sum of 11,000 Rupees thus due.

155. Where any thing is to be done to complete the testator's title to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Completion of testator's title to things bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths it to B and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(*b*) A having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one-half of which is to be paid down, and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

156. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property, in respect of which payment in the nature of land revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them up to the day of his death.

Exoneration of legatee's immoveable property for which land revenue or rent is payable periodically.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a house, in respect of which 365 Rupees are payable annually by way of rent. A pays his rent at the usual time and dies 25 days after. A's estate shall make good 25 Rupees in respect of the rent.

157. In the absence of any direction in the Will, where there is a specific bequest of stock in a Joint Stock Company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of such stock, such call or payment shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by such estate; but if any call or other payment shall, after the testator's death, become due in respect of such stock, the same shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the legatee if he accept the bequest.

Exoneration of specific legatee's stock in a Joint Stock Company.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathed to B his shares in a certain Railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 5*l.* in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of 5*s.* in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(*b*) A has agreed to take 50 shares in an intended Joint Stock Company, and has contracted to pay up 5*l.* in respect of each share, which sum must be paid before his title to the shares can be completed. A bequeaths these shares to B. The estate of A must make good the payments which were necessary to complete A's title.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain Railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(*d*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a Joint Stock Company. B accepts the bequest. Afterwards the affairs of the Company are wound up and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(*e*) A is the owner of ten shares in a Railway Company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of 3*l.* per share, payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment, and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

PART XXIII.

Of Bequests of Things described in general Terms.

158. If there be a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what may reasonably be considered to answer the description.

Bequest of thing described in general terms.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to C *a* pair of carriage horses, or *a* diamond ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles if the state of the assets will allow it.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "*his* pair of carriage horses." A had no carriage horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

PART XXIV.

Of Bequests of the Interest or Produce of a Fund.

159. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the Will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest shall belong to the legatee.

Bequest of the interest or produce of a fund.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the interest of his 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the Will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(*b*) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life, and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands.

PART XXV.

Of Bequests of Annuities.

160. Where an annuity is created by Will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will. And this rule shall not be varied by the circumstance that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

Annuity created by Will is payable for life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 Rupees.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 Rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 Rupees every month.

(*c*) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 Rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 Rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 Rupees from B's death until his own death.

161. Where the Will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity for any person, on the testator's death the legacy vests in interest in the legatee, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him, or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the Will.

Period of vesting where Will directs that an annuity be provided out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, directs that his executors shall, out of his property, purchase an annuity of 1,000 Rupees for B. B is entitled at his option to have an annuity of 1,000 Rupees for his life purchased for him, or to receive such a sum as will be sufficient for the purchase of such an annuity.

(*b*) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testator. C dies in B's lifetime. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

162. Where an annuity is bequeathed, but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the Will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the Will.

Abatement of an annuity.

163. Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

Where there is a gift of an annuity, and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity to be first satisfied.

PART XXVI.

Of Legacies to Creditors and Portioners.

164. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the Will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy as well as to the amount of the debt.

Creditor *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as debt.

165. Where a parent, who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his Will that the legacy is

Child *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as portion.

meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy as well as the portion.

Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B, covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 20,000 Rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 Rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and B. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption by subsequent provision for legatee.

166. No bequest shall be wholly or partially adeemed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 20,000 Rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 Rupees. The legacy is not thereby adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths 40,000 Rupees to B, his orphan niece, whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 80,000 Rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

PART XXVII.

Of Election.

Circumstances in which election takes place.

167. Where a man, by his Will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and in the latter case he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the Will.

Devolution of interest relinquished by the owner.

168. The interest so relinquished shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the Will in favor of the legatee, subject, nevertheless, to the charge of making good to the disappointed legatee the amount or value of the gift attempted to be given to him by the Will.

Testator's belief as to his ownership immaterial.

169. This rule will apply whether the testador does or does not believe that which he professes to dispose of by his Will to be his own.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The farm of Sultânpur was the property of C. A bequeathed it to B, giving a legacy of 1,000 Rupees to C. C has elected to retain his farm of Sultânpur, which is worth 800 Rupees. C forfeits his legacy of 1,000 Rupees, of which 800 Rupees goes to B, and the remaining 200 Rupees falls into the residuary bequest, or devolves according to the rules of intestate succession, as the case may be.

(*b*) A bequeaths an estate to B in case B's elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. A also bequeaths to C a jewel, which belongs to B. B must elect to give up the jewel, or to lose the estate.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees and to C an estate which will, under a settlement, belong to B if his elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. B must elect to give up the estate, or to lose the legacy.

(*d*) A, a person of the age of 18 domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and subject thereto devises and bequeaths to B "all his property, whatsoever and wheresoever," and dies under 21. The real property in England does not pass by the Will. C may claim his legacy without giving up the real property in England.

Bequest for a man's benefit how regarded for the purpose of election.

170. A bequest for a man's benefit is, for the purpose of election, the same thing as a bequest made to himself.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultânpur Khurd, being the property of B, A bequeathed it to C, and bequeathed another farm called Sultânpur Buzurg to his own executors, with a direction that it should be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of B's debts. B must elect whether he will abide by the Will or keep his farm of Sultânpur Khurd in opposition to it.

A person deriving a benefit indirectly not put to his election.

171. A person taking no benefit directly under the Will, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, is not put to his election.

Illustration.

The lands of Sultânpur are settled upon C for life, and after his death upon D, his only child. A bequeaths the lands of Sultânpur to B, and 1,000 Rupees to C. C dies intestate shortly after the testator, and without having made any election. D takes out administration to C, and as administrator elects on behalf of C's estate to take under the Will. In that capacity he receives the legacy of 1,000 Rupees, and accounts to B for the rents of the lands of Sultânpur which accrued after the death of the testator and before the death of C. In his individual character he retains the lands of Sultânpur in opposition to the Will.

A person taking under a Will in his individual capacity, may in another character elect to take in opposition to it.

172. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under the Will, may in another character elect to take in opposition to the Will.

Illustration.

The estate of Sultânpur is settled upon A for life, and after his death upon B. A leaves the estate of Sultânpur to D, and 2,000 Rupees to B, and 1,000 Rupees to C, who is B's only child. B dies intestate shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Sultânpur in opposition to the Will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 Rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 Rupees under the Will.

Exception to the six last Rules.—Where a particular gift is expressed in the Will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee, which is also in terms disposed of by the Will, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the Will.

Illustration.

Under A's marriage settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Sultânpur during her life.

A, by his Will, bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200*l.* during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Sultânpur, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000*l.* The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement She is bound to relinquish the annuity, but not the legacy of 1,000*l.*

When acceptance of a benefit given by a Will constitutes an election to take under the Will.

173. Acceptance of a benefit given by the Will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the Will, if he has knowledge of his right to elect, and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is owner of an estate called Sultânpur Khurd and has a life interest in another estate called Sultânpur Buzurg, to which, upon his death, his son B will be absolutely entitled. The Will of A gives the estate of Sultânpur Khurd to B, and the estate of Sultânpur Buzurg to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Sultânpur Buzurg, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Sultânpur Khurd. B has not confirmed the bequest of Sultânpur Buzurg to C.

(*b*) B, the eldest son of A, is the possessor of an estate called Sultânpur. A bequeaths Sultânpur to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B, having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 Rupees, allows C to take possession of Sultânpur. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 Rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Sultânpur to C.

Presumption arising from enjoyment by legatee for two years.

174. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the Will without doing any act to express dissent.

Confirmation of bequest by act of legatee.

175. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to C a coal mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

When testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

176. If the legatee shall not, within one year after the death of the testator, signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the Will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the Will.

Effect of non-compliance with their request within a reasonable time.

Postponement of election in case of disability.

177. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election shall be made by some competent authority.

PART XXVIII.

Of Gifts in Contemplation of Death.

Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death.

178. A man may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by Will.

When a gift is said to be made in contemplation of death.

A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a man who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

Such a gift resumable.

Such a gift may be resumed by the giver.

When it fails.

It does not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made; nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death—
A watch.
A bond granted by C to A.
A Bank Note.
A promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank.
A Bill of Exchange endorsed in blank.
Certain mortage deeds.
A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.
B is entitled to—
The watch.
The debt secured by C's bond.
The Bank Note.
The promissory note of the Government of India
The Bill of Exchange.
The money secured by the mortage deed.

(*b*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk, or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents, or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(*c*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels, and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

PART XXIX.

Of Grant of Probate and Letters of Administration.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

179. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of Will proved abroad.

180. When a Will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyondt he limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the Will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed.

Probate to be granted to executor appointed by Will.

181. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the Will.

Appointment express or implied.

182. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do not constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c*) A appoints several persons executors of his Will and Codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another Codicil are these words:—"I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my Will and Codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

183. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband.

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

184. When several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's Will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first and then to A.

Separate probate of Codicil discovered after grant of probate.

185. If a Codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that Codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will.

Procedure when different executors are appointed by the Codicil.

If different executors are appointed by the Codicil, the probate of the Will must be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and the Codicil together.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

186. When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

No right as executor or legatee can be established unless probate or letters of administration shall have been granted by a competent Court.

187. No right as executor or legatee can be established in any Court of Justice unless a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Province shall have granted probate of the Will under which the right is claimed, or shall have granted letters of administration under the one hundred and eightieth Section.

Probate establishes the Will from testator's death.

188. Probate of Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Persons to whom letters of administration may not be granted.

189. Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband.

190. No right to any part of the property of a person who has died intestate can be established in any Court of Justice unless letters of administration have first been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

No right to intestate's property can be established unless administration previously granted by a competent Court.

191. Letters of administration entitled the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

From what period letters of administration entitled administrator to intestate's rights.

192. Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts of administrator not validated by letters of administration.

193. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship, except that when one or more of several executors have proved a Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

Exception.

194. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

195. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within the time limited.

196. When the deceased has made a Will, but has not appointed an executor, or when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the Will, or when the executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

197. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the Will annexed as such residuary legatee.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

198. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee or he declines or he is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly.

Grant of administration when there is no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

199. Letters of administration with the Will anexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next of kin to accept or refuse letters of administration.

Citation to be issued before grant of administration to any legatee other than universal or residuary.

200. When the deceased has died intestate, those who are connected with him either by marriage or by consanguinity are entitled to obtain letters of administration of his estate and effects in the order and according to the rules hereinafter stated.

Order in which connections by marriage or consanguinity are entitled to administration.

201. If the deceased has left a widow, administration shall be granted to the widow unless the Court shall see cause to exclude her either on the ground of some personal disqualification, or because she has no interest in the estate of the deceased.

Administration to be granted to widow unless Court see cause to exclude her.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The widow is a lunatic, or has committed adultery, or has been barred by her marriage settlement of all interest in her husband's estate, there is cause for excluding her from the administration.

(*b.*) The widow has married again since the decease of her husband; this is not good cause for her exclusion.

202. If the Judge think proper, he may associate any person or persons with the widow in the administration who would be entitled solely to the administration if there were no widow.

Persons associated with widow in administration.

203. If there be no widow, or if the Court see cause to exclude the widow, it shall commit the administration to the person or persons who would be beneficially entitled to the estate according to the rules for the distribution of an intestate's estate; provided that when the mother of the deceased shall be one of the class of person so entitled, she shall be solely entitled to administration.

Grant of administration where no widow or widow excluded.

Proviso.

204. Those who stand in equal degree of kindred to the deceased, are equally entitled to administration.

Deceased's kindred of equal degree, equally entitled to administration.

205. The husband, surviving his wife, has the same right of administration of her estate as the widow has in respect of the estate of her husband.

Right of widower to administration of wife's estate.

206. When there is no person connected with the deceased by marriage or consanguinity who is entitled to letters of administration and willing to act, they may be granted to a creditor.

Grant of administration to a creditor.

207. Where the deceased has left property in British India, letters of administration must be granted according to the foregoing rules, although he may have been a domiciled inhabitant of a country in which the law relating to testate and intestate succession differs from the law of British India.

Where deceased has left property in British India, administration must be granted according to the foregoing rules.

Part XXX.

Of Limited Grants.

(a). Grants limited in Duration.

Probate of copy or draft of lost Will.

208. When the Will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the Will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed Will.

209. When the Will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents if they can be established by evidence.

Probate of copy where original exists.

210. When the Will is in the possession of a person residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary, for the interests of the estate, that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original; probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the Will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Administration until the Will be produced.

211. Where no Will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a Will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the Will, or an authenticated copy of it, be produced.

(b). Grants for the Use and Benefit of Others having Right.

Administration, with the Will annexed, to Attorney of an absent executor.

212. When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to the Attorney of the asbent executor for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Administration, with the Will annexed to Attorney of an absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

213. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to his Attorney, limited as above mentioned.

Administration to Attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

214. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the Attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

Administration during minority.

215. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor or to such other person as the Court shall think fit until the minor shall have completed the age of eighteen years, at which period, and not before, probate of the Will shall be granted to him.

Administration until one of several minor executors or residuary legatees attains majority.

216. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them shall have completed the age of eighteen years.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic *jus habens*

217. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestate's estates, be a lunatic, letters of administration, with or without the Will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court may think fit to appoint for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he shall become of sound mind.

Administration *pendente lite*.

218. Pending any suit touching the validity of the Will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate, and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

(c). For Special Purposes.

Probate limited to purpose specified in the Will.

219. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the Will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an Attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration, with the Will annexed, shall accordingly be limited.

Administration with the Will annexed limited to a particular purpose.

220. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an Attorney to prove a Will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration, with the Will annexed, shall be limited accordingly.

Administration limited to property in which a person has a beneficial interest.

221. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Administration limited to a suit.

222. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said

cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

Administration limited to the purpose of becoming a party to a suit to be brought against administrator.

223. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, it shall be lawful for such Court to grant, to any person whom it may think fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

224. In any case in which it may appear necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose District any of the property is situate may grant to any person whom such Court may think fit letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Appointment as administrator of person other than the one who, under ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to administration.

225. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a Will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor shall, at the time of the death of such person, be resident out of the Province, and it shall appear to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who, under ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to a grant of administration, it shall be lawful for the Judge, in his direction, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate, and probability that it will be properly administered, to appoint such person as he shall think fit to be administrator, and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge shall think fit.

(*d*). *Grants with Exception.*

Probate or administration with the Will annexed, subject to exception.

226. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a Will, or letters of administration with the Will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception.

Administration with exception.

227. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception.

(*e*). *Grants of the Rest.*

Probate or administration of the rest.

228. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the Will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

(*f*). *Grants of Effects unadministered.*

Grant of effects unadministered.

229. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

230. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

Administration when a limited grant has expired and there is still some part of the estate unadministered.

231. When a limited grant has expired by effluxion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

(*g*). *Alteration in Grants.*

What errors may be rectified by the Court.

232. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

Procedure where Codicil discovered after grant of administration with Will annexed.

233. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the Will annexed, a Codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

(*h*). *Revocation of Grants.*

Revocation or annulment for just cause of grant of probate or administration.

234. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is, 1st, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance; 2nd, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case; 3rd, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently; 4th, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.
(*b*) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.
(*c*) The Will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.
(*d*) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.
(*e*) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a Will has since been discovered.
(*f*) Since probate was granted a later Will has been discovered.
(*g*) Since probate was granted a Codicil has been discoverd, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the Will.
(*h*) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

PART XXXI.

Of the Practice in granting and revoking Probates and Letters of Administration.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration.

235. The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his District.

District Judge's powers as to the granting of probate and administration.

236. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration and all matters connected therewith as are by law vested in him in relation to any Civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

District Judge may order any person to produce testamentary papers.

237. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being, or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shewn to be in the possession or under the control of such person; and if it be not shewn that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct such person to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same, and such person shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing, as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit and had made such default, and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

238. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

When and how District Judge is to interfere for the protection of property.

239. Until probate be granted of the Will of a deceased person, or an administrator of his estate be constituted, the District Judge within whose jurisdiction any part of the property of the deceased person is situate is authorized and required to interfere for the protection of such property, at the instance of any person claiming to be interested therein, and in all other cases where the Judge considers that the property incurs any risk of loss or damage, and for that purpose, if he shall see fit, to appoint an officer to take and keep possession of the property.

Probate or administration may be granted by District Judge when testator or intestate at his death had a fixed dwelling or any property within the jurisdiction.

240. Probate of the Will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court if it shall appear, by a petition verified as hereinafter mentioned of the person applying for the same, that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his decease, had a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

When application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode.

241. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, it shall be in the discretion of the Judge to refuse the application if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or conveniently in another District, or where the application is for letters of administration, to grant them absolutely or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

242. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration if properly made and verified.

243. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the District at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Petition for probate.

244. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the Will annexed, and stating the time of the testator's death, that the writing annexed is his last Will and testament, that it was duly executed, and that the petitioner is the executor therein named; and in addition to these particulars, when the application is to the District Judge, the petition shall further state that the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode, or had some property, moveable or immoveable, situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

In what case translation of Will to be annexed to the petition.

245. In cases wherein the Will is written in any language other than English or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or if the Will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner:—"I (A B) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Verification of translation made by any person other than the Court translator.

Petition for letters of administration.

246. Aplications for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating the time

and place of the deceased's death, the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences, the right in which the petitioner claims, that the deceased left some property within the jurisdiction of the District Judge to whom the application is made, and the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

Petition for probate or letters of administration to be signed and verified.

247. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

"I, (*A B*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Verification of petition for probate by one of the witnesses to the Will.

248. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the Will (when procurable) in the manner or to the effect following:—

"I, (*C D*), one of the witnesses to the last Will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*), (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last Will and testment in my presence").

Punishment for making false averment in petition or declaration.

249. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified shall contain any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

District Judge may examine petitioner in person and require further evidence, and issue citations to inspect the proceedings.

250. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge, if he shall think proper, to examine the petitioner in person, upon oath or solemn affirmation, and also to require further evidence of the due execution of the Will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration. The citation shall be

Publication of citation.

fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court House, and also in the Office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge issuing the same may direct.

Caveat against grant of probate or administration.

251. Caveats against the grant of probate or administration may be lodged with the District Judge, and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to any other Judge to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Form of caveat.

252. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of A B, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at , without notice to C D, of "

After entry of caveat no proceeding to be taken on the petition until after notice to the caveator

253. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge to whom the application has been made until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

Grant of probate to be under seal of the Court.

254. When it shall appear to the Judge that probate of a Will should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last Will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his Will, was granted to , the executor in the said Will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

255. And wherever it shall appear to the District Judge that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the Will annexed, should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the Will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and the credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Administration Bond.

256. Every person to whom any grant of administration shall be committed shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge shall, from time to time, by any general or special order direct.

Assignment of administration bond.

257. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some person, his executors or administrators, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon as trustee for all persons

interested the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Probate not to be granted until after seven days, and letters of administration until after fourteen days, from the testator's or intestate's death.

258. No probate of a Will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Filing of original Wills of which probate or letters of administration with Will annexed have been granted.

259. Every District Judge shall file and preserve all original Wills of which probate or letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted by him among the records of his Court until some public registry for Wills is established; and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the Wills so filed as aforesaid.

Grantee of probate or letters of administration shall alone have power to sue, &c., until the same shall have been revoked.

260. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as reprsentative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been re-called or revoked.

Procedure in contentious cases.

261. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceedings shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or letters of administration revoked.

262. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall, notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same; and the executor or administrator who

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself for payments.

shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Appeals from orders made by District Judge under powers conferred by this Act.

263. Every order made by a District Judge by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

264. The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

Part XXXII.

Of Executors of their own Wrong.

Executor of his own wrong.

265. A person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased, or does any other act which belongs to the office of executor, while there is no rightful executor or administrator in existence, thereby makes himself an executor of his own wrong.

Exceptions. First.—Intermeddling with the goods of the deceased for the purpose of preserving them, or providing for his funeral or for the immediate necessities of his family or property does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Second.—Dealing in the ordinary course of business with goods of the deceased received from another does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A uses or gives away or sells some of the goods of the deceased or takes them to satisfy his own debt or legacy, or receives payment of the debts of the deceased. He is an executor of his own wrong.

(*b*) A having been appointed agent by the deceased in his lifetime to collect his debts and sell his goods, continues to do so after he has become aware of his death. He is an executor of his own wrong in respect of acts done after he has become aware of the death of the deceased.

(*c*) A sues as executor of the deceased not being such. He is an executor of his own wrong.

Liability of an executor of his own wrong.

266. When a person has so acted as to become an executor of his own wrong, he is answerable to the rightful executor or administrator, or to any creditor or legatee of the deceased, to the extent of the assets which may have come to his hands, after deducting payments made to the rightful executor or administrator, and payments made in a due course of administration.

Part XXXIII.

Of the Powers of an Executor or Administrator.

In respect of causes of action surviving the deceased, and rents due at the time of his death.

267. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

Demands and rights of action in favor of, or against deceased, survive to and against his executor or administrator.

268. All demands whatsoever and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding existing in favor of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party; and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having brought any action. The cause of action does not survive.

(*b*) A sues for divorce. A dies. The cause of action does not survive to his representative.

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of deceased's property.

269. An executor or administrator has power to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he may think fit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it. The sale is valid.

(b) The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased. The mortgage is valid.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

270. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

271. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the Will or taken out administration.

Illustrations.

(a) One of the several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(b) One has power to surrender a lease.

(c) One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(d) One has power to assent to a legacy.

(e) One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(f) The Will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

272. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

273. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same power as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator during minority.

274. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

275. When probate or letters of administration have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

PART XXXIV.

Of the Duties of an Executor or Administrator.

As to deceased's funeral.

276. It is the duty of the executor to perform the funeral of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

Inventory and account.

277. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, shewing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Duty of executor or administrator as to property of, and debts owing to, the deceased.

278. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

279. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

280. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for, or in respect of, any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then the other debts.

281. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan, or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

282. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account. But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assests of the deceased will extend.

Application of moveable property to payment of debts where the deceased's domicile was not in British India.

283. If the domicile of the deceased was not in British India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts is to be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 10,000 Rupees, immoveable property to the value of 5,000 Rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The debts on the instruments under seal are to be paid in full out of the moveable estate, and the proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied, as far as they will extend, towards the discharge of the debts not under seal. Accordingly, one-half of the amount of the debts not under seal is to be paid out of the proceeds of the immoveable estate.

Creditor paid in part under Section 283 to bring such payment into account before sharing in proceeds of immoveable property.

284. No creditor who has received payment of a part of his debt by virtue of the last preceding Section shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of the immoveable estate of the deceased unless he brings such payment into account for the benefit of the other creditors.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 5,000 Rupees, and immoveable property to the value of 10,000 Rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 Rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors holding instruments under seal receive half of their debts out of the proceeds of the moveable estate. The proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied in payment of the debts on instruments not under seal until one-half of such debts has been discharged. This will leave 5,000 Rupees which are to be distributed rateably amongst all the creditors without distinction in proportion to the amount which may remain due to them.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

285. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

286. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

287. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses, and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions, and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Abatement of general legacies.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

288. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

289. Where there is a demonstrative legacy and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if after the fund is exhausted part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

Right under demonstrative legacy when the assets are sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

290. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond ring valued at 500 Rupees, and to C a horse valued at 1,000 Rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 Rupees. Of this sum Rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and Rupees 666-10-8 to C.

291. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the Will to produce an annuity and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

PART XXXV.

Of the Executor's Assent to a Legacy.

292. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Executor's assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B his Government paper which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*) A, by his Will, has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of D. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

293. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to devest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way. This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

Assent may be verbal, and either express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*) The interest of a fund is directed by the Will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*) A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*) Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*) A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

294. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition may be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Conditional assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B his lands of Saltanpur, which, at the date of the Will and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 Rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall, within a limited time, pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*) The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

295. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person, and his assent may in like manner be express or implied. Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Assent of executor to his own legacy.

Implied assent.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government securities bequeathed to him and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

296. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Assent of executor gives effect to legacy from testator's death.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

297. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Executor not bound to pay or deliver legacies until after one year from testator's death.

Illustration.

A, by his Will, directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

PART XXXVI.

Of the Payment and Apportionment of Annuities.

298. Where an annuity is given by the Will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by Will.

299. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death; and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid

When payment of annuity to be paid quarterly or monthly first falls due.

when due, but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

Dates of successive payments when first payment of an annuity directed to be made within a given time, or on a day certain.

300. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the Will authorizes the first payment to be made; and if the annuitant should die in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

PART XXXVII.

Of the Investment of Funds to provide for Legacies.

Investment of sum bequeathed where a legacy, not specific, is given for life.

301. Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall, at the end of the year, be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of amount of general legacy to be paid at a future time.

Intermediate interest.

302. Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding Section. The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Procedure when no fund is charged with or appropriated to an annuity.

303. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the Will to answer it, a Government annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or, if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

Transfer to residuary legatee of amount of contingent bequest.

304. Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Investment of residue bequeathed to a person for life without direction to invest in particular securities.

305. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life without any direction to invest it in any particular securities, so much thereof as is not, at the time of the testator's decease, invested in such securities as the High Court may, for the time being, regard as good securities, shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed to a person for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.

306. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not, at the time of his death, invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Time and manner of the conversion and investment.

307. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the two last preceding Sections shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor shall in his discretion think fit; and until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon the market value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

Procedure where minor is entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and there is no direction to pay to any person on his behalf.

308. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no direction in the Will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge, by whom the probate was, or letters of administration, with the Will annexed, were granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account, and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be sufficient discharge for the money so paid; and such money when paid in shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

PART XXXVIII.

Of the Produce and Interest of Legacies.

Legatee of a specific legacy entitled to produce thereof from testator's death.

309. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*) A bequeaths his Government securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*) The testator bequeaths all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he completes that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them between the testator's death and A's completing 18 forms part of the residue.

Residuary legatee entitled to produce of residuary fund from testator's death.

310. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(5) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

Interest when no time is fixed for payment of a general legacy.

311. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions. (1.)—Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2.)—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3.) Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

Interest when time has been fixed.

312. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed. The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the Will for maintenance.

Rate of interest.

313. The rate of interest shall be four per cent. per annum.

No interest payable on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

314. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the Will for making the first payment of the annuity.

Interest payable on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

315. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

PART XXXIX.

Of the Refunding of Legacies.

Refund of legacy paid under Judge's order.

316. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

No refund if legacy paid voluntarily.

317. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Refund when legacy has become due on performance of a condition within further time allowed under Section 124.

318. When the time prescribed by the Will for the performance of a condition has elapsed without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has been allowed under the one hundred and twenty-fourth Section for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

When each legatee is compellable to refund in proportion.

319. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Distribution of assets.

320. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as would have been given by the High Court in an administration suit for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution; but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Creditor may follow assets.

Within what period a creditor may call upon a legatee to refund.

321. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may, within two years after the death of the testator, or one year after the legacy has been paid, call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient, at the time of his death, to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

When a legatee who has not received payment or who has been compelled to refund under Section 321 cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund.

322. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding Section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

When an unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor if solvent.

323. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

Limit to the refunding of one legatee to another.

324. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 Rupees to B, 480 Rupees to C, and 720 Rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 Rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 Rupees to B, 400 Rupees to C, and 600 Rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 Rupees, and D to refund 120 Rupees.

Refunding to be without interest.

325. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

326. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property after payment of debts and legacies shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the Will.

Residue of the deceased's property after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

PART XL.

Of the Liability of an Executor or Administrator for Devastation.

327. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

328. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased he is liable to make good the amount.

For neglect to get in any part of the deceased's property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

PART XLI.

Miscellaneous.

329. For every instrument or writing of any of the kinds specified in the Schedule to this Act, and which shall be made or executed after the commencement of this Act, there shall be payable to Government a Stamp duty or fee of the amount indicated in the said Schedule.

Stamps and fees on instruments mentioned in this Act.

330. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed or taken to supersede or affect the rights, duties, and privileges of the Administrators-General and Officiating Administrators-General of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, under or by virtue of Act VIII of 1855, (*to amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General,*) Act XXVI of 1860, (*to amend Act VIII of* 1855,) The Regimental Debts Act, 1863, and the Administrator-General's Act, 1865; and it shall be the duty of the Magistrate or other Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a district or place in criminal matters whenever any person to whom the provisions of this Act shall apply shall die within the limits of his jurisdiction, to report the circumstances without delay to the Administrator-General of the Province, retaining the property under his charge until letters of administration shall have been obtained by that Officer or by some other person, when the property is to be delivered over to the person obtaining such letters, or who may obtain probate of the Will (if any) of the deceased.

Saving of rights, duties, and privileges of Administrator-General.

331. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Intestate or Testamentary succession to the property of any Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist; nor shall they apply to any Will made, or any intestacy occurring before the first day of January 1866. The fourth Section shall not apply to any marriage contracted before the same day.

Succession to property of Hindus, Muhammadans or Buddhists, and certain Wills, intestacies, and marriages not affected by this Act.

332. The Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time have power, by an order, either retrospectively from the passing of this Act, or prospectively, to exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act the members of any race, sect, or tribe in British India, or any part of such race, sect, or tribe to whom he may consider it impossible or inexpedient to apply the provisions of this Act, or of the part of the Act mentioned in the order. The Governor General of India in Council shall also have power from time to time to revoke such order, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect. All orders and revocations made under this Section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power of Governor General to exempt any race, sect, or tribe in British India from the operation of this Act.

SCHEDULE.

STAMPS.

		Stamps.		
Petition for probate or letters of administration where the value of the estate exceeds Rs. 500	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto where the value of the estate is less than Rs. 500	... Re.	1	0	0
Probate or letters of administration	Rs.	8	0	0
Caveat	„	4	0	0
Citation	Re.	1	0	0
All petitions other than those above mentioned	„	1	0	0
Inventory	„	1	0	0
Administration Bond... ...	Rs.	8	0	0

FEE.

Translations by the Court Translator or by order of the Court, per folio of ninety words ...	„	2	0	0

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1865.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil

Preamble.

jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature; It is enacted as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender include females.

"Judge."

"Judge" includes an Acting Judge.

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Court of Small Causes."

"Court of Small Causes" means a Court constituted under this Act.

"Local Government."

And, in every part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the Executive Government in such part, and

"High Court."

"High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal having jurisdiction therein.

Repeal of Acts XLII of 1860 and XII of 1861.

2. Act XLII of 1860 (*for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter*) and Act XII of 1861 (*to amend Act XLII of* 1860) are hereby repealed: Provided that any Courts of Small Causes now in existence which shall have been constituted under Act No. XLII of 1860 shall be considered as constituted under this Act within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction assigned to such Courts under the said Act XLII of 1860 or which may hereafter be assigned to them under the next following Section, and shall be subject to all the provisions contained herein; and all suits and proceedings pending in any such Courts shall be heard and determined in the same manner as suits and proceedings are required to be heard and determined under this Act; but this Act shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of anything which shall have been done in any such suit or proceeding prior to the commencement of this Act.

Constitution of Small Cause Courts.

3. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, constitute, for the trial of suits under this Act, Courts of Small Causes with such establishment of Officers as may be necessary, at any places within the Territories under such Government.

Limits of their territorial jurisdiction to be fixed by Local Government.

Whenever a Court of Small Causes shall be so constituted, the Local Government shall fix the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and may from time to time alter the limits so fixed. The Local Government may abolish any Court of Small Causes.

Seal of the Court.

4. Every Court of Small Causes shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in the language of the Court—"Court of Small Causes of "—and

Courts to be generally subject to the High Court.

shall be subject to the general control and orders of High Court.

Places where Courts to be held.

5. Courts of Small Causes shall be held at such place or places within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions as shall from time to time be appointed by the Local Government.

Suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts.

6. The following are the suits which shall be cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, namely, claims for money due on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred Rupees whether on balance of account or otherwise: Provided that no action shall lie in any such Court:—

Proviso.

(1.) On a balance of partnership account, unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents:

(2.) For a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a Will:

(3.) For the recovery of damages on account of an alleged personal injury, unless actual pecuniary damage shall have resulted from the injury:

(4.) For any claim for the rent of land or other claim for which a suit may now be brought before a Revenue Officer, unless, as regards arrears of rent for which such suit may be brought, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes shall have been expressly invested by the Local Government with jurisdiction over claims to such arrears.

Power to extend jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts to Rupees 1,000.

7. The Local Government may extend the jurisdiction of any Court of Small Causes in suits of the nature described in the last preceding Section and thereby made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes to an amount not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Jurisdiction of the Courts.

8. Courts of Small Causes may try all such suits as are described in the sixth Section and thereby made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes if the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, shall dwell, or personally work for gain or carry on business, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; or if the cause of action arose within the said local limits, and the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, shall, by his servant or agent, carry on business or work for gain within those limits.

Explanations.—(*a.*) Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place, and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to dwell at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

(*b.*) A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office, or at any place where it has also a subordinate office in respect of any cause of action arising at such place.

(*c.*) The 'business' contemplated in this Section must be carried on at some fixed place for at least a certain time.

Suits against Government.

9. Suits against the Local Government or against the Government of India shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of such Government.

10. Suits against the Secretary of State shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of the Local Government for the Territories in which the cause of action arose.

Suits against the Secretary of State.

11. Service of a summons issued under this Act on any servant or agent by whom the defendant may carry on business or work for gain shall be deemed to be good service upon the defendant provided that such agent or servant himself, at the time of such service, personally carries on the business or work for gain for the defendant within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought.

Substituted service of summons.

12. Wherever a Court of Small Causes is constituted under this Act, no suit cognizable by such Court shall be heard or determined in any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Small Causes: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to take away the jurisdiction which a Magistrate, or a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or an Assistant or Deputy Magistrate can now exercise in regard to debts or other claims of a Civil nature: or the jurisdiction which can be exercised by Village Moonsiffs, or Village or District Phanchâyats, under the provisions of the Madras Code; or by Military Courts of Requests, or by Cantonment Joint Magistrates invested with Civil jurisdiction under Act III of 1859 *(for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds)*; or by a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the Rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively for the trial of small suits in Military Bazars, in Cantonments, and Stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively; or by Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the Rules in force in the Presidency of Madras.

Suits cognizable by a Court of Small Causes not to be heard by any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits.

Saving of jurisdiction of Magistrates as to debts.

Of Village Moonsiffs and Village or District Panchâyats in Madras.

Of Military Courts of Requests.

Of Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay.

Or of Military Panchâyats in Madras.

13. Every Court of Small Causes shall (except as hereinafter provided) be held before a Judge appointed by the Local Government, and who shall receive such salary as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time determine. Such Judge shall be the Judge either of one such Court or of two or more such Courts as the Local Government shall appoint, but, except as hereinafter provided, he shall not exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act.

Judge of Court.

14. It shall be lawful for any Judge who is the Judge of two or more Courts of Small Causes to fix, subject to the orders of the Local Government, or, in Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India, of the Chief Commissioner or other principal Civil Authority, the times at which he will go on Circuit, and the dates on which his sittings in the several Courts of which he is Judge shall commence. Notice of such times and dates shall be published in the Official Gazette and at such places and in such manner as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner or other Authority as aforesaid shall think fit to direct in that behalf.

Power to Judge of several Courts to fix times and dates of circuits and sittings.

15. The Local Government may from time to time invest any person with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under this Act for a limited period or for specific periods in each year only, and declare in what Court or Courts of Small Causes such powers shall be exercised by such person. Any person so invested shall, in all Courts in which the Local Government shall have declared that he shall exercise the said powers, have all such powers as might in such Courts be exercised by a Judege of the said Courts appointed under the thirteenth Section.

Local Government may invest any person for a limited period with powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes.

Powers to be exercised by persons so invested.

16. If it shall be declared by the Local Government that any person invested under the last preceding Section with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall exercise those powers in a Court of which there is a Judge appointed under the thirteenth Section, the person so invested shall exercise a jurisdiction concurrent with that of such Judge. The Local Government shall from time to time make Rules to provide for the distribution of business between any person so invested and any Judge in whose Court it may be declared that such person shall execise his powers, and generally for regulating and defining the duties and relative positions of Judges of Courts of Small Causes and persons so invested as aforesaid: Provided always that no such Rule shall be in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Jurisdiction to be exercised by persons so invested in Court in which there is a Judge.

17. Every person invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the fifteenth Section shall receive such remuneration as the Governor General in Council shall from time to time determine. It shall not be lawful for any such person to practise as a Barrister, Attorney, Vakeel, Pleader, or Law Agent in any district or place within the territorial limits of which he is empowered to exercise the powers with which he is invested.

Remuneration of Judges and of persons invested with powers of Small Causes Court Judge, and restriction from practising within the limits.

18. In all suits under this Act the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, and no written statement other than the plaint shall be received unless required by the Court.

Summons.

19. When a decree is passed in any suit of the nature and amount cognizable under this Act, the Court passing the decree, may, at the same time that it passes the decree, on the verbal application of the party in whose favor the decree is given, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court passing the decree, or

In suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts, Court may, on the Judgment-creditor's application, direct immediate execution against the judgment-debtor's person or moveable property.

against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor within the same limits. If the warrant be directed against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor, it may be general against any personal property of the judgment-debtor wherever it may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or special against any personal property belonging to the judgment-debtor within the same limits, and which shall be indicated by the judgment-creditor.

Execution against immoveable property if moveable property not sufficient.

20. In the execution of a decree under this Act, if after the sale of the moveable property of a judgment-debtor any portion of a judgment-debt shall remain due, and the holder of the judgment desire to issue execution upon any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Court, on the application of the holder of such judgment, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of such copy and certificate to any Court of Civil Judicature having general jurisdiction in the place in which the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor is situate, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment according to its own rules and mode of procedure in like cases.

Decision in suits tried under this Act to be final.

21. In suits tried under this Act all decisions and orders of the Court shall be final: Provided that in any case in which a decree shall be passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may, within thirty days after any process for enforcing the decree has been executed, give notice to the Court by which the decree was passed of his intention to apply to the Court at its next sitting for an order to set it aside: and if, on the application being made to the Court at its next sitting, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented, by any sufficient cause, from appearing when the suit was heard, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the decree and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as shall to the Court seem proper: Provided also that it shall be competent to the Court, if it shall think fit, in any case not falling within the proviso last aforesaid, to grant a new trial, if notice of the intention to apply for the same at the next sitting of the Court be given to the Court within the period of seven days from the date of the decision, and if the same be applied for at the next sitting of the Court; but no such new trial shall be granted where the party applying for same is the defendant or one of the defendants, unless he shall, with his notice of application, deposit in Court the amount for which a decree shall have been passed against him, including the costs (if any) of the opposite party.

Ex parte decree may be set aside.

New trial.

On deposit of debt and costs.

Power to refer questions of law, &c., to High Court.

22. If in the trial of any suit under this Act any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or any question as to the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits of the decision, shall arise, the Court, in suits for an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees, may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, and in suits for an amount greater than five hundred Rupees, shall draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with the Court's own opinion, for the decision of the High Court.

Power to pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court.

23. The Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall have been made until the receipt of the order of the High Court.

High Court to fix day for the hearing.

24. The High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court House.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by Pleader.

25. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by Pleader.

Decision of High Court to be transmitted.

26. The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its jugdment, under the seal of the Court, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt of the copy, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

27. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court shall be costs in the suit.

Power to High Court to alter or set aside order or decree made in the matter.

28. When a case is referred to the High Court under the twenty-second Section, the High Court may alter, cancel, or set aside any order or decree which the Court stating the case may have made in the suit out of which the reference arose, and may make such order as the justice of the case may require.

Power to appoint one of the Courts of a District to be the Principal Court.

29. Whenever more Courts than one are constituted in any District under this Act, the Local Government may appoint one of the same Courts to be the Principal Court of Small Causes in such District.

Judge of Principal Court may sit with Judge of any other Court in the District for the trial of reserved suits.

30. The Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes in any District may sit with the Judge of any other Court of Small Causes in the same District, or with a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid in such Court, for the trial and determination of any suit cognizable under this Act, and shall so sit for the trial and determination of any such suit which the Judge of such other Court or other person as aforesaid may reserve for trial by himself and the Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes.

Procedure when two Judges sit together for trial of certain suits.

31. The Local Government may from time to time make Rules providing that, in such cases as shall be prescribed in such Rules, two Judges or a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid shall sit together and hear and dispose of suits and applications.

32. If two Judges, or a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, sit together and they concur in the decision or order to be passed, such decision or order shall be the decision or order of the Court; but if they shall differ on a point of law, or usage having the force of law, or in construing a document the construction of which may affect the merits of the decision, they shall submit a case for the opinion of the High Court on the point of difference between them in the manner prescribed in the twenty-second Section of this Act; and the provisions applicable to a reference to the High Court contained in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Sections of this Act shall be applicable to every reference made under this Section.

Procedure when two Judges differ on a point of law.

33. If two Judges differ on any matter other than the matters above-mentioned, the Judge who is senior in respect of date of appointment as a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall have the casting voice.

Casting voice in case of difference between two Judges on a question of fact.

34. If a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid differ on any matter other than the matters abovementioned, the Judge shall have the casting voice.

Casting voice in case of difference on a question of fact between a Judge and a person invested with a Judge's powers.

35. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to appoint to any Court of Small Causes an Officer who shall be called the Registrar of the Court, and who shall be paid such salary as shall from time to time be authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

Appointment of Registrar.

36. The Registrar of every Court of Small Causes shall be the chief Ministerial Officer of the Court. In addition to any other duties and powers herein imposed or conferred upon the Registrar he shall, subject to the provisions contained in the next following Section, receive all plaints presented to the Court; issue notice of suit to the defendants; receive any documents which the parties may wish to put in; and issue process for the attendance of their witnesses. He shall likewise keep lists of all causes coming on for trial, and fix such days for their being heard respectively as may seem to him fit. He may also receive notices under the twenty-first Section.

Duties of Registrar.

37. If, when the Judge is absent on duty and there is no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, the Registrar shall be opinion that any plaint presented to the Court is defective in any of the particulars mentioned in Sections twenty-seven to thirty-two, both inclusive, of the Code of Civil Procedure, he may reject the same. But it shall be lawful for the Judge, or for any person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, to reject any plaint which may have been received by the Registrar, and to receive any plaint which may have been rejected by him: Provided that such reception or rejection (as the case may be) by the Registrar shall, in the opinion of such Judge or other person empowered as aforesaid, have been erroneous, and that an application to set the same aside shall be made at the first subsequent sitting in the said Court of a Judge or other person duly empowered as aforesaid.

Procedure where Registrar thinks plaint defective in certain particulars.

Proviso.

38. If a suit shall have been instituted in a Court of Small Causes, and the defendant shall have been duly summoned to appear and answer therein, and it before the day appointed for the hearing of such suit the defendant, or his agent duly authorized in that behalf, shall appear before the Registrar of the Court and admit the plaintiff's claim and apply for leave to confess judgment, it shall be lawful for the Registrar, if the Judge be absent on duty and there be no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, to enter on the record a decree for the plaintiff by confession, and such decree shall have the like force and effect as a decree for the plaintiff would have had if the suit had been heard by the Judge and a decree passed by him for the plaintiff: Provided that in every case, before passing a decree under this Section, it shall be the duty of the Registrar fully to satisfy himself of the service of the summons, of the identity of the parties, and of their good faith in appearing before him.

Registrar may receive and enter up judgments by confession.

Proviso.

39. The Registrar, if the Judge be absent on duty and there be no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, shall also receive applications for the execution of decrees passed by the Judge, or other person empowered as aforesaid, of the Court of which he is the Registrar, and, subject to any orders which he may receive from the Judge or such other person, shall execute such decrees in the same manner as the Judge might execute them. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the Registrar under this Section; but the Judge, or other person empowered as aforesaid, may, within three calendar months from the making of the order, of his own motion reverse or modify it.

Execution of decrees by Registrar.

40. The Local Government may invest any Registrar with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of which he is the Registrar provided that the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed twenty Rupees. The Registrar shall exercise such powers subject to the general control of the Judge, or when there is no Judge, of any person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid.

Power to invest Registrar with jurisdiction of Small Cause Court Judge in certain cases.

41. The suits cognizable by the Registrar under the last preceding Section shall be set down for hearing before such Registrar, and he shall hear and determine such suits and execute the decrees made therein, in such manner in all respects as the Judge of the Court might hear, determine, and execute the same respectively: Provided that the Judge, or, when there is no Judge, the person invested with the powers of a Judge, whenever he thinks proper, may transfer to his own file any suit on the file of the Registrar and may hear and determine the same.

Hearing of suits cognizable by Registrar.

Transfer from Registrar's to Judge's file.

42. No appeal shall lie from any order or decision made or passed by the Registrar in any case heard or disposed of by him; but in any case in which the Registrar shall entertain any doubt upon any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits of the decision, he shall be at liberty to state a case for the opinion of the Judge, or, when there is no Judge, of the person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, in like manner as the Judge may, under the twenty-second Section of this Act, state a case for the opinion of the High Court; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

No appeal from decision of Registrar under last Section; but in cases of doubt he may submit statement for opinion of Judge.

Provisions applicable to such reference.

43. A decree passed by a Registrar under the thirty-eighth Section may be set aside by the Judge of the Court, or, when there is no Judge, by the person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, in such manner and on such grounds only as it might be set aside if it were a decree passed at the hearing of the cause by the Judge or other person empowered as aforesaid.

Setting aside decree by a Registrar under Section 38.

44. An Officer to be styled the Clerk of the Court may be appointed to any Court of Small Causes on such salary as shall be authorized by the Governor General of India in Council. The appointment and removal of such Officer shall rest with the Court, subject to the approval of the Local Government, or, in Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India, of the Chief Commissioner or other principal Civil Authority. The Registrar of any Court of Small Causes may also be the Clerk of the Court.

Appointment and removal of Clerk of the Court.

45. When a Clerk is appointed to any Court of Small Causes such Clerk shall, subject to the orders of the Court and of the Registrar, if there be a Registrar, issue all Summonses, Warrants, Orders, and Writs of Execution, and keep an account of all proceedings of the Court, and shall take charge of and keep an account of all monies payable or paid into or out of Court, and shall enter an account of all such monies in a book belonging to the Court to be kept by such Clerk for that purpose.

Duties of Clerk.

46. The High Court shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of Courts of Small Causes, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it shall think that forms should be provided, and for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form; provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any other law for the time being in force.

High Court empowered to make rules of practice, &c.

47. The twenty-sixth Section of Act X of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties*), and, except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are or may be applicable, extend to all suits and proceedings under this Act.

Provisions of Section 26 of Act X of 1862, and of Act VIII of 1859 made applicable to cases cognizable under this Act.

48. Nothing in the second Section of the said Act No. III of 1859, or the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*), relating to the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in Military Cantonments, shall be held to affect so much of Act No. XI of 1841 *for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company*) as declares that in places beyond the frontier of the Territories of the East India Company, actions of debt and other personal actions may be brought before the Military Courts therein mentioned, against persons so amenable as therein mentioned, for any amount of demand.

Saving of Act XI of 1841, Section 17.

49. Nothing in this Act, nor in the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of the said Act XXII of 1864 shall be held to affect the jurisdiction of any Court of Requests convened under the hundred and third Section of the Statute 27 Vic., cap. 3, or the corresponding Section in any other Statute for the time being in force, for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters, or the powers of a Commanding Officer, under any such Statute to assemble such Courts.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts of Requests.

50. When in any Act passed prior to the coming into operation of this Act reference is made to Act XLII of 1860, such reference shall be read as applying to this Act, and when any procedure is directed to be in accordance with the provisions of Act XLII of 1860, such procedure shall be deemed to be directed to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Reference in previous Acts to Act XLII of 1860 to be read as applying to this Act.

51. Whenever the state of business in any Court of Small Causes, the Judge of which shall be the Judge of such Court only, is not sufficient to occupy his time fully, the Local Government may invest him whithin such limits as it shall from time to time appoint, in addition to his powers as such Judge, with the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, in the Regulation Provinces, with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, or, in the Non-Regulation Provinces, with the powers of an Officer exercising the like or nearly the like powers as those of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

Power to give a Small Cause Court Judge the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen or a Magistrate.

52. In the places in which the provisions of Act X of 1859 (*to amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), are in force, the Local Government may empower any Judge of a Court of Small Causes to hear and determine, under the rules contained in the said Act X of 1859 applicable to trials before a Collector, and subject to the same regular and special appeal, the claims cognizable under such Act arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court. Any Judge so empowered shall exercise all the powers of a Collector under the

Power to give Small Cause Court Judge jurisdiction to hear claims under Act X of 1859.

said Act X of 1859 except the power of hearing appeals.

53. Courts of Small Causes shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or the High Court for records, returns, and statement in such form and manner as such Government or Court may deem proper.

Small Cause Courts to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight :—

No. 9 OF 1865.

A Bill to amend Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)* ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The thirty-third Section of the said Act No. X of 1862 is hereby repealed, and the following Section shall be read in lieu thereof :—

Act X of 1862, Section 33, repealed.

2. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, direct that, in the whole of the British Territories in India, or in such part thereof as may be specified in the said order, such lower rates of Stamp Duty as he shall prescribe shall be taken on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, or Writings specified in the Schedules annexed to the said Act, or on any particular class of such Deeds, Instruments, or Writings, or on any of the Deeds, Instruments, or Writings belonging to any such class, or he may altogether exempt the same, and in like manner, as occasion shall require, cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given. Such cancelment or variation shall also be notified in the Official Gazette.

Governor General in Council may lower rates of Stamp Duty on any Deeds, &c., mentioned in the Schedules, or on any class of such Deeds, &c.

3. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. X of 1862.

This Act to be taken as part of Act X of 1862.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE part of the Stamp Act which the present Bill proposes to amend is the thirty-third Section. By that Section the Governor General of India in Council is empowered to reduce the rate of Stamp Duty on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings described in the Schedules at the end of the Act, or altogether to exempt them from Stamp Duty. The Section, as now framed, might be supposed to be sufficiently large and comprehensive to enable the Government of India to do all that is necessary in the direction of the Section, and to meet every case in which a reduction of Stamp Duty might be deemed just or reasonable; but experience has shewn that the wording of the Section is too restrictive and that the power given by it requires to be enlarged. An application has recently been made to the Government of India to reduce the Stamp Duty chargeable on bonds which are taken under the Indian Customs Act of 1863. These bonds are now liable to the same Stamp Duty as all other bonds or obligations for the payment of money. Compared with England the amount of Stamp Duty on bonds in this Country is high, and as levied on the class of bonds just mentioned, it is found to press heavily upon trade, and particularly upon the bonders of Salt cargoes. Looking to the circumstances under which these bonds are taken, and to the fact that actions to enforce them are very rare, the Government are disposed to view favorably the proposition that has been made for the reduction of the rate of Stamp Duty to which they are now liable, and to follow, to some extent, the English practice in respect of such bonds; but they are advised that, although they have power to lower the rate of Stamp Duty on bonds generally in the whole or any part of British India, they have not power to reduce the rate of Stamp Duty on any particular class of bonds. The object of the present Bill is to invest the Government of India with this power as regards not only bonds, but also all other Deeds, Instruments, and Writings liable to Stamp Duty.

H. B. HARINGTON.

The 3rd March 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home. Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st April 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon within a week :—

No. 4 OF 1865.

A Bill to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. No place within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta appointed under the provisions of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall be used as a Slaughter-House, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a Slaughter-House has been obtained from the Municipal Commissioners who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a Slaughter-House, any place within the limits aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No place within the Suburbs to be used as a Slaughter-House without a license.

II. The Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as Slaughter-Houses, and they may make Bye-Laws for, and with respect to, the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

Municipal Commissioners may provide places for Slaughter-Houses, and may make Bye-Laws for the management and regulation thereof.

III. Every owner or occupier of any licensed Slaughter-House, within the limits aforesaid, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Municipal Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Municipal Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such Slaughter-Houses, or any place used as a meat market, in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner or occupier, after notice in writing given to him by the Municipal Commissioners that such market or Slaughter-House is defective in any of the said particulars and requiring him to remedy the defect specified, within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

Licensed Slaughter-Houses to be properly drained.

IV. The Municipal Commissioners may, in the manner prescribed and under the conditions laid down in Section LXXXIV of Act III of 1864, make Bye-Laws for the inspection of all such markets and of all Slaughter-Houses, within the limits aforesaid, and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours.

Commissioners may make Bye-Laws for the inspection of markets and Slaughter-Houses.

V. The Municipal Commissioners, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry or fish, or as a Slaughter-House, and may examine any animal, carcase, or meat, which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or fish, appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcase, meat, or fish, is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food, and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may enter and inspect Slaughter-Houses, shops, &c., and may seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

VI. The Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to Slaughter-Houses, or of the non-observance of any of the Bye-Laws relating thereto made by virtue of this Act, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to such person under this Act; and the said Magistrate, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, may declare the license granted under this Act revoked.

Suspension or revocation of license.

VII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the Slaughter-House to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

Penalty for using Slaughter-Houses during suspension or revocation of license.

VIII. The provisions of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, in regard to prosecutions for offences and the enforcement of fines and forfeitures, shall be applicable to all prosecutions for offences, and the recovery of fines and forfeitures under this Act; and the Magisterial powers conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners by Section VIII of the above Act shall be exercised by them for all the purposes of this Act.

Certain provisions of Act III of 1864 rendered applicable.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the provisions of this Act or of any specific portion thereof, to any Towns or places in which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, may be in force.

The provisions of this Act may be extended to places under Act III of 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing law contains no provision for the effective control of the management of Slaughter-Houses, and the Conservancy arrangements essential to their being kept in a clean and healthy condition beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta. The Slaughter-Houses from which the entire meat consumed within the Town is supplied, are in the Suburbs; and it has been found, after a careful examination and consideration of the question by a Committee appointed by Government, that this locality offers the most suitable site for these establishments, but that as at present constituted, owing to the absence of proper management and any kind of Conservancy arrangements, they present an intolerable nuisance to the surrounding neighbourhood and render a supply of pure and wholesome meat, to the various bazars and markets, impossible.

To remedy this state of things, it is proposed to construct buildings, in the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta to be used as Public Slaughter-Houses, and the object of this Bill, which contains in a somewhat amended form, the substance of Sections CXCVI to CXCIX, and Sections CCII and CCIII of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, is to provide for the closing of all existing Slaughter-Houses, the prohibition of the use of any place as a Slaughter-House except when duly licensed, and the exercise by the Municipal Commissioners of an effective control over the management, regulation, and conservancy of the new establishments, as well as of the meat bazars and markets supplied by them.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 25th March 1865.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2093.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 16th March* 1865.—Dr. B. W. Switzer to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore.

The 25th March 1865.—Mr A. C. Bolst officiated as District Superintendent of Police of Durrung from the 22nd September to the 30th of November 1864.

Syud Abdoollah to be Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

The 27th March 1865.—Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad.

Moulvy Gholam Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, is transferred, temporarily, to Tipperah.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn, Officiating Judge of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, as described in the Notification of the 15th April 1852, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem.

Pundit Heraloll Misser, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca, is transferred to Mymensing, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Goonabiram Surma to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Gowalparah, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Gowalparah.

The following appointments are made subject to the orders of the Secretary of State for India in regard to the retention of the appointment of Agent for Transports, *viz.*:—

Captain S. G. Boon to be Second Assistant Master Attendant and Agent for Transports.

Captain A. Baker to be Third Assistant Master Attendant and Agent for Government Consignments.

Lieutenant H. Sconce to be Extra Assistant Master Attendant.

Messrs. C. D. Field and J. O'Kinealy to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jessore.

The 29th March 1865.—Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, is transferred to Moorshedabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A., to be an Assistant Professor in the Calcutta Mudressa.

The 30th March 1865.—Baboo Baroda Persaud Mustaffee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Busseerhaut, is transferred to the Soonderbuns.

Syud Ali Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, is transferred to Tipperah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 1st April 1865.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Income Tax Commission, to be Collector of Stamps in Calcutta, and Superintendent of Abkary Revenue, under Act XXI. of 1856, in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly as far as the Sulkeah Thannah, in addition to the duties of his present office, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge from Mr. Hampton.

The 4th April 1865.—Lord H. Ulick Browne to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. W. Cornell to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, and to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The following Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted, *viz.*:—

To the First Grade.

Mr. W. C. Tayler.
Baboo Tarucknath Ghose.

To the Second Grade.

Coomar Harendra Krishna.
Mr. W. O'Reilly.
Moulvy Ahsan Ahmed.

To the Third Grade.

Baboo Dwarkanath Dey.
Mr. J. B. Shadwell.
„ W. M. Smith.
„ J. A. Ricketts.
„ A. D. B. Gomes.
Baboo Kaliprosonno Roy Chowdry.
Mr. F. J. R. Walker.

To the Fourth Grade

Moulvy Abdool Kureem.
„ Duleelooddeen Ahmed.
Baboo Juggomohun Roy.
Mr. G. C. Kilby.
Baboo Hurre Chunder Ghose.
„ Juddoonath Bose, B. A.
„ Shama Churn Chatterjee.
Moulvy Tujjummul Ali Khan.
Baboo Bhuggwan Chunder Bose.
Mr. E. B. Godfrey.

To the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Kalichunder Banerjee.
Moulvy Ali Hossein.
Baboo Rakhaldoss Mookerjee.
Moulvy Obedoolla.
Mr. R. T. Sevestre.
Baboo Tarapersaud Chatterjee, B. A.
„ Gokul Chunder Dey.
„ Lukheekant Dey.
Mr. A. Rattray.
„ E. Eyre.
Baboo Brojoloil Chowdhry.
„ Luchmeenarain Pundit.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 16th March* 1865.—Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Durrung, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 27th March 1865.—Mr. S. Wauchope, C. B., Additional Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, and Burdwan, for six months, under Section 9 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 29th March 1865.—Dr. S. M. Shircore, Civil Assistant Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

DECLARATION UNDER ACT VI. OF 1857.

The 27th March 1865.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for improving the Compound attached to the Circuit House at Bandel, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required measuring 5 beegahs 9 cottahs, more or less, situate in Bandel, Pergunnah Arsah, Zillah Hooghly.

The land is bounded on all sides by the wall of the Compound attached to the Bandel Circuit House.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 2814.

The 27th March 1865.—The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 12 of 1865, dated 2nd February, is published for general information :—

PUBLIC. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 12. *London, 2nd February* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—IN accordance with the suggestion made in your letter in the Foreign Department, (General,) dated 19th September, (No. 17) 1864, I have consulted the Law Officers of the Crown and the Standing Counsel to this Department on the question whether the restrictions as to salaries in India imposed by Acts 33 George III., Cap. 52, Section 57,—and 53 George III., Cap. 155,—Section 82, have been repealed by Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 54; and it is the opinion of those Functionaries that the enactments in question have been wholly repealed by Section 7 of the lastmentioned Act.

2. It will be proper, in accordance with this opinion, that any sums which, since the passing of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 54, have been withheld from any Junior Civilians in any of the Presidencies, under the view of the Law which has now been declared to be erroneous, should be paid to them, and that any sums retrenched on the same account should be refunded; and having considered the subject in Council I have to request that you will cause an adjustment of the salaries of the Civil Servants in question to be effected in conformity with this view.

3. I shall address you hereafter on the general subject of the limitation of salaries in relation to length of service.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

No. 2913.

The 31st March 1865.—The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duty by the Steamers of the dates specified without prejudice to their appointments, *viz.* :—

* * * * *

Mr. W. Macpherson ... 20th January.
„ H. A. R. Alexander ... 4th February.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary Medical Certificates have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the period specified against their names :—

Mr. L. R. Tottenham ... 6 months.
„ H. J. Reynolds ... 6 „
„ W. M. Beaufort ... 3 „

No. 2932.

The following Rules relating to Emigration from the Port of Calcutta have been made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 63 of Act No. XIII. of 1864, and are published for general information :—

Rules for the guidance of the Protector, Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and Colonial Emigration Agents at the Port of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act No. XIII. of 1864.

1. PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.—The Protector of Emigrants shall at least once a week inspect the Emigrants in the various Depôts, examine into the state of each Depôt, and note the manner in which the Emigrants are lodged, fed, and clothed, and otherwise provided for.

2. He shall examine all intending Emigrants recruited in Calcutta, and if satisfied that the nature of the engagement is comprehended, register the same in a Book kept for the purpose. One copy of every Registration shall be furnished to the Emigrant, and one to the Emigration Agent of the Depôt for which the Emigrant has been engaged.

3. He shall take such steps as he shall think necessary for the conveyance to the place of first registration of all Emigrants who have been pronounced unqualified for Emigration by the Medical Inspector.

4. It shall be his duty to see that no restraint is put on any Emigrant, whether in Depôt or at the time of embarkation, and that none are detained or embarked against their will.

5. He will see that every Vessel licensed to carry Emigrants has been carefully surveyed, and ascertain that she is properly ventilated and is supplied with all necessaries requisite for the voyage.

6. He shall report in full on the survey to the Local Government, and if in every way qualified for the carrying of Emigrants, grant a Certificate to that effect to the Master of the Vessel.

7. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants to require the Master to enter into a Bond in consideration of his obtaining a License to carry Emigrants.

8. He shall see that the Emigrants are supplied with extra clothing at certain seasons of the year, or between the 1st March and 15th September.

9. It shall be the duty of the Protector to prevent the embarkation of any Emigrant who may be considered by the Medical Inspector incapacitated for labor from any cause whatever. He shall also ascertain that every Emigrant has in his possession a copy of the Registration provided under Section 30 or 33 of the Act.

10. The Protector shall, prior to embarkation, explain to all intending Emigrants the provisions of the Act in so far as they are affected thereby.

11. The Protector shall be personally present at the embarkation, and shall, in conjunction with the Master, compare the Lists supplied by Agents with the Passes, receiving two copies of the List from the Master, and, if correct, sign them, returning one to the Master, the other to be placed as record in the Protector's Office.

12. It shall be his duty to see that no one remains on board who has not a Pass, or whose name is not mentioned in the List.

13. The Protector shall report to the Local Government any discrepancy in the Muster Roll taken by the Officer of Customs or Pilot with the List signed by the Master and filed in the Office of the Protector.

14. The Protector shall furnish to the Protector of Immigrants, or other the proper Government Authority at the place for which the Emigrants embarked, a correct and detailed List of all Emigrants embarked in each Vessel, compiled from the Passes and from the List signed by the Master.

15. The Protector of Emigrants shall, as far as lies in his power, generally protect with his advice or otherwise all intending or return Emigrants, and shall cause all the provisions of the Act to be duly complied with. He shall also

inspect Vessels bringing return Emigrants, ascertain the treatment received during their term of Emigration and on the voyage, and shall report thereon to Government.

16. Ships may be allowed to carry their full measurement of Emigrants, computed under Clauses 2 and 5, Section 47 of the Act, with a separate compartment for the married people and children; the space so measured shall be devoted to the exclusive use of the Emigrants, and shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half, and may be either between-decks or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in.

17. Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants.—The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall at least once a week examine into the sanitary state of each Depôt, inspect the Emigrants, and note the manner in which they are lodged, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and attended to. He shall report to the Protector any objection he may have to make to any Depôt, as well as any neglect or oppression of the inmates.

18. He shall, as soon as convenient, after the arrival of an Emigrant at a Depot, examine the copy of his Registration, ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to emigrate; and if satisfied of his fitness furnish a Certificate thereof to the Emigration Agent; if otherwise, furnish a Certificate to the contrary effect to the Protector of Emigrants.

19. He shall, in conjunction with the Protector of Emigrants, be personally responsible that all the provisions contained in Section 48 of the Act are complied with.

Colonial Emigration Agents.—Every Colonial Emigration Depôt shall be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants after being inspected and approved of by him and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and for every License granted under Act XIII. of 1864 there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of Rupees 10.

21. Every Recruiter must be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants.

22. Each Recruiter shall be licensed to recruit for some particular place to which Emigration is lawful under the Act. Licenses to be granted only on the application of Emigration Agents.

23. No License shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and may be at any time cancelled by the Protector for misconduct. Every License shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B. of the Act, and for every such License there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of Rupees 10.

24. Every Recruiter shall wear a badge in accordance with Section 28 of the Act.

25. Every Recruiter must have his License countersigned by the Magistrate of the District in which he is recruiting.

26. Every intending Emigrant, before leaving his District, must be taken by the Recruiter before the Magistrate for examination and registration, or in the case of recruitment in the Town of Calcutta, must, within forty-eight hours and before removal to an Emigration Depôt, be taken before the Protector of Emigrants for a similar purpose.

27. For the registration of every statute adult Emigrant the Recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate or to the Protector, as the case may be, a fee of 1 Rupee, which fee will be refunded on proof of desertion.

28. Emigrants shall be conveyed with all convenient dispatch to the Depôt of the port of embarkation, accompanied on the journey by the Recruiter or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate. Such Recruiter or Agent shall throughout the journey provide them with suitable lodging and food.

29. The Emigration Agent shall report to the Protector of Emigrants the arrival of each Emigrant, and shall, as soon as convenient after such arrival, exhibit a copy of his Registration to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

30. The Emigration Agent, in the presence of the Protector and within forty-eight hours after the arrival of each Emigrant, shall ascertain whether he has been properly fed and treated during the journey to the Depôt. He shall also inspect and countersign the Emigrant's copy of his Registration.

31. The Emigration Agent shall deliver to all such Emigrants as have been approved by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants a Pass in accordance with Section 42 of the Act.

32. The Emigration Agent shall examine and pass the Emigrants in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants.

33. The Emigration Agent shall furnish a Certificate of compliance with the requisitions of the Act to the Master of the Ship to enable him to obtain his License.

34. The Emigration Agent shall furnish the Master of the Vessel with five copies of a List prepared in conformity with Clause 1, Section 53 of the Act, two copies of which List he shall, after the embarkation, countersign, returning one of them to the Master.

35. The proportion of females shall be 25 per cent. to male Emigrants embarked. Females in an advanced stage of pregnancy should not be embarked, nor, as a general rule, young children who are unable to take ordinary food.

36. Every Emigration Agent shall afford every facility to the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants for the due execution of their duties.

Rules for the guidance of all persons concerned in the Emigration of Native Laborers from Calcutta to the British and Foreign Colonies.

1. Every Vessel for which a License is required shall be surveyed under the instructions of the Protector of Emigrants to whom applications for Survey should be addressed.

2. After a Vessel has been surveyed and passed as fit for the conveyance of Emigrants, the Protector will grant to the Master a Certificate of her fitness, after which the Commander shall send for the inspection of the Protector samples of each description of provisions enumerated in the accompanying Scale No. 1, and the provisions shall be kept 'tween-decks till examined and passed by the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants. Commanders are desired to be particularly careful in inspecting the provisions to satisfy themselves that all are of the best quality, as the examination by the Protector of the samples and of the provisions on board does not in any way lessen their responsibility. They are further required to sign the Certificate affixed to the accompanying Form No. 4. After the provisions have been passed a sample of each sort must be sent to the Emigration Agent. River water drawn from a point above the city by Government Water Tank Boats provided for the purpose is to be laid in for the use of the Coolies and Crews of

Ships; the prescribed quantity of drinking water sequired for the voyage,* equal to consumption, is to be carried in Iron Tanks or Casks. Every Vessel employed in the conveyance of Emigrants shall, unless specially exempted by the Protector, be fitted with a Normandy's Apparatus or other Apparatus approved by the Protector of Emigrants for distilling Sea water, and shall also carry thirty tons of English Coal and a sufficiency of stores and tools for the Apparatus in accordance with the List in the Protector's Office. Where a Distilling Apparatus is provided a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water carried in the Tanks. The Agent or Commander of every Vessel engaged to convey Emigrants shall provide medicines, medical comforts, and surgical instruments and appliances according to the annexed scale No. 3. All such medicinal stores shall be examined by the Depôt Surgeon, whose Certificate as to their quantity and quality shall be forwarded to the Office of the Protector of Emigrants at least one week before the Vessel Sails.

3. Every such Vessel shall have one storm hatch and a wind sail for every hatchway, and be otherwise ventilated according to the Regulations of Government. Commanders are required to understand and to be provided with a copy of Piddington's Work on the Law of Storms, and of Colonel Reid's Work, if procurable. They are further to be provided with the provisions and stores prescribed in Schedule No. 1 appended to these Rules. No dogs or wild animals shall be allowed on board a Vessel intended for Emigrants, nor shall any lumber be kept on the upper deck, except Ship's fitting, Long Boat, together with provisions, ghee, oil, &c., and water sufficient for three days' consumption. This supply is always to be kept ready to be served out daily without opening the hatches.

4. Water closets shall be fitted abreast of the forechains inside the Vessel, one for the use of the women, and one for the sick in bad weather; the latter shall on no account be used at any other time or for any other purpose. The space to be occupied by the Emigrants between-decks must be white-washed and entirely cleared, nothing being stowed away in any part or between the beams; platforms, twenty-four feet long, shall be erected in the between-decks abreast of each hatchway on both sides of the Ship, and one must be fitted over the Long Boat. Cabooses shall be constructed so as to afford ample shelter to the Cooks from the weather. When this has been done, and all requisites, including cooking pots, cabooses, &c., have been put on board, and the Vessel is ready for Sea, the Commander shall apply to the Protector to have her surveyed again, and will then obtain a Certificate in the annexed Form No. 5.

5. A qualified European or Native Medical Officer will, subject to the approval of the Protector of Emigrants, be appointed by the Emigration Agents to every Ship engaged for the transport of Emigrants. In cases in which the Medical Officer selected by the Agents has no Diploma, he shall not be employed without the approval of the Director-General of the Medical Department. An Apothecary, or qualified Native Doctor, shall also be appointed to attend on the Emigrants during the voyage.

6. The Medical Officer selected must be sent to the Protector's Office for the purpose of having his Testimonials examined, and the Protector may, if he sees reason for so doing, take the opinion of the Director-General of the Medical Department as to the efficiency of such Medical Officer.

7. Printed instructions for the medical treatment and management of Emigrants will be given to the Medical Officers on application by the Emigration Agent.

8. Government having directed that a second Medical Officer shall accompany each Ship to the Sandheads when disease is prevalent in Calcutta, any Commander not taking such an Assistant will be required to obtain from the Examining Surgeon, on the day of the embarkation of the Emigrants, a Certificate to the effect that they have been generally healthy in the Depôt, and that no epidemic is prevalent among the Coolies there.

9. Fire Buckets to the number required by the Port Regulations, *viz.* five per 100 tons, shall be provided and arranged on the poop so as to be readily accessible in case of need.

10. Emigrants will not be allowed to embark on any Vessel on board which there is not a third European Officer, whose chief duty it shall be to adopt and superintend precautions against fire, and to have charge of and issue the rations and water of the Emigrants.

11. Prior to taking in cargo or stores, the Vessel's limbers and bilges shall be thoroughly cleared, and the latter shall be purified by means of Burnett's disinfecting fluid.

12. No Gunpowder or inflammable Oil shall be taken on board an Emigrant Vessel on freight.

13. Every Commander of an Emigrant Ship is required to procure a Certificate from the Owners or Managing Agents to the effect that a competent Steam Tug is engaged to take his Vessel to Sea, and that she will be ready to take the Vessel in tow within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the Emigrants as shall have first embarked. Where neither the Commanders nor any of his Officers can speak the Native language an efficient Interpreter must be provided.

14. Commanders are required to have Crew Lists prepared according to Form No. 6. No Native passengers, excepting Emigrants and Cabin passengers' servants, will be received on board an Emigrant Vessel.

15. Three days before the embarkation of Emigrants, Commanders are required to lodge Documents in the Forms Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6 annexed to the Rules in the Protector's Office, to produce the Registers of their Ships, if required, and to execute the Bond required by the Emigration Act. Two copies of this Act and all Rules with translations will be furnished to them by the Emigration Agent, and must be retained in their possession during the voyage.

16. All requisite Forms will be supplied free of cost, but one Rupee will be charged for each duplicate if any be required to replace lost or spoilt Forms.

17. When all the arrangements required by the above Rules have been completed, and the Vessel is clear and in all respects ready for Sea and in a fit state to receive the Emigrants on board, the Master shall apply in writing, through the Protector of Emigrants to the Local

* *i. e.* to the first intermediate Port of Calling.

Government, for a License which will be delivered to the Master after the final examination of the Ship.

18. Moorings are specially laid down abreast of the Cooley Embarkation Wharf at Garden Reach, at which Commanders are required to moor their Vessels before the Emigrants embark.

19. Commanders are required to muster their Crew in the presence of the Pilot previous to the embarkation of the Emigrants, in order that their efficiency my be ascertained.

20. Commanders are required to afford to the Preventive Officers and Pilots every assistance in their power in carrying out the separate instructions with which they are charged.

21. In addition to the Emigration Certificate or Pass granted to each Cooley, the Emigration Agent will furnish the Master of every Vessel with five copies of a List of Emigrants which he is required to sign, and shall deliver two of them to the Agent, who after signing them will return one to the Master for the use of the Emigration Authorities at the Port of debarkation. The Master will also deliver to the Protector of Emigrants two copies of the List, who after signing them will return one copy for the purpose of the use of the Customs Officer mustering the Emigrants, retaining the other for Office record.

22. For every hundred adults four Sirdars must be appointed, one of them (who, whenever practicable, should be a man who has made a voyage before,) to act as headman. The Emigrants, previous to embarkation, must be divided into lots, and each Sirdar should take charge of a company and also of a division of the lower deck, for the cleanliness of which he is to be held responsible; one Mehter or Topas is to be shipped for every hundred souls, and two* professional Cooks (Bandarees) are to be sent in each Vessel, if the Protector thinks such an arrangement necessary.

[Surgeon's duties.]

23. The Ship's Surgeon shall receive charge of the medicines, medical stores, &c., previously ascertaining that they are of good quality and not short of the quantity stated in the List furnished to him. He shall also give a receipt for such articles of clothing for the use of the sick as may be supplied to him by the Emigration Agent, and on arriving at the Port of debarkation he shall deliver the balance of such stores to the Emigration Agent at that Port, with a Statement of issues during the voyage.

24. Surgeons should see that one-half of the men and women remain constantly on the upper deck during the Vessel's progress down the river, and that the greatest care is taken to prevent their drawing up and drinking the river water from alongside. The platform over the Long Boat and the poop deck being for the express accommodation of the Emigrants, good awnings must be spread over the poop and main deck all day and night until the Vessel is outside Sauger. In Vessels without a poop the space behind the mizen mast is to be given up to the Emigrants during the voyage, and specially while in the river. Surgeons should also see that every Emigrant, male and female, children included, is sent on deck daily in moderate weather, provided there are no urgent sanatory reasons to the contrary.

25. During the voyage Commanders should see that the 'tween-decks are cleared three times every day, fumigated and dry-holy-stoned at least twice a week, and white-washed throughout, every alternate Saturday,—weather permitting; that none of the Crew interfere with the comforts or accommodation of the Emigrants; that the space given up for their use is in no way encroached upon; and that the provisions and water are regularly served out in the presence of an European Officer twice every day at fixed hours, according to the annexed Scale No. 1, so that the Emigrants shall be provided with two cooked meals daily at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Commanders should retain in their possession the Certificate and effects of those Emigrants who die during the Vessel's progress down the River and at Sea, and deliver them to the Protector of Emigrants at the Colony to which they are bound, with the counterpart List given to them by the Emigration Agent: great care must be taken not to deface the Certificate or List.

26. Ships that do not make so much water as to require to be pumped out once a week must twice a week have a sufficient quantity of water poured into their hold, and pumped out again for the purpose of keeping the bilges sweet.

27. As the health of the Emigrants and the welfare of all persons on board a Ship materially depend on due care and attention to ventilation, cleanliness, and dry decks the Commander is required to fit Booby hatches to hatchway, and to take care that in bad weather ports, scuttles, and the ordinary hatchways are kept closed. During fine weather the Emigrants should be allowed and encouraged to be as much on deck as possible.

28. The Emigrants are to be allowed the means of bathing daily and of washing their clothes twice a week. They should also be allowed to have such exercise and recreation as the Surgeon may recommend. The Commander of the Vessel should provide them with tubs and buckets, and with a hand-pump to enable them to draw up water either for bathing or washing purposes, as well as with lines for drying their clothes. The Commander should also desire one of his Officers and some of the Crew to render assistance to the Emigrants on these occasions. For the women accommodation for bathing should be made by screening off a place with a sail. During the continuance of rainy weather much fresh water may be saved and reserved for washing clothes, and as at that time the decks and clothes will be much affected by damp, the Commander is required, on the return of fine weather, to dry the decks with hanging stoves, the greatest care being taken that no Emigrants are in the 'tween-decks at the time. The airing and drying of bedding and clothes at least twice a week must be insisted on.

29. As the Surgeon will have the principal charge of the Emigrants, every requisition made by him to the Commander, consistent with good order and discipline, without interfering with the routine duties for which the Commander himself is always the responsible person, must be promptly complied with.

30. Meals, when ready, should be reported to the Surgeon, who should inspect the food to satisfy himself that it has been cooked sufficiently. It must then be served out under the superintendence of the Ship's Officers, the Surgeon going

* Except when more than 350 Coolies are conveyed in a Ship, in which case a third Cook must be taken.

below to assist in keeping order, and seeing that an equal distribution takes place.

31. Emigrants must, whenever the weather permits, eat their food on deck and not below, and no one should be permitted on any account to retain any portion of cooked rice or meal for consumption when cold.

32. Cooking utensils should be frequently inspected, and the practice of boiling rice or other articles of food in a mixture of salt and fresh water must be strictly prohibited. Provisions must always be well and properly cooked. Care must be taken to prevent any wastage of the daily allowance of water. The Sirdars should exercise a careful supervision on all these points, and never fail to report to the Commander and Surgeon any instances of neglect.

33. It will be the duty of the Surgeon to enforce on the Emigrants regularity of habits, cleanliness, and good order, and to encourage bathing whenever the weather permits. It is also important to the health and well-being of the Emigrants to keep up their spirits by harmless diversions and exercise. They should be permitted to play on their musical instruments, and sing until eight bells. They must not be allowed to sleep on deck at Sea, unless under cover and well wrapped up.

34. The Surgeon should, as far as possible, guard the Emigrants from harsh treatment by any subordinate person on board the Vessel, by bringing every instance of such treatment to the notice of the Commander, who should enquire into the matter, and administer such punishment as the case calls for. No punishment shall be inflicted on any Emigrant except by order of the Commander.

35. It will be the Surgeon's duty to recommend to the Commander of the Vessel for adoption such arrangements or expedients, either sanatory or otherwise, for the comfort of the Emigrants as may, from time to time appear to him to be necessary or advisable.

36. The Surgeon should request the Commander to have two days every week devoted to the washing and airing of bedding and clothes, and there should be a general muster every week of all personal clothes and bedding belonging to the Emigrants. All warm clothing, according to the scale prescribed in Table No. 2, should at the outset of the voyage, be taken an account of and held in reserve under the Commander's and Surgeon's care, to be served out to the Emigrants when a change of climate necessitates a change of raiment. The warm clothing allotted to each male or female should be marked, and the owner held responsible for its care and preservation. Extra suits of clothing, at the rate of 5 per cent. of strength, should be supplied to re-place clothing irreparably damaged or rendered unfit for wear by sickness. The clothing of every Cooley dying from typhus fever, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera should be destroyed.

37. The Surgeon must keep a watchful eye on the health of the Emigrants to discover the earliest symptoms of scurvy, fever, bowel complaint, or any other disease, in order that he may take prompt measures to stop the progress of sickness among them, and in addition to this general observation he should muster the Emigrants at least twice on the upper deck, and by a personal inspection ascertain their state and condition.

38. On the least suspicion of scorbutic disease, the Surgeon must represent to the Commander the necessity of such change of diet as may be essentially required. He must also take especial care that none of the Emigrants, male or female, wear or lie down in damp clothes, and in short both he and the Commander should always bear in mind that on wholesome diet, cleanliness, ventilation, and recreation materially depend the preservation of health and the comfort of the men, women, and children who are placed under their care and control.

39. The Surgeon must keep two Registers; the one a Daily Journal in the form prescribed by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and the other a Special Mortality Record. In the former should be entered the Ship number, disease, and general treatment, very briefly, of every Emigrant sick during the passage. In the latter are to be entered the cases of those who die, specifying the Ship number, name, sex, and caste of every deceased Emigrant, the Villages and District of which he or she was resident, the disease which caused death, and the date of decease. A Medical history of the voyage should also be kept in full detail with a Statement of every fatal and important case occurring on board, as well as of every ocurrence worthy of remark. These Records must be signed by the Surgeon, and, on arrival at the Port of debarkation, handed to the Protector of Emigrants or other proper Government Authority for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

40. The Hospital accommodation required to be provided in Emigrant Ships, under Clause 8, Section 44 of Act XIII. of 1864, shall invariably be on the upper deck.

41. On arrival at the port of debarkation the state in which each of the Emigrants is landed, whether in perfect health, sickly, &c., should be entered in the column of remarks of the General Register in the hands of the Commander. Opposite the names of those who died on the passage should be entered "died," and the date of decease. This Register must be signed by the Commander and forwarded immediately on arrival to the Protector of Immigrants or other proper Authority at the port of debarkation for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

42. To ensure regularity and correctness in those Returns no payment of any description is to be made to the Surgeon until the General Mortality Registers have been examined, and their correctness ascertained by the Protector of Emigrants or some other authorized Officer of Government and by the Health Officer of the port of debarkation. They will then be countersigned by those Officers with a declaration of their correctness, and transmitted by the earliest opportunity to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

43. Surgeons proceeding in Emigrant Vessels are required to attend frequently at the Depôts before embarkation, in order that they may become acquainted with the health and physical condition of the people they are to receive charge of.

44. The Forms of Registers referred to are those appended in and marked Nos. 7, 8, and 9. They will be supplied by the Emigration Agent at Calcutta.

Protector of Emigrants.

No. 1.

Scale of Provisions, &c., for Ships conveying Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies.

Daily allowance for every adult passenger. Children above two and under ten years of age to receive half rations:—

West Indies.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.
Rice ...	1	4	0
Dholl ...	0	4	0
Ghee ...	0	1	0
Mustard Oil ...	0	0	8
Salt ...	0	1	0
Salt Fish ...	0	2	0
Tamarind ...	0	0	8
Turmeric ...	0	0	4
Onions ...	0	2	0
Garlic ...	0	0	0½
Chillies ...	0	0	0¾
Black Pepper ...	0	0	1½
Coriander Seeds ...	0	0	2
Mustard Seeds ...	0	0	0½
Tobacco, Smoking ...	0	0	8
Firewood ...	2	0	0

Mauritius or Reunion.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.
Rice ...	1	8	0
Dholl ...	0	3	0
Ghee ...	0	0	8
Mustard Oil ...	0	1	0
Salt ...	0	1	0
Salt Fish ...	0	2	0
Turmeric ...	0	0	4
Onions ...	0	1	0
Garlic ..	0	0	4
Chillies ...	0	0	0
Coriander Seeds ...	0	0	4
Tabacco, Smoking ...	0	1	0
Firewood ...	2	8	0

Water, 1 Imperial Gallon.

Fresh provisions, bread equal to three days' supply at 8 oz. per adult, sheep or goats, equal to one day's supply during every week of the voyage, or about * sheep per week for every 100 adults, must be provided. Yams, potatoes, and pumpkins are to be shipped in sufficient quantity to allow of the issue of vegetables twice a week in the proportion of ½ a lb. per adult; also leaf tobacco at the rate of 2 oz. weekly per adult for Vessels proceeding to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope. A quantity of flour should be provided for Natives of Behar and Goruckpore to make chupatees or unleavened cakes at the rate of 8 oz. of flour for 12 oz. of rice. This allowance is for Emigrants proceeding to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Dry provisions for bad weather when the usual provisions cannot be cooked.

West Indies.

Choorah for 6 days	...	At 2 lbs.
Biscuit „ 12 „	...	„ 2 „
Gram „ 18 „	...	„ 8 oz.
Sugar „ 18 „	...	„ 2 „

Mauritius or Reunion.

Choorah for 15 days	...	At 8 oz.
Biscuit „ 15 „	...	„ 8 „
Gram „ 15 „	...	„ 2 „
Sugar „ 15 „	...	„ 1 „

Memorandum of Articles required for 100 *Adults for Ships proceeding to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope.*

2 Block Tin Saucepans from 1 pint to half a Gallon.
3 Iron Frying Pans for making chupatees.
4 Iron Spoons.
200 lbs. of Dessicated Milk (Grimwade's.)
50 Bael Fruits.
20 Gallons Brandy.
10 „ Lime Juice.
18 Bottles of Port Wine.
3 Maunds Dacca Soap.
4 „ Chunam.
5 lbs. Tea.
4 Hexagonal Safety Candle Lanterns with spring sockets, three spare plates of glass, and a spring for each.
4 Iron Boilers, with covers complete.
2 Curry Stones, with Mullers.
2 Dozen Country Brooms.
5 Buckets to every 100 tons of Ship Register.
4 Sieves for cleaning rice, &c.
1 Hatchet for cutting wood.
4 Iron Ladles.
8 New Swabs, full size.
2 Bales Hay for Sheep (large size.)
3 Maunds Gram for Sheep.

Memorandum of Articles required for 100 *Adults for Ships proceeding to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.*

Lime Juice	... 1 dozen.
Brandy	... 1 „
Bael Fruits	... 50 in No.
Pumpkins	... 80 „
Potatoes	... 3 maunds.
Sheep	... 4 in No.
Iron Boilers	... 4 „
Preserved Milk	... 12 Gallons.
Fowls	... 24 for every 12 Infants.
Hay for Sheep	
Gram for „	... 30 Seers for each Sheep.
Dacca Soap	... 4 oz. per adult, weekly.

West Indies, six Sheep.
Mauritius and Reunion, four Sheep.

Memorandum of additional Articles required for each Ship.

Copper Pumps.
Life Buoys.
2 Scuttle Butts, with lock and key.
2 Wash Deck Tubs.
2 Gallon Measures.
2 Half-Gallon ditto.
2 Quarter ditto ditto.
2 Double Cabooses.
4 Hanging Stoves for drying lower deck.
Water Closets according to the number of Emigrants shipped.
1 Set of Scales and Weights.
1 Pair of Steel Yards.
4 White-washing Brushes.

Memorandum of additional Articles required for each Ship.

4 Iron Ladles.
2 Copper Pumps.
6 Lanterns.
2 Maunds of Cocoanut Oil.
6 „ Chunam.
4 Curry Stones with Mullers.
3 Dozen country Brooms.
4 Double Water Closets.
2 „ Cabooses.
4 Hatchets for cutting wood.
18 New Swabs.
10 Sieves for cleaning rice, &c.
3 Life Bouys.
5 Buckets to every 100 tons of Ship Register.
Scales and Weights equal to weighing one maund.

The following Regulations are to be observed in connection with the revised Scale of dietary:—

1. The water laid in should be of the purest description drawn from the Government Iron Tank Boats in Calcutta, and great attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the Iron Tanks or Casks in which it is carried. The Tanks should be constructed of iron of sufficient thickness. The Casks should be sweet and tight, of sufficient strength, and if of wood, properly charred inside, and shall not be more than 300 gallons each.

2. The provisions daily issued are to be divided into two portions, so that they may be cooked for two meals, *viz.*, the provisions for the morning meal to be issued sufficiently early to allow it to be ready by 9 A. M., those for the afternoon meal by 4 P. M.

3. All provisions are to be issued by an Officer specially appointed to that duty by the Master of the Ship. The issues shall be recorded, day by day, in a printed Form supplied for this purpose by the Emigration Agent, to be signed daily by the Issuer and Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship.

4. Two experienced Cooks, whose appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Agent, shall be employed specially and exclusively in cooking for the Emigrants, and shall perform the duties under the direction of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship.

5. Whenever cooking shall be prevented by bad weather or by any other cause, or shall be deemed unadvisable by the Surgeon Superintendent, chooraah, biscuit, gram, and sugar (at the discretion of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship) shall be issued to each Emigrant in lieu of the cooked provisions.

6. Every child under two years of age who has no mother, or whose mother is unable to nurse it, shall receive every day a pint of milk and from three to six ounces of sago or arrow root; and every nursing mother shall receive, besides her ordinary diet, a daily allowance of a pint of milk and from three to six ounces of sago or arrowroot at the discretion of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship.

7. Fresh bread, at the rate of 8 ounces per adult, shall be issued at first starting for breakfast to such Emigrants as may choose to take it.

8. No alteration in the issues of provisions herein prescribed is to take place except under the express order of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship.

9. All deviations from the issues prescribed by these Regulations, with the reasons thereof, are to be noted in his Diary and reported to the Protector of Immigrants by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship on her arrival at the Port of destination.

NOTE.—Two-thirds of the allowance of fresh meat (sheep), salt fish, and vegetables required for Vessels proceeding to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope is to be taken at Calcutta, the remainder either at the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena. The prescribed quantity, according to Scale, is to be laid in at Calcutta before sailing for Mauritius or Reunion.

The length of a voyage to Mauritius or Reunion is reckoned to be ten weeks between the months of April and October inclusive, and eight weeks between November and March.

The length of a Voyage to the West Indies is twenty weeks.

No. 2.

CLOTHING.

List of Clothing and Utensils to be supplied to each Emigrant proceeding to the West Indies.

For each Male.

One suit of Woollen Garments, consisting of
1 Trowser and
1 Chupkun or Coat.
2 Patna Blankets.
2 Madras Cloth and one Linen Dhootees, of four yards each.
1 Jean Jacket.
1 Ditto Trowser.
1 White Calico Cap.
1 Woollen Red „
1 Tin Plate.
1 Tin Drinking Cup.

For each Female.

2 Patna Blankets and 1 Woollen Petticoat.
2 Grey Shirting Printed Sarries and a Linen ditto, of six yards each.
1 Woollen Koortah.
1 Chintz Gown.
1 Tin Plate.
1 Tin Drinking Cup.

For each Boy.

1 Woollen Trowser and one Woollen Chupkun or Coat.
1 Patna Blanket.
2 Madras Cloth and one Linen Dhootees, of three yards each.
1 Jean Jacket.
1 Ditto Trowser.
1 White Calico Cap.
1 Woollen Red „
1 Tin Plate.
1 Tin Drinking Cup.

For each Girl.

1 Patna Blanket and a Woollen Petticoat.
2 Grey Shirting Sarries and a Linen ditto, of three yards each.
1 Woollen Koortah.
1 Tin Plate.
1 Tin Drinking Cup.

Each infant is allowed one Madras Cloth Dhooty of two yards, one colored Koortah, one white Calico Cap, and one Woollen Red Cap.

MEMORANDUM.

One suit for each person to be packed for cold weather; eighteen Flannel Bandages are supplied in each Ship for the use of the Sick.

List of Clothing to be supplied to each Emigrant proceeding to Mauritius and Reunion.

For each Male.

2 Grey Shirting Dhootees, of four yards each.
1 Patna Blanket.
1 Flannel Banian.
1 Grey Shirting Jacket.
1 Chintz Cap.

For each Female.

1 Patna Blanket.
2 Grey Shirting Sarries, of six yards each.
1 Flannel Banian.

For each Boy.

1 Patna Blanket.
2 Grey Shirting Dhootees, of three yards each.
1 Flannel Banian.
1 Grey Shirting Jacket.
1 Chintz Cap.

For each Girl.

1 Patna Blanket.
2 Grey Shirting Sarries, of three yards each.
1 Flannel Banian.

For each Infant.

1 Dhooty of two yards each.

No. 3.

Proportion of Medicines necessary for a Ship carrying Emigrants from the East to the West Indies, five months' voyage.—Weights Avoirdupois.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Persons.			For 200 Persons.			For 300 Persons.			For 350 Persons.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
Calomel	...	3	...	..	4	...	...	6	...	...	7	...
Blue Pill	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	7	...
Rhubarb Powder	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	7	...
Compound Jalap Powder	...	4	...	...	8	..	...	12	...	...	12	...
Ipecacuanha Powder	...	12	...	1	8	..	2	4	...	2	8	...
Opium	...	4	...	....	8	...	...	12	...	...	14	...
Dover's Powder	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	5	...
Carbonate of Magnesia	...	2	..	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	7	...
Epsom Salts	3	...	...	6	...	...	9	...	..	10	...	...
Chloride of Lime	30	...	...	50	...	8	70	..	...	80	...	...
Tartar Emetic	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	14
Quinine	...	4	..	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	7	..
Antimonial Powder	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	1	12
Compound Extract of Colocynth	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
Carbonate of Ammonia	...	1	8	..	2	...	...	2	8	...	2	12
Camphor	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	9	...
Prepared Chalk	...	8	...	...	12	..	1	..	...	1	2	...
Tincture of Opium	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	1	12	...
Ipecacuanha Wine	...	8	..	1	..	...	1	8	...	1	12	...
Turpentine	1	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	...	2	4	...
Senna Leaves	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	1	12	...
Blistering Plaster	...	8	..	...	12	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
Sulphur Sublimed	1	..	...	1	4	...	1	8	...	1,	10	...
Sulphur Ointment (simple)	...	12	...	1	4	..	1	12	...	2	...	...
Linseed Flour	4	...	...	8	...	...	12	..	...	14	...	...
Castor Oil	6 btls.	...	...	12 btls.	...	...	18 btls.	...	...	21 btls.	...	...
Oil of Peppermint	...	2	..	...	3	..	...	4	...	...	4	8
Adhesive Plaster (spread)	4 yds.	...	..	6 yds.	...	...	8 yds.	...	..	9	...	...
Simple Ointment	1	...	...	1	8	..	2	..	...	2 yds.	4	...
Ringworm Ointment*	1	...	..	1	8	...	2	...	...	2	4	...
Jeremie's Opiate	...	2	...	...	4	..	...	6	...	...	7	...
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia	...	4	..	...	6	..	...	8	..	..	9	...
Cholera Pills in phial†	6 dozs.	...	..	9 dozs.	..	..	12 dozs.	..	...	12 dozs.	...	...
Camphor Liniment (simple)	1	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	.	2	4	...
Cubeb Powder	1	...	..	1	8	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	...	8	..	1	...	...	1	8	..	1	12	...
Copaiba	...	8	..	1	..	...	1	8	...	1	12	...
Sulphate of Copper	...	1	..	...	2	..	...	3	...	...	3	...
Sulphate of Zinc	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	8
Lunar Caustic	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	1	8
Prepared Lint	...	8	.	...	12	...	1	...	...	1	4	...
Strongest American Sheeting for Bandages...	18 yds.	.	.	24 yds.	...	...	30 yds.	...	...	30 yds.	...	...
Blistering Fluid	...	4	.	...	5	.	..	6	..	...	6	...
Grey Powder	...	2	..	...	3	...	...	4	..	...	4	...
Sulphuric Acid	...	2	...	..	3	..	...	4	...	...	4	...
Tincture of Catechu	...	8	...	1	...	..	1	8	2	1	12	...
Hydrochl. of Morphia	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chloroform	...	2	..	...	3	...	..	4	...	...	4	..
Chiretta	2	...	...	2	8	..	3	...	...	3	4	...
Friar's Balsam	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
Goular's Extract	...	3	...	...	6		...	9	...	...	10	..
Sugar of Lead	...	2	...	...	3	..	...	4	...	...	4	...
Turner's Cerate	...	8	...	1	...	..	1	8	...	1	12	...
Strong Mercurial Ointment	...	8	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...

* ℞ Ung: Hydrarg: Nitrat. ʒ i.
Sulphur: Sublimat: ʒ ij.
Adipis: Prepar: ʒ ij.
m Ft. ung.

† ℞ Hydrarg: Chlorid: gr. x.
Opii.
Camphoræ aa gr. ij.
m Ft. Pil. ℥j.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Persons.			For 200 Persons.			For 300 Persons.			For 350 Persons.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
Alum	...	8	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
Olive Oil	1	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	...	2	4	...
Paregoric Elixir ...	...	12	...	1	8	...	2	4	...	2	8	...
Nitrate of Potass	..	4	...	...	6	...	...	8	3	...	9	...
Creosote	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	3
Gallic Acid	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	..	10	...
Tincture of Squills	1	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	...	2	8	...
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid ...	10glns.	...	...	20glns.	...	...	30glns.	...	..	30glns.	...	...
Tincture of Iodine	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	7	...
Essence of Ginger	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	4	...
Sesqui-Carbonate of Soda ...	...	2	...	...	3	...	..	4	...	..	4	...
Compound Chalk Powder with Opium	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
Compound Kino Powder ...	...	4	...	..	8	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
Gregory's Powder	...	12	...	1	8	...	2	4	...	2	8	...
Ginger Powder	...	2	...	..	3	...	...	4	..	...	4	...
Europe Mustard	1	...	...	1	8	..	2	...	...	2	4	...
Vinegar	1	...	...	1	8	...	2	..	...	2	4	...
Compound Rhubarb Pill... ...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
Purgative Pills*	No.	100	...	No.	150	...	No.	200	...	No.	225	...
Diarrhœa Pills†	„	100	...	„	150	...	„	200	...	„	225	...
Leeches	„	50	...	„	75	...	„	100	..	„	100	...
Gum Arabic (Powder)	...	6	..	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
Tartaric Acid	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Croton Oil	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4
Scammony	...	1	...	...	1	8	..	2	...	...	2	...
Sulphate of Iron	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	..	2	...
Extract of Gentian	...	1	...	...	2	...	..	3	...	..	3	...
Iodide of Potassium	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	3	...	..	3	...
Medical Comforts (in Tin.)												
Sago	10	...	..	20	...	...	30	...	...	35	...	...
Arrowroot	10	...	...	20	...	...	30	...	...	35	...	...
Oatmeal	10	...	...	20	...	...	30	...	...	35	...	...
Soojee	10	...	...	20	...	...	30	...	...	35	...	...
Sugar	10	...	...	20	...	...	30	...	...	35	...	...

N. B.—The Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Sulphuric Acid, and Tincture of Iodine should be in glasstoppered bottles.

The quantity of each medicine supplied should be marked on the outside of the bottle or packet containing it.

INSTRUMENTS.

Sponges	4 oz.
Case of Instruments containing Tourniquet, Artery Forceps, Dissecting Forceps, three Amputating Knives, three Scalpels, one Gum Lancet, Tooth Instruments, (*viz.*, three pairs Forceps Elevator and Key), Trephine, Amputating Saw, Probang, Bone Forceps, Needles, Ligature, Silk, Silver Catheters Nos. 9 and 2	No. 1
Two ounce Glass Measures	2
Minim Measures	2
Pewter Pint (z. xx.) Measure	1

* Purgative Pills.
℞ Ext. Colocynth Co: ʒ ss.
Pil: Rhei. Co:
Pulv. Scammon: aa gr. xv.
m Ft. Pil: xij—Two or three the dose.

† Diarrhœa Pills.
℞ Cupri Sulphat. gr. xij.
Opii. gr. xij.
m Ft. Pil: xij.—One thrice daily.

Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood)	1	
Scales and Weights in Box (grain)	1	set.
Common Splints	2	sets.
Tow ... ... lbs.	2	
Spatulas	2	
Packet Dressing Case containing Dressing Forceps, Dissecting Forceps, Tinaculum, Dressing Scissors, sharp pointed curved Bistoury, two Probes, one Director, Caustic Holder, two Bleeding Lancets, one Abscess Lancet	1	
Tin Funnels	2	
Infusion Pots	2	
Metal Bed Pans	1	for every hundred men.
Read's Enema Syringe and Stomach Pump ...	1	
Urethra Syringe	1	for every hundred men.
Pewter Enema Syringe (4 oz.)	1	
Blood Porringer (16 oz.)	1	
Country Flannel	10	yards for every hundred men.
Country Paper	1	quire for every hundred men.
Penknife	1	
Corks	1	dozen phial, 1 dozen bottle.
Slab for Pills...	1	
Pins	6	dozens.
4 Oz. Pewter Pots for administering medicine ...	6	
Iron Table Spoons	6	
Gallon block-tin Saucepan }	1	
Ditto ditto ditto } with covers complete	2	
Ditto ditto ditto }	2	

We hereby certify that medicines, &c., for men, according to the above scale, have been supplied for the Ship proceeding to the West Indies.

Proportion of Medicines necessary for a Ship carrying Emigrants to Mauritius or Bourbon.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Rhubarb Powder... ...	One ounce ...	One half ounces.	Two ounces ..	Two half ounces.
Dover's ditto	Half ounce ...	One ounce	One and half ounces	Two ounces.
Epsom Salts	Four ounces...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ..	One pound.
Carb. Magnesia	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce.
Carb. Ammonia	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ..	Half ounce.
Senna Leaves	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ..	Four ounces.
Nitrate of Potass ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ..	Two ounces.
Grey Powder	Quarter ounce	Quarter ounce...	Quarter ounce ..	Quarter ounce.
Carbonate of Soda ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ..	One ounce.
Purgative Pills	No. 50 ...	No. 50 ...	No. 50 ...	No. 100.
Calomel	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Blue Pill	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ..	Four ounces.
Compound Jalap Powder ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ..	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha Powder ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and half ...	Two ounces and half	Three ounces.
Opium	Two ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces.
Chloride of Lime ...	Ten pounds ...	Twenty pounds..	Thirty pounds ..	Forty pounds
Tartar Emetic	Two drachms .	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce.
Quinine	One ounce ...	One ounce and half ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial Powder ...	Two drachms .	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ..	One ounce.
Camphorated Liniment ...	Eight ounces .	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces ..	Twenty ounces.
Prepared Chalk	Two ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces.
Tincture of Opium ...	Four ounces .	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ..	Sixteen ounces.
Turpentine	Eight ounces .	Twelve ounces ...	One Pint ...	Twenty ounces.
Sulphur Ointment ...	Six ounces ..	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ..	One pound.
Linseed Flour	Two pounds..	Four pounds ...	Six pounds ..	Eight pounds.
Country Soap	Twelve ounces	One pound and half ...	Two pounds ..	Three pounds.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Castor Oil ...	Three bottles	Four bottles	Eight bottles	Twelve bottles.
Oil of Peppermint	Two drachms	Four drachms	Six drachms	One ounce.
Adhesive Plaster (spread)	One yard	Two yards	Two yards	Two yards.
Simple Ointment	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound	One pound and half.
Ringworm ditto ...	Eight ounce	Twelve ounces	One pound	One pound and qr.
Jeremie's Opiate...	1 oz. phial	2 oz. phial	3 oz. phial	4 oz. phial.
Cholera Pills, in phial	Six dozens	Six dozens	Six dozens	Six dozens.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Eight ounces	One pound	One pound	One pound.
Sulphate of Copper	One ounce	One ounce	One pound	One ounce.
Ditto of Zinc...	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce.
Lunar Caustic ...	One drachm	Two drachms	Three drachms	Four drachms.
Acid Sulph. Dil ...	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Cerat Resinæ ...	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Chiretta ...	Five pounds	Ten pounds	Fifteen pounds	Twenty pounds.
Liq. Ammonia ...	Three ounces	Six ounces	Nine ounces	Twelve ounces.
Liquor Lyttæ ...	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Liquor Arsenicallis	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Pulmbi Diacet ...	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
Pulv. Kino Co. ...	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
Tincture of Kino	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass Measure (1 oz.)	One	One	One	One.
Ditto ditto (drop)	One	One	One	One.
Pestle & Mortar (Wedgewood)	One	One	One	One.
Scales and Weights (grains)	One set	One set	One set	One set.
Splints (common)	One set	One set	One set	One set.
Lint (prepared) ...	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces.
Long Cloth for Bandages	One piece	Two pieces	Two pieces	Two pieces.
Lancets (bleeding)	One	One	Two	Two.
Silver Catheter (middle size)	One	One	One	One.
Spatula ...	One	One	One	One.
Scissors, Dressing	One	One	One	One.
Infusion Pots ...	One	Two	Two	Two.
Bed Pans (metal)	Two	Two	Three	Three.
Country Paper ...	One quire	One quire	Two quires	Two quires.
Penknife ...	One	One	One	One.
Flannel, Coarse, Country	Two yards	Four yards	Six yards	Eight yards.
Pins ...	One paper	Two papers	Three papers	Four papers.
Pil Tile ...	One	One	One	One.
Fine Tow ...	One pound	Two pounds	Three pounds	Four pounds.
Mustard ...	One bottle	Two bottles	Three bottles	Four bottles.
Pewter Enema Syringe, 4 oz.	One	One	One	One.
Urethra Syringe...	One	One	One	One.
Pocket Dressing Case	One	One	One	One.
Tin Funnel ...	One	One	One	One.

Medicines required for immediate use whilst proceeding down the River to be supplied from the above List.

Liq. Ammonia	... Two ounces.	Drop Measure.	
Cholera Pills, in a phial	... Six dozens.	Scales and Weight.	
Calomel	... Half ounce.	Spatula.	
Opium	... Half ounce.	Lancet.	
Quinine	... Half ounce.	English Labels to be affixed.	
Laudanum	... Two ounces.		
Oil of Peppermint	... One drachm.		

The following Medical comforts are also to be provided and packed in Tin Canisters.

Sugar	10 lbs.	per	100	adults.
Sago	5 lbs.	„	„	„
Arrowroot	5 lbs.	„	„	„
Soojee	5 lbs.	„	„	„
Gallon Block-tin Saucepan ...	With covers complete ...			1
½ „ „ „ ...				2
¼ „ „ „ ...				2

I hereby certify that medicines, &c., for men, according to the above Scale, have been supplied for the Ship proceeding to Mauritius or Bourbon.

*Calcutta,*_____

No. 4.

Report of the quantity of Provisions and Water for weeks on board the Ship , Captain for Emigrants proceeding to

Articles.	Quantity.			No.	Remarks.
	Mds.	S.	C.		
					Here state the description and quantity of stores taken on board for the Crew.
					Here state the number of gallons of water for the Officers and Crew.

I hereby certify that the quantity of provisions and water above enumerated for the use of Native Emigrants is actually on board the under my command, and that the same is of quality equal to the musters furnished by me to the Protector of Emigrants' Office.

Calcutta,
The of 186 .

Commander.

No. 5.

Ship

River Hooghly

The

Certified that I have examined the provisions and water on board this Ship, and found the former wholesome and the latter sweet.

I also certify that the cabooses, cooking pots, and water closets are properly fitted up, and that the Ship is white-washed between-decks; that she has on board two copies of the Emigration Act, a copy of Piddington's Work on the Law of Storms, and the Medical Instructions supplied by the Emigration Agent; has no vicious dogs or wild animals on board, and she has a platform over the Long Boat; that her upper decks are clear for Sea; and that she is in a proper state to receive Emigrants on board.

Protector of Emigrants.

No. 6.

ORIGINAL

Statement of the Crew and Passengers (Natives of India) proceeding in the *bound to*

NATIVE CREW.	Numbers.
Serangs, Lascars, &c.	
Commander and Officers' Servants	
Passengers' Servants	

Native Passengers.

Names.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.
This should merely contain the number of persons of each sex embarked as Men, Women, Children above 10 years of age.			

Commander.

CALCUTTA,

The }

Protector of Emigrants.

MEMORANDUM.

Under the orders of Government the Officer in pilotage charge of the
is to receive this document from the Preventive Officer on the latter quitting the Ship, and should any attempt be made to take on board Natives of India not included in this Statement the Vessel is to be stopped and the circumstance reported, document is to be returned to

Protector of Emigrants.

No. 7.

Surgeon's Mortality Register.

Ship Number.	Age.	Sex.	Disease.	Date of Decease.	Remarks.

No. 8.

General Register of Emigrants embarked on the Ship *for*

Ship No.	Name.	Age.	Father's name and occupation.	Sex.	Village.	Pergunnah.	Zillah.	State of health on embarkation.	State of health on arrival at destination.	Remarks.

No. 9.

SURGEON'S GENERAL REGISTER OF SICK.

Date. *Latitude.* *Longitude.*

Ship Number.	Sex.	Disease.	General Treatment.	Result.

Each day should have a page or more if necessary. The Latitude and Longitude to be entered from the observation at noon.

The record of general treatment to be of the briefest description, *e. g.*,—

Ship Number.	Sex.	Disease.	General Treatment.	Result.
195	Male ...	Chronic Dysentery...	Acit P. B. O. Opium...	Improvement.

Should death occur the time of decease should be mentioned—as died at 8 P. M.

No. 10.

Surgeon Superintendent's Report of the Medical History of the Voyage of the Ship _____ *commanded by* _____ *carrying Coolie Emigrants from Calcutta to* _____

Date of Embarkation _____

Emigrants.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Infants.		Total No. of Souls.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Embarked ...							
Born on the Voyage ...							
Died on the Voyage ...							
Causes of Death.							
Cholera ...							
Diarrhœa ...							
Dysentery ...							
Chest Affections ...							
Fevers ...							
Accidents ...							
Other Diseases ...							
Total ...							

	The Sand-heads.	The Equator.	The Tropic.	The Cape of Good Hope.	The Tropic.	The Equator.	Port.
Dates of arrival at ...							

Abstract of the condition of the Emigrants on arrival at the Colony.

Emigrants.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Infants.		Total No. of Souls.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Landed in Health ...							
„ Convalescent ...							
Sent to Hospital ...							
Total ...							

Weekly Abstract of admissions to the Sick List and of deaths during the Voyage.

Diseases.	1st Week.		2nd Week.		3rd Week.		4th Week.		5th Week.		6th Week.		7th Week.		8th Week.		9th Week.		10th Week.		11th Week.		12th Week.		13th Week.		14th Week.		15th Week.		16th Week.		17th Week.		18th Week.		19th Week.	
	Ad	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad	D.	Ad	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad	D.
Cholera ...																																				
Diarrhœa ...																																				
Dysentery ...																																				
Chest Affections ...																																				
Fevers ...																																				
Accidents ...																																				
Other Diseases ...																																				
Total ...																																				

Observations of Temperature in the Between-Decks.

Date.	At 7 A. M.					At 1 P. M.					At 8 P. M.				
	Aft.	Midships.	Forward.	Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of Cowl Heads to leeward or windward.	Aft.	Midships.	Forward.	Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of Cowl Heads to leeward or windward.	Aft.	Midships.	Forward.	Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of Cowl Heads to leeward or windward.

GENERAL REMARKS ON

1. The Provisions and Water.

2. The working of the Distilling Apparatus.

3. The Medicines and Medical Comforts.

4. The Ship and her ventilation.

5. The conduct of the Officers.

6. The conduct of the Interpreters, Sirdars, Topasses, &c.

7. The clothing of the Emigrants.

8. The means used for insuring cleanliness.

9. The employment of Disinfectants.

10. General observations and suggestions.

Surgeon Superintendent of the

Ship _____

Number of previous voyages with European Emigrants_____

Ditto ditto with Coolies_____

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information :—

No. 1765.

Fort William, the 29th March 1865.

The following Correspondence is published for general information :—

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ., *Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,*—(*No.* 3609, *dated the* 30*th November* 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1970 of the 25th October 1864, from the enclosures of which it appears that a retrenchment made by the Civil Pay-Master, Madras, on account of the pay of the Serishtadar of the Dindigul Talook in Madras, who was allowed privilege leave for three months, of which only two months' leave had been earned before the promulgation of the new Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants was remitted by the Government of Madras, firstly, because the Resolution No. 3478, passed in this Department on the 31st July 1863, intended to allow Uncovenanted Officers who had already earned accumulated privilege leave under the old Rules to "retain that leave, *plus* whatever they could earn under the new, provided the aggregate does not exceed the maximum period of three months;" and secondly, because the Leave Rules do not apply to servants on less than Rupees 100 per mensem.

2. In reply I am desired to forward a copy of a letter No. 343, dated the 24th May 1864, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, from which it will be seen that the Madras Government has not correctly interpreted the Resolution of the 31st July 1863, and to draw attention to the orders noted in the margin, declaring that the spirit of the new Leave Rules should be observed in the cases of Uncovenanted Servants on less than Rupees 100 per mensem. The remission, however, of the retrenchment against the Serishtadar of the Dindigul Talook is confirmed, as a special case.

Letter to the Civil Pay-Master, Madras, No. 3654 of the 10th August 1863, communicated by endorsement to the Government of Madras.

From J. D. SIM, ESQ., *Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, to Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.*—(*No.* 396—437, *dated the* 23*rd February* 1865.)

I AM directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be informed of the precise meaning of the ruling conveyed in paragraph 2 of your letter to my address, dated 30th November last, No. 3609, *viz.* that "the *spirit* of the new Leave Rules should be observed in the cases of Uncovenanted Servants on less than Rupees 100 per mensem."

2. In the instance which led to the above ruling this Government, in dealing with a case of special hardship, remarked that the Leave Rules do not apply *with the same strictness* to Officers drawing less than Rupees 100 per mensem as to those drawing that sum or more. From your reply above quoted it would, however, seem that the Rules apply with at least equal strictness to all Uncovenanted Officers.

3. Another case has now occurred in which a Clerk on Rupees 25 per mensem, who obtained private leave in February 1859, was granted similar leave in March 1864. A moiety of his pay during the latter leave is available; but the Civil Pay-Master objects to its disbursement, because, under the Rules, a second leave, on private affairs, cannot be taken by a servant drawing 100 Rupees and upwards until the expiration of six years.

4. The Civil Pay-Master, if correct, in fact applies the *letter* of the rules to these Officers, whereas the ruling of the Supreme Government seems to imply that it is not the *letter* but the *spirit* of the Rules which is applicable. The Governor in Council would be glad, under these circumstances, of a fuller expression of the wishes of the Supreme Government for his guidance.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ., *Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,* —(*No.* 1666, *dated the* 28*th March* 1865.)

IN reply to your letter No. 396, dated the 23rd February 1865, I am desired to inform you that the spirit in which the Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants should be applied to servants drawing less than Rupees 100 monthly is explained in my letter to the Civil Pay-Master, Madras, No. 3654, dated 10th August 1863, a copy of which was duly communicated to you.

2. With reference to the inquiry whether the Leave Rules should be applied *with the same strictness* to servants on less than Rupees 100 a month as to those drawing that sum and more, I am to state that Local Governments may, at their discretion, grant other than privilege leave to the former class of servants in excess of the periods prescribed for servants on Rupees 100 and upwards seeing that such leave will not count for pension.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for information :—

No. 321.—*The 28th March* 1865.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd January last :—

Surgeon J. C. Bow, M. D., Garrison Surgeon of Chunar.

Assistant Surgeon B. W. Switzer, F. R. C. S. I

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 118.

The 21st March 1865.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865 *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Faree, and Chandkhallee.

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kookri Cherra, and Balookhallee.

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act* the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—	At Kolagaon at the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek,—	At Banskhallee near the junction with the Sungoo River.
On the Moishkhallee Khal,—	At the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.

Description of Vessels.		Rates of Tolls.
On all boats or other vessels, whether laden or empty ...	Per 100 maunds of Tonnage	0 2 0
Rafts of timber, bamboos, or grass not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in width	Per Raft	0 4 0

No. 119.

The following draft of Rules having reference to the undermentioned three navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghat,—

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal,—

Is published for information under the provisions of Section XI of the *Canals' Act* (V. of 1864, B. L. C.):—

1. Every vessel on entering any of the above Navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos, or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Every vessel or raft which has paid toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any vessel or raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall for each day in excess of such period be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll paid. Every vessel or raft remaining in any one of the Channels more than one month without authority from the Supervisor shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 129.

The 29th March 1865.

Notification.—Mr. F. E. Archer, Local Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, joined the Circular* and Eastern Canals' Division on the 25th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 123 of the 22nd March 1865.

No. 130.

Appointment.—Baboo Rajkisto Banerjee is appointed on probation an Overseer of the Second Grade in the Local Upper Subordinate Establishment and posted to the Nuddea (Local Road) Division.

LOCAL.

No. 131.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for constructing a Road from Chapahattee to Kalkapore, in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required about 9,000 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth, more or less, between the two places abovementioned.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 132.

The 30th March 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. R. Brooks, Supervisor of the First Grade, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, is allowed one year's Furlough in India, under Section 12, Clause 2, and Section 20, Rule VII. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 133.

The 31st March 1865.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for certain public purposes, *viz.* for the sites of Workshops, Stores, and Offices for the East India Irrigation and Canal Company at Cuttack, and also for two head Sluices in the Mahanuddy River, and for an Embankment for the protection of the City of Cuttack, it is hereby declared that, for the above purposes, the following lands in the District of Cuttack are required:—

1st.—A piece of land for Workshops and Offices extending from the south bank of the Mahanuddy River near the stone built house formerly occupied by Hurri Doss Keot and running about 300 feet west of Mr. Burgess' bungalow, a length of 2,230 feet, and a width of 785 feet, more or less, situated in Mouzah Jobra, Pergunnah Buckrabad.

2nd.—A piece of land for a head Sluice extending from the south bank of the Mahanuddy River immediately opposite the old Ghaut on the Juggernath Road and terminating near Mr. Burgess' bungalow, a length of 1,067 feet, and a mean width of 797 feet, more or less, situated in Jobra, Pergunnah Buckrabad.

3rd.—A piece of land for a Sluice extending from the south bank of the Mahanuddy River on the east side of the old Ghaut on the Juggernath Road, a mean length of 437 feet, and a mean width of 228 feet, more or less, situated in Jobra, Pergunnah Buckrabad.

4th.—Land for raising embankments for the protection of the City of Cuttack, beginning at a plot of land No. 273 in the settlement papers, in the Village of Jobra, and passing by the north side of the Cantonments to Biranassy Point *viâ* Toolsepore, and from Biranassy Point to Hurhurry Ghaut in Pergunnah Ramgurh, Cuttack Havilli, near a house known as Bellevue, of average breadth of 300 feet, more or less.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 134.

The 3rd April 1865.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 111 *of the 28th March* 1865.—Major John Chadwick Dickson, of the late 33rd Native Infantry, is reappointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the Fourth-Class, and posted to Bengal.

No. 113.—Captain L. Russell, R. E., Executive Engineer, First Class, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Second Class, and posted to Bengal *vice* Colonel Maxwell, appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 120.—The undermentioned Second Class Superintending Engineers are appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineers of the First Class:—

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, C. E., Superintending Engineer, Cuttack Circle.

No. 135.

Postings.—Captain L. Russell, R. E., appointed Officiating Superintending Engineer, Second Class, and attached to Bengal, is posted to the Behar Circle, the Head-Quarters of which will be removed from Shergotty to Patna.

No. 136.

Major J. C. Dickson, late 33rd Native Infantry, appointed temporarily an Executive Engineer of the Fourth Grade and attached to Bengal, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 24-Pergunnahs' Division.

No. 137.

Transfer.—Corporal J. Wilson, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Lower Assam to the Schillong Division.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 138.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857 *in supersession of the Declaration No.* 306 *published in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *of the 26th October* 1864, *page* 1878.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the excavation by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company of a Navigable Canal in the Midnapore District, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, lands are required between Pauchkoora and Midnapore, extending from Mouzah Pauchkoora on the west bank of the Cossye River, in Pergunnah Casseejora, to Mouzah Sreerampore, Pergunnah Bhunjebhoom, and measuring 5,503 beegahs 9 cottahs, more or less. The lands are situated in Pergunnah Casseejora, Kadarkoond, Dhenkia Bazar, Khoruckpore, Matkudpore, and Bhunjebhoom, in the District of Midnapore.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL.

No. 139.

The 4th April 1865.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the erection of a Staging Bungalow, it is hereby notified that a plot of land is required, measuring 6 beegahs and 15 dumries, more or less, situated in Mouzah Surma Diaramoorf Karha Gola Milik, Pergunnah Dhurmpore, Zillah Purneah. The land is bounded on the north by the uncultivated land of Gobind Chund; west by the Ganges and Darjeeling Road; south by the lands of Sobhun Nadduf, Surwun Kub, and Prem Mundul; and east by the main road of Caragolah Village.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 28th February 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st March 1865.	REMARKS.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable.
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	4,880	52,324	Boats are easily obtainable
	Varimi ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Krishnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	39,124	60,876	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	78,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,21,433	1,96,107	7,25,326	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 17th March 1865.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th April 1865.

No. 120.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 7th April 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares „	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April respectively that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Wednesday, the 12th April 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 22nd April 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 10th May 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „			
Total ...	23,357	19,490	42,847

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 28th February 1865.

No. 213.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th May 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th May respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 15th May 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th May 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 12th June 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	20,437	17,055	37,492

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 4th April 1865.

Notification.

Treasury Officers are hereby informed that the Treasury at Pertabgurh, in Oudh, was abolished on the 1st instant.

H. D. Sandeman,
Accts.-Genl., Bengal.

The 4th April 1865.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Tolls on the Buxee and Gyhatty Navigation Channel between the Damooda and Roopnarain Rivers will be let by Public Auction on the 20th April 1865, at 11 (eleven) A. M., at the Government Dâk Bungalow at Ooloobariah, for one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

Each intending bidder will be required to deposit before the Sale commences a sum of Rupees 100, to be returned to him in the event of his bid not having been accepted. The deposit of the highest bidder will be returned on the lodgment of security equal to the amount of first instalment.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. G. Smyth, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Damooda Division.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st March 1865.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 9th March 1865.	53,000	300	25,59,500	22,99,500	95,85,700	65,89,700	32,51,800	4,80,27,300	2,41,28,500	17,600	16,000	9,65,25,900
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	21,300	54,400	6,300	.....	.....	....	....	82,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	.....	7,500	13,000	27,000	51,600	1,81,900	2,20,100	....	.. ..	5,01,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	.....	....	....	5,000	1,500	....	3,500	73,900	35,500	....	.....	1,19,400
Total ...	53,000	300	25,59,500	23,12,000	96,18,500	66,71,100	33,13,200	4,82,83,100	2,43,84,100	17,600	16,000	9,72,28,400
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	4,500	....	....	4,500	.....	16,000	5,500	....	.....	30,500
Total ...	53,000	300	25,55,000	23,12,000	96,18,500	66,66,600	33,13,200	4,82,67,100	2,43,78,600	17,600	16,000	9,71,97,900

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 27th March 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Notice.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Sylhet, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasuries.

C. T. Buckland,
Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office, Dacca Divn.,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

Baboo Poornoo Chunder Ghose, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Moorshedabad Treasury and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. Campbell,
Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office, Rajshahye Divn.;
Berhampore,
The 31st March 1865.

Notice.

Required for the Akyab Treasury Department a Head Clerk. Salary, Rupees 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good Testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the Office and general good character.

E. J. Spilsburry,
Deputy Commissioner.

Akyab,
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 25th March 1865.

Education Notice.

Medical College.

1. The Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculm to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

Norman Chevers, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

Calcutta;
Medical College Office,
The 16th March 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th April 1865.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Over and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ৫ আপ্রিল ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ২৫ আপ্রিল ১৮৬৫ সাল মঙ্গলবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলি এমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Jeeraut.
Ramchundrapoor.
Ekbalpoor.
Mominpoor.
Duckhinsherpoor
Rajarampoor.
Bullorampoor.
Sonadangah.
Alipore.
Majeerhaut.
Chetlah.
Doorgapoor.
Moyerpoor.
Shurherpoor.
Gopalpoor.
Radhanuggore.
Jail Alipore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 10th of April next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNI.. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, *The 15th March* 1865.

Dawks to Darjeeling.

THE Magistrate of Purneah is authorized to lay Dawks for travellers from Caragolah to Punkahbaree (at the foot of the hills) at the following rates:—

For a Dawk of eight bearers per stage, one banghy, and one musalchi.

	Miles.	Cost.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
From Cargolah to Purneah ...	28	15	15	0
,, to Kishengunj ..	68	40	5	6
,, to Titalyah ...	108	63	6	6
, to Punkahbaree	138	87	0	9

Applicants for Dawks should be addressed to Baboo Prosono Coomar Rai Chodry, Head Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Purneah.

All applications must be accompanied by a remittance and must be sent not less than two days beforehand.

JOHN BEAMES,
Offg. Magistrate.

PURNEAH; *Magistrate's Office, The 9th March* 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 1st April 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
March	26	Sunday ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....			
	27	29·932	97·6	76·8	20·8	86·3	74·6	66·4	0·53	S. & S. W. & W.		
	28	·912	97·8	76·2	21·6	85·7	74·3	66 3	·54	S. & S W.		
	29	·921	94·3	78·4	15·9	84·5	77·8	73·1	·70	S.		
	30	·940	93·8	76·9	16·9	83 8	75·7	70·0	·64	S. & S W.		
	31	·964	95·0	76·7	18·3	84·6	74·4	67·3	·58	S. W & S.		
April	1	·961	96·4	75·0	21·4	84·9	78·2	73 5	·70	S.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	22·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	97·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·62
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 1st current	...	4 30
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	2·44

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd April 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Jan. 25th ...	1 Box, Master G. Debnam, Doveton College ...	Str. Busheer.
„ 26th ..	2 Cases, G D S, S. E. and Co. ...	Malabar.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 4th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 20th April 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 14th ...	1 Case, F. W. B. and Co. ...	Str. Candia.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, A. Hume, Esq. ...	Str. Mooltan.
1865, Jan. 14th ...	25 Casks, S. J. L. and Co. ...	Burdwan.
„ 12th ...	1 Bale, Captain R. F. W. Cumberland ..	Renown.
„ 19th ..	1 Case, Y [S P] G, Sergeant's Mess ...	Renown.
„ 21st ...	1 Case, A B R H A ...	Middlesex.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 4th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertised for sale:—

	Renown.	
April 20th ..	D D C 1 Cask, J and B 20 Cases ...	[I Q] 1 Cask.
„ 20th ...	L M C P F 1 Case.	
	Cambay.	
„ 20th ...	[J M] 12 Packages.	
	Onward.	
„ 30th ..	N S C 7 Packages, M S O 1 Cask ..	B N L 2 Cases.
„ 30th ...	G C D 4 Casks, Captain H. Kerr, 1 Case.	
	Rowfell.	
„ 30th ...	Captain G. M. Dobbin, care of Hoare, Miller and Co., 1 Case.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 4th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the 15th April 1865, they will be sold:—

	[N] N C 1 Case, R P C 3 Packages.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 24th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Required for the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling.

A Head Clerk and Record-keeper.
Also a Writer on Rupees 60 a month.
A ditto for the Deputy Registrar's Office on Rupees 50 a month.

Applications to be forwarded, with copies of Testimonials, to the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 22nd to 30th March 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 0	
On the Entrance Shoal ..	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	11 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below the Entrance	4 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ..	2 6	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ..	3 4	

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 1st April 1865.

No. 6.

Commissariat Notice.

The Deputy Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles:—

Bedding.
Hospital Clothing.
Hospital Miscellanies.

Sealed Tenders will be received at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M of the 13th April 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 23rd January 1865.

W. Briggs, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 24th March 1865.

No. 7.

Commissariat Notice.

The Deputy Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles:—

Salt, Chickens, Butter, Bazar Medicines, and necessaries for Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore; Vegetables for Chinsurah; Firewood for Berhampore; Earthen Vessels, Oil, and Lime, &c., for Chinsurah and Berhampore.

Sealed Tenders will be received at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 12th April 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 24th February 1865.

W. Briggs, *Major,*
Depy. Asst. Commy. General.

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 28th March 1865.

No. 17.

Commissariat Advertisement.

The Assistant Commissary General invites Sealed Tenders for the supply of Port and Sherry to the Presidency Division of the Commissariat for one year from the 1st day of May next.

Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 12th April and opened at noon on the day following.

Estimated requirements:—

Port 1,500 dozens.
Sherry 100 dozens; more or less.

Form of Tenders to be had at this Office.

C. O'Donel, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Calcutta;
Commissariat Office,
No. 6, Park Street,
The 28th March 1865.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS from 1st to 31st March 1865.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Bamonghatta	...	...	...	4	925	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	9575	7349700	2	2350	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitpore	255	238675	99850	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1650	134 Bales	...	...	...	60	13675	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Tamookpotta	...	...	...	9	2800	1600	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	200	8	3500	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	21	20850	14000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2250	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Bamonghatta	63	12700	8300	1913	272300	112700	109	353700	215500	163	96500	83200	...	...	...
	Chitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	850	400	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Tamookpotta	115	89500	16800	4	16200	8300	...	...	...	136	120060	60259	30	15000	4000
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	14	2375	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Bamonghatta	418	173700	84900	82	9600	7200	373	273700	153500	60	9600	6300	7	4700	2300	79	12700	7700	2373	448800	253300	32	9600	7200
	Chitpore	798	589675	221297	...	...	...	3	450	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Tamookpotta	...	...	...	7	3070	2000	5	6200	2300	4	10500	3775	343	95500	56625	35	9250	3975	110	45000	23000	435	193725	72335	1	2400	1200
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	825	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	1169	53425	8933	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	72	57625	21200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	635	373	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Bamonghatta	23	7600	2700	8	2500	1700	4738	2373650	...
	Chitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2584	1075500	...
Tolly's Nullah	Tamookpotta	...	...	...	1	2800	1300	1500	376100	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	33650	...
	Kidderpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1109	244000	...

DHAPPA;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 3rd April 1865.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about (2,000) two thousand Acres, more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Government Road.

South—By Mr. Sterne's Plantation and Morra Koolsee River.

East—By Kookooreah Jan.

West—By Sawelmaree Jan, Salbaree Hills, and low lands.

E. P. LLOYD,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

GOWAHATTY,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badreepar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th February 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.

West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.

North—Badree Nuddee.

South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, consisting of about 3,600 Acres, situated in Thannah Bhuttearee, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lots will will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 11th March 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

LOT No. 65.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 1,000 Acres.

North—By the Burra Koomeria Serra.

South—By the Ghorah Marah and Andermanic Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at the Village Burra Koomeria.

East—By the ridge of the highest or Nizampore Range.

LOT No. 66.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the Suker Kota Dallah.

South—By the Burriallia Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at an angle of 21° west of north from a point 3¼ miles up the Barriala Serra.

LOT No. 69.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 600 Acres.

North—By the Barrallia Stream.

South—By the Muddun-ke Dallah.

West—By the assessed lands of the Villages of Setulpore and Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at 27° west of north from a point 1¼ miles up the Muddun-ke Dallah.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

Mr. W. C. STEWART having obtained an order of the Court for the withdrawal of his petition of Insolvency, I have no further claim against his Estate.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5 per cent. at present.*	
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 28th March 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	... 2,30,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	... 31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	... 0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	... 1,49,13,514 1 7
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	... 17,01,176 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	... 17,15,323 12 8
General Treasury, Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 49,88,217 6 2	} 1,43,15,568 9 4	Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	... 1,02,61,160 7 7
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	" 93,27,351 3 2		Dead Stock	ditto	...	... 4,02,380 5 1
				Stamps	ditto	...	... 10,511 13 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	... 1,83,24,876 7 6	Balances with other Banks	...	...	... 5,83,111 6 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	... 6,23,206 9 11	Sundries ...	...	...	... 7,62,065 10 6
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	... 8,16,115 0 0				
Sundries ...	...	...	... 8,02,528 1 9				3,17,85,278 4 3
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Rs. Nil.
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	" 1,51,03,710 7 6
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	" 1,13,18,491 15 5
							2,64,22,192 6 11
	Rupees	...	... 5,82,07,470 11 2			Rupees	... 5,82,07,470 11 2

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Wanted,

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, a Sheristadar in the Dewany side of the Court. Present salary Rupees 60, with probability of increase. Intimate knowledge of Oordoo and Persian and a fair acquaintance with English indispensible. Application to be made in English by Candidates in their own handwriting and copies of Testimonials attached (post paid) to Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.

H. M. BODDAM,
Deputy Commr., Hazareebaugh.

HAZAREEBAUGH ;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 30th March 1864.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the land known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South ; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khâl.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the 23rd May 1864, in cause Joynarain Mullick *vs.* Kisto Mohun Haldar and others, the Creditors of Comullochun Bysack, deceased, late of Brindabun Bysack's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the 28th day of July 1860, are, on or before 22nd day of April next, to come in and prove their claims before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson, one of the Justices of this Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Saturday, the 29th day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

(Sd.) C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

SWINHOE, LAW AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HIGH COURT,
Registrar's Office.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Ulick Alexander Lawlor, of No. 11, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 28th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Ulick Alexander Lawlor, of No. 11, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 28th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Khos Bhuckt Roy, formerly of Lucknow, but at present of Amratollah Lane, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 24th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gillanders, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Khos Bhuckt Roy, formerly of Lucknow, but at present of Amratollah Lane, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 24th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gillanders, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th March 1865.

In the matter of George Frederick Behrends, carrying on business at No. 3, Lyons' Range, in Calcutta, as a Merchant and Agent, in co-partnership with John Ogle, of London, and Henry Lathbury, of Manchester, under the style and firm of John Ogle and Company, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Horendromohun Shaw, Degendromohun Shaw, and Gogendromohun Shaw, lately carrying on business as Merchants at Hautcollah, in Calcutta, under the respective names and styles of Horendro Degendromohun Shaw and Horendro Brojendro Coomar Shaw, Insolvents.

Notice, that the petitions of the said several Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI., Vic., cap. XXI., were filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 3rd day of April instant, and by two several orders of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys.*

Barrow, Son, and Watson, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Edward Wyttenback, of Calcutta and Ballygunge, Merchant, Trading in Calcutta, and also in London, under the style or firm of Edward Wyttenback and Company, in partnership with one Ludwig Emile Rutz Rees, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 29th day of March last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Barrow, Son, and Watson, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William Greenwood Templeton, a Government Pensioner, lately carrying on business at Calcutta as Boarding House-keeper, but at present of No. 5, Kyd Street, in the said Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 10th day of April instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must "appear before the said Court at the time and "place aforesaid."*

J. R. Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Greenwood Templeton, a Government Pensioner, lately carrying on business at Calcutta as Boarding House-keeper, but at present of No. 5, Kyd Street, in the said Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Greenwood Templeton, a Government Pensioner, lately carrying on business at Calcuttaas Boarding House-keeper, but at present of No. 5, Kyd Street, in the said Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th April 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration a Contract entered into by the Directors under the Article of Association No. 39A., and to confirm, reject, or modify the same.—Dated the 25th day of March 1865.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

AN Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the South Cachar Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Tuesday, the 11th April next, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending the 28th February last and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Hooghly Lighter Association, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the registered Office, 10-2, Strand, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., it was unanimously resolved that the Affairs of the Association should be wound up in accordance with Sections XCIII., XCIV., and XCV. of Act No. XIX. of 1857.

JAMES YOUNG,
Liquidator.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1865.

Borneo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

DURING my absence MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER is authorized to sign for the Borneo Company, "Limited."

H. KNOWLES.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Notice.

FOR Sale, by public Auction, at noon precisely on the 2nd May 1865, at Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. J. N. Bishop, Tea Planter, a grant of fine forest Tea land, in fee simple, under Lord Canning's Resolution of the 17th October 1861, subject to a call of Rupees 2-8 an Acre by Government, comprising 528 Acres, surveyed and mapped with between four and five Acres of well covered flourishing Tea cultivation in its second year, situated about a couple of miles south of the Military road to Jeypore, and within eleven miles of the Station. Cash payable on delivery of the Transfer Certificate of possession. Costs of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

(Sd.) JAMES WARREN,
R. D. NUTHALL,
Executors of the Estate.

DIBROOGHUR,
The 16th March 1865.

Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on by us at Burra Bazar, under the style of Takoordoss, Gopauldoss, has this day been closed by mutual consent.

TAKOORDOSS SETT.
GOPAULDOSS GUZRATTEE.
RAMCHUND KHETREE.
GONNESSDOSS KHETREE.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1865.

Notice.

WE have this day commenced a new business as Merchants and Agents at Burra Bazar under the style of Takoordoss, Gopauldoss.

TAKOORDOSS SETT.
GOPAULDOSS GUZRATTEE.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER was admitted Partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

Notice.

WE have admitted MR. ULRICH GRAF a Partner in our Firm from this date.

HUBER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1865.

Notice.

MR. D. J. ZEMIN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st of January 1865.

ARLINGTON & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

MR. JAMES BLACKBURN KNIGHT has been admitted as a PARTNER in the Firms of HAROLD AND Co. and W. NEWMAN AND Co. from the 1st of January 1865.

HAROLD & Co.
W. NEWMAN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1865.

Lost;

FIRST-HALF of Bank of Bengal Note No. 21169B, for Rupees 25. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost or Stolen,

RIGHT-HALF of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$84128, for Rupees 50.

Right-half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$84129, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of the undermentioned Notes, *viz.*:—

(1) No. $\frac{A}{9}$44059, for Rupees 20, dated July 11th 1861.

(2) No. $\frac{A}{7}$64143, for Rupees 10, dated July 9th 1861.

Lost,

IN transit through Post Office from Bhagulpore, the First-half of Government of India Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$20419, for Rupees 500. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{9}$67690, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

THE Second-half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{9}$37541, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

IN transit from Dinapore, the First-halves of the following Government of India Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{9}$45321 and $\frac{A}{9}$43395, for Rupees 20 each, payment of which has been stopped.

Destroyed,

THE following 4 per Cent. Government Promissory Notes:—

No. 9741, of 1854-55, for Rupees 1,000
„ 9742, of 1854-55, for „ 500

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 9322.

THE Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Jowai, in the Jynteeah Hills, about 30 miles from Youdoe, on the Postal line from Cheera Poonjee to Gowhatty.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 927.

The 23rd March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Oriesa*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 5th April, at 6 P. M.

No. 929.

The 24th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 6th April, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 930.

The 25th March 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Golconda* will be closed on Saturday, the 8th April, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 . 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

There will be no After-Packet.

No. 932.

The 31st March 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th April 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Viâ Southampton on the 6th April 1865.

Viâ Marseilles on the 7th „ „

Letters and papers for transmission *viâ* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 6th and 7th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps of letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *viâ* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

Rates of Postage.

	Viâ Southampton.	Viâ Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 0 6 8
„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	„ 0 13 4

No. 933.

The 1st April 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Mail *viâ* Southampton and Marseilles, dispatched hence on the 21st and 22nd March, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 935.

The 4th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Muslipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 936.

The 4th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 27th of February 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Bengal.	31st Mar. 1865, at 6 P. M.	31st Mar. 1865, at 7 P. M.	31st Mar. 1865, at 9¼ P. M.	1st April 1865, at 7¼ A. M.	2 H. 45 M.	3	4	7	30	32	62 7
										Total	69
										France ...	2 Boxes
										Madras ...	2 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Australia ...	3 „
										Malta ...	1 Bag
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Cape of Good Hope ...	1 „
										Australia ...	7 „
										Ditto ...	15 Pkts.
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Total ...	108

The 4th April 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 5th April 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with the 24th Choitro 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1420	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shewn in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned surplus Railway land, situate in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fusly.

The Purchaser of this land will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.				Rs. As. P.	
		Nugloh Saver Chuck and Bhurutpore Simlee, Pergh. Azeemabad ...	2 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0 0	

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th March 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 12.] [159]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Papers relating to the working of the Grant-in-aid System in Bengal.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Education,) under date Simla, the 23rd May 1864.

READ a Dispatch from the Secretary of State No. 1, dated the 23rd January 1864, regarding a proposed revision of the system of administering Grants-in-aid.

RESOLUTION.—The Secretary of State has sent copies of the above Dispatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with a request that those Governments will take the subject thereof into "immediate consideration," and will "communicate the result to the Governor General of India," in order that His Excellency may have the opportunity of learning the opinion of those Governments "before coming to a decision as to the alteration of the existing Grant-in-aid Rules."

2. It is desirable that copies of the Dispatch should also be sent at once to the Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, with a request that their opinions may be likewise given.

Government of Bengal.
Government of the North-Western Provinces
Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Oude.
" " British Burmah.

3. A printed set of the existing Rules* in the several Provinces should also be sent to *all* local Governments and Administrations for information, so as to put them in possession of what has been done in other Provinces; and an extract, paragraphs 51 to 62, from the Dispatch of the Home Government, dated the 19th July 1854, No. 49, in which the general principles now referred to by the Secretary of State are laid down, should be added to the collection.

4. It is to be noted that the Governor General in Council will not deem it necessary to prescribe one uniform set of Rules for all India, but will be glad to take into consideration the special circumstances and wants of each Province, and the opinions of the Authorities charged with its administration, and will be prepared to sanction such Rules for the regulation of Grants-in-aid as, consistently with the general principles of the system, may seem to be most applicable in each case.

* i. e. (1.) Former Grant-in-aid Rules which are still in force in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Oude, and Burmah.
(2.) Revised Rules recently promulgated in Bengal.
(3.) Madras Rules (Teachers' certificate system)
(4.) Bombay Rules (Capitation system)

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, *Bart.*, M. P. and G C B, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 1, dated India Office, London, the 23rd January 1864.)

I FORWARD, for your consideration, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, adverting to what took place at an interview which I have recently had with a deputation from the Society on the subject of Grants-in-aid in India, and offering suggestions with a view to the extension and greater efficiency of the system.

Dated 27th November 1863.

2. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, under the Dispatch of 19th July 1854, it was intended that the system of Grants-in-aid should take its place among the Educational arrangements of India as one of the most important means of extending the opportunities of Education to the great mass of the population. It was, indeed, anticipated that the system of Grants-in-aid might, to a great extent, take the place of Government

Schools, and that in this manner Education might more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money.

3. The system, however, has certainly not made the progress which might reasonably have been expected under the operation of the Rules which were framed by the different Governments in India for carrying out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, and the amount of Grants-in-aid, after the lapse of eight years from the time of the system being brought into actual operation, bears, except in Bengal, a very small proportion to the direct expenditure of Government on Education.

4. The backwardness of the Native community to establish Schools under the Grant-in-aid system was dwelt on at considerable length in Lord Stanley's Dispatch of the 7th of April 1859; but, as far as a judgment could be formed from the information then available, such backwardness did not seem to be attributable to the particular terms of the Grant-in-aid Rules.

5. It is now, however, represented that considerable difficulty is experienced by voluntary and independent bodies and others in establishing Schools on the Grant-in-aid principle in consequence of the Rules prescribed by the Local Governments for the administration of the system.

6. This objection would not, *primâ facie*, seem to apply to the Rules in Bengal, which are framed on broad and liberal principles, and have not, as a general rule, been applied in a stringent manner. Under the operation of those Rules assistance has been afforded in the establishment and maintenance of a large number of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools promoted by individual Natives or by the local community; but the representations now made, as to the adverse effect of the existing Rules on the exertions of "voluntary and independent parties," certainly receive confirmation from the fact that, except as regards the Educational arrangements in the Sonthal Districts, few, if any, applications have been made by religious or benevolent Associations for grants-in aid of Vernacular Schools in Bengal.

7. In Madras the Grant-in-aid Rules, which had previously been of the same general character as those of Bengal, were altered in 1858 with the object of making them more definite, and of raising the qualifications of the Masters of Schools. The Rules, as they now stand, are undoubtedly liable to the objection that they tend to raise to an unnecessarily high scale the salaries of the Masters, and, by requiring a large proportion of such increased salaries to be paid by the promoters of the School, impose on them a charge beyond the necessities of the case. The result of this enforced expenditure is to concentrate the efforts of independent parties too much on the higher Schools, and thus to limit the funds which would otherwise be available for the education of the poorer classes in remote places where the local community are not in a condition to afford much assistance.

8. The Grant-in-aid Rules in Bombay were framed on the model of the Bengal Rules; but a plan had been previously in operation throughout the Presidency, under which Schools were established by Government in any place where the local community was willing to guarantee a certain portion of the expense, and it was not thought desirable to supersede this plan by the enforcement of the new Rules. In my Dispatch dated 22nd March (No. 5) 1860, I had occasion to point out to the Government of Bombay an error into which the Director of Public Instruction had fallen with regard to the application of the Grant-in-aid system to Schools of a different character, but I am not aware that any applications for aid have since that time been made to the Bombay Government by any Societies or Associations having for their object the promotion of Education among the Natives. The system of Grants-in-aid may, therefore, be regarded as being practically inoperative in the Bombay Presidency.

9. You will, doubtless, consider the suggestion that the system of capitation allowances payable according to the result of examinations, which has recently been introduced in this country, should be extended to India. I am not sure that this system is altogether as applicable there as in this country, though I observe that Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, has recommended its introduction into that Presidency.

10. The suggestion that "the erection of Training Institutions for Native School Masters and School Mistresses should receive special encouragement and aid, with a view to promoting the education of the masses of India," seems to be well worthy of adoption.

11. I am desirous, with reference to the foregoing remarks, that the subject of the administration of Grants-in-aid should receive your careful consideration in view to the removal of any impediments in the way of the extension of the system, and to the adoption of such Rules as, consistently with the principles laid down in the Dispatch of July 1854, while affording the requisite security for the due application of the grants, shall interfere as little as possible with the free action of those who may seek, under their operation, to promote the spread of Education among the masses of the people. It will, of course, be borne in mind that any Regulations for the administration of Grants-in-aid must be general, and that no exceptional Rules can be allowed for any particular class of applicants for aid.

CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE;

London, the 27th November 1863.

WE have the honor to lay before you the following Memorandum of several points brought under your notice by a Deputation of the Church Missionary Society in respect of Government Grants-in-aid to Schools in India.

2. The Deputation pointed out the fact that the Grants-in-aid by Her Majesty's Government had hitherto failed to give that stimulus and enlargement to the exertions of voluntary and independent parties which was anticipated by the Education Dispatch of 1854, and by many persons interested in the Education of India.

3. It was suggested that this failure was, in a great measure, attributable to the local Rules adopted by the several Governments of India for Grants-in-aid, which Rules cripple rather than encourage the action of independent parties, and are at variance, as we submit, with the liberal and candid spirit of the Dispatch.

4. For instance, while in some of the Provinces of India very liberal grants are made upon easy conditions, in another the grant is limited to two-thirds of the cost of the School; in another, it is

restricted to one-third; and in the Presidency of Bombay no Grants-in-aid are given.

5. In the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras various minute and complicated requirements are attached to Grants-in-aid which deter many Schools from accepting the benefit.

6. Also in these Presidencies no distinction is made between the scale of grants to the higher grades of Schools in large towns, where local resources abound, and to Vernacular and Village Schools, which are wholly dependent upon external aid.

7. In Madras Grants-in-aid are made dependent upon Government certificates after examination of the Masters, and these certificates necessitate a scale of salaries in many cases beyond the means of the School, and far higher than independent parties pay for equally well qualified Masters. Yet, if the Masters are withdrawn from the competition for higher certificates and higher salaries, they naturally feel that an injustice is done them, and they are rendered dissatisfied and unsettled.

8. By these and other particulars, which were mentioned, Aided Schools are rendered unnecessarily expensive, and the free action of independent parties willing to aid in the education of the masses of India is discouraged.

9. The Deputation noticed that at the same time the expenditure of the Government upon its own Schools was so rapidly increasing that, according to the last Returns, while £18,414 was granted in aid of independent Schools, £264,870 was spent upon Government Education, so that, instead of the realization of the hope of the Dispatch of 1854 thus expressed: "we look forward to the time when any general system of Education entirely provided by the Government may be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of Grants-in-aid," there is a prospect of the whole of the Education in India, with in a small fraction, devolving upon the resources of Government.

10. The Deputation ventured therefore to suggest—

First.—That more liberal grants should be given to independent Schools than had hitherto been given in the chief Presidencies of India.

Second.—That independent Schools should be allowed the option of receiving aid, according to the system of the Revised Code in England, by capitation allowances upon results ascertained by Government examinations.

Third.—That the erection of Training Institutions for Native School Masters and School Mistresses should receive special encouragement and aid with a view to promoting the education of the masses of India.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) CHICHESTER, *President*, C. M. S.
" A. KINNAIRD, *V. P.*, C. M. S.
" HENRY VENN, } *Secys.*, C. M. S.
" ROBERT LONG, }

Former Grant-in-aid Rules which are still in force in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Oude, and Burmah.

THE Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case, (reference being had to the requirements of each District as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government,) will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise to any School in which a good secular education is given, through the medium either of English or the Vernacular tongue, to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such School for which application for aid is made full information must be supplied on the following points:—

Firstly.—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

Secondly.—The average annual expenditure on the School.

Thirdly.—The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the School.

Fourthly.—The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the School, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

Fifthly.—The nature and course of instruction imparted.

Sixthly.—The number, names, and salaries of Masters and Mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

Seventhly.—The books in use in the several classes of the School.

Eighthly.—The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be applied.

3. Any School to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its current accounts and lists of establishment and scholars, by any Officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a School thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its Inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be, for any considerable period, unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving Grants-in-aid the Government will observe the following general principles: Grants-in-aid will be given to those Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the scholars, and, wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects according to the peculiar wants of each School and District.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the Institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavor so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that Grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

FORM.

Name of the School.	1 Pecuniary sources on which the School depends.	2 Average Annual Expenditure on the School.	3 Average Number of Pupils instructed, the ages, and the average daily attendance at the School.	4 The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the School, and the time they will continue so.	5 The nature and course of instruction imparted.	6 Number, Names, and Salaries of Teachers, and subjects taught by each.	7 Books in use of the several classes in the School.	8 Amount of aid sought for.	Remarks.

Revised Rules recently promulgated in Bengal.

The Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case, (reference being had to the requirements of each District as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government,) will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise to any School under adequate local management in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the Vernacular tongue.

In respect of any such School for which application for aid is made full information must be supplied on the following points.—

Firstly.—The pecuniary resources, permanant and temporary, on which the School will depend for support.

Secondly.—The proposed monthly expenditure in detail.

Thirdly.—The average number of pupils to be instructed.

Fourthly.—The person responsible for the management.

Fifthly.—The nature and course of instruction.

Sixthly.—The number and salaries of Masters or Mistresses.

Seventhly.—The nature and amount of aid sought.

Eighthly.—The existence of other Schools receiving aid within a distance of six miles.

3. "Any School to which aid is given, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, shall be at all times open to inspection and examination by any Officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not interfere with the actual management of a School thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its Inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not; and it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be, for any considerable period, unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving Grants-in-aid the following principles will be observed:—

(*a.*) The Government will always endeavor so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

(*b.*) Grants will be given to those Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools and Girls' Schools) at which fees of reasonable amount are required from the scholars.

(*c.*) In no case will the Government grant exceed in amount the sum to be expended on a School from private sources.

(*d.*) For Schools educating up to the University Entrance Standard, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed one-half of the income guaranteed from local sources.

(*e.*) For other Schools in which the expenditure is more than Rupees 30 per mensem, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed two-thirds of the income guaranteed from local sources.

(*f.*) The proportional amounts above laid down for Government grants are *maximum* amounts, and it must not be assumed that the *maximum* will in all cases, and as a matter of course, be sanctioned.

(*g.*) The conditions of every grant will be subject to revision periodically at intervals of five years, commencing from the date of sanction.

6. It is to be distinctly understood that Grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

Madras Rules (Teachers' Certificate system.)

With reference to the Educational Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, under date the 15th August 1855, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice that the following revised Rules for regulating Grants-in-aid of private Schools and other Educational Institutions have been approved and sanctioned by Government, and will, in future, be acted on in lieu of those hitherto in force:—

1. Grants-in-aid of Schools and other Educational Institutions will be made with the special object of extending and improving the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all Schools (so far as the funds at the diposal of Government may admit) which impart a sound secular education upon the conditions hereafter specified. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid that the Schools on behalf of which they are preferred shall be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, trustees, or members of a Committee elected by the Society or Association by which the School may have been established, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the School, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

2. Every application for a grant must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicant or applicants are prepared to subject the School on behalf of which the application is made, together with its current accounts, list of establishment, and registers of attendance, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination relating only to the general management and to the secular instruction, and having no reference to any religious instruction which may be imparted in the School.

3. Except in the case of Normal Schools for training Teachers and of Female Schools grants will be restricted to those Schools in which a monthly schooling fee is required, and is paid by not less than four-fifths of the pupils attending the School.

4. Grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a School, and it will be essential in each case to the payment of the grant, that proportion which, under the Rules hereunder specified, the Managers are required to to contribute for the purpose for which the grant may have been sanctioned shall have been duly paid.

5. The following are the specific objects for which, and the conditions upon which, grants will be ordinarily given:—

1*st.*—The augmentation of the salaries of School Masters and Mistresses.

2*nd.*—The provision of stipends for pupil Teachers, and of gratuities to Teachers who undertake to instruct them.

3*rd.*—The provision of School books, maps, &c.

4*th.*—The establishment and maintenance of School libraries and lending libraries.

5*th.*—The erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of School buildings.

6*th.*—The provision of School furniture.

6. Grants-in-aid of the salaries of Masters and Mistresses will, in future, be conferred only on such Masters and Mistresses as may hold a certificate of qualifications signed by the Director of Public Instruction, and which will be granted, partly on the result of a written examination calculated to test the attainments of the candidate and his ability to re-produce the knowledge he has acquired in such a form as is adapted for the instruction of youth, and partly on the report of an Inspector of Schools on his teaching power. The certificates to be awarded to School Masters will be of nine classes, and the examination for each class of certificate will be conducted by means of printed papers according to the scheme appended to this notice.—*Appendix A.*

7. The examinations will be held half-yearly, in the months of June and December, at Madras, and at any of the principal towns in the Provinces at which candidates may desire to be examined.

8. The several grades of certificate will render the holders eligible to the following grants:—

A Certificate of the	1st	Class, to an	annual grant of	Rupees	800
Ditto	2nd	„	ditto	„	600
Ditto	3rd	„	ditto	„	400
Ditto	4th	„	ditto	„	300
Ditto	5th	„	ditto	„	220
Ditto	6th	„	ditto	„	160
Ditto	7th	„	ditto	„	120
Ditto	8th	„	ditto	„	80
Ditto	9th	„	ditto	„	40

But the amount of the grant paid in aid of a Teacher's salary shall in* no case exceed one-half the amount contributed for the same purpose by the Managers of the School in which he may be employed. Thus, to entitle a Master who may have obtained a certificate of the 1st class to a grant of the full amount to which he will be eligible under these Rules, *viz.*, Rupees 800 per annum, it will be necessary that the Managers of the School in which he is employed shall pay him a salary of not less than Rupees 1,600 per annum. In the event of the income of the School being insufficient to admit of that portion of the Master's salary, which is paid by the Managers, being double the amount of the grant to which the Master is eligible under the Rules, the grant will be reduced in portion.

9. The certificates to be awarded to School Mistresses will be of five classes, and examination of candidates for these certificates will be conducted in the same manner as the examination of candidates for School Masters' certificates. The several grades of School Mistresses' certificates will render the holders eligible to the following grants:—

A Certificate of the	1st	Class, to an	annual grant of	Rupees	180
Ditto	2nd	„	ditto	„	144
Ditto	3rd	„	ditto	„	96
Ditto	4th	„	ditto	„	72
Ditto	5th	„	ditto	„	48

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* Note.—Unless that portion of the salary which is contributed by the Managers shall be defrayed from a permanent endowment, in which case the amount of the Government grant shall be equal to the amount so contributed, provided that the grant shall not exceed the rate assigned in this Section to the certificate which may be held by the recipient of the grant by more than one-third. Thus, in ordinary cases, the holder of a certificate of the 1st class will be entitled to a grant of Rupees 800 per annum provided his employers pay him a salary of Rupees 1,600 per annum; but if the salary paid by the Managers be derived from a permanent endowment, the grant may amount to Rupees 1,200 in the event of the sum paid by the Managers being not less than Rupees 1,200.

The standard of examination for each grade of School Mistresses' certificate will be found in *Appendix B.*

10. In the case of a School Master or Mistress passing in all the subjects prescribed for a certificate, except the vernacular language, a certificate will be granted entitling the holder to a grant less by one-fourth than the amount assignable to the holder of a complete certificate. But this rule will not apply to certificates of the 8th and 9th classes in the case of School Masters, or to certificates of the 4th and 5th classes in the case of School Mistresses, the examination for which will be conducted entirely in the vernacular.

11. Graduates in Arts of the University of Madras will be eligible to the grant assigned to a certificate of the 3rd class on passing the prescribed examination in the theory of teaching and School management, and on being favorably reported on by an Inspector of Schools as to their teaching power.

12. Holders of certificates of the 1st class granted by the Committee of Council on Education in England will be eligible to receive the grants assigned to certificates of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, with reference to the division of the 1st class to which the certificate granted by the Committee of Council may belong, on passing the prescribed examination in a vernacular language, or without passing that examination to grants less by one-fourth than the amount of the grants assigned to the certificates of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, (as the case may be,) issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

13. All Grants-in-aid of the salaries of School Masters and Mistresses will be paid monthly. Their continuance will depend in each case upon the report of the Inspector of the Division that the School or class under the Master or Mistress's charge has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year.

14. Grants for the payment of stipends to male pupil Teachers will be made only to those Schools in which there may be one or more Masters holding the certificate of the Director of Public Instruction, and willing to undertake the instruction of the pupil Teachers out of School hours, and in which there may be pupils competent to past the examination prescribed for admission to a pupil Teachership in the annexed scheme.

15. The amount of the stipends granted to pupil Teachers under these Rules will be proportioned to the grade of School in which they are to be employed. To pupil Teachers employed in Schools in which the standard of instruction is equal to that laid down for Government Zillah Schools the following rates of stipend will be granted:—

For the 1st year,	Rupees	36	per annum,		
„ 2nd	„	„	60	„	
„ 3rd	„	„	84	„	
„ 4th	„	„	108	„	

provided that they pass a satisfactory examination in the several subjects specified for each year's course in the annexed scheme of instruction. To pupil Teachers employed in Schools below the grade of a Government Zillah School the following rates of stipend will be granted:—

Appendix C.

For the 1st year,	Rupees	24	per annum,		
„ 2nd	„	„	36	„	
„ 3rd	„	„	54	„	
„ 4th	„	„	72	„	

provided that that they pass a satisfactory examination in the several subjects specified for each year's course in the annexed scheme of instruction. The stipends will be paid monthly.

Appendix D.

16. In the case of pupil Teachers employed in Schools of the higher grade, the Master by whom their instruction is to be undertaken must hold a certificate not lower than the 4th class. In the case of pupil Teachers employed in Schools of the lower grade, the Master by whom their instruction is to be undertaken must hold a certificate not lower than the 7th Class.

17. A gratuity will be paid to each Master to whom the instruction of pupil Teachers may have been entrusted on his furnishing the Inspector, on the occasion of his annual visit, with a declaration signed by himself, and countersigned by the Managers of the School, to the effect that the pupil Teachers have regularly received instruction from him on five days a week, during forty-five weeks of the past year, for not less than an hour and a half a day either before or after the usual School hours.

18. Such gratuities will be paid at the following rates:—

In Schools of the higher grade—

For one pupil Teacher,	Rupees	60,	
„ two	„	„	100,
„ three	„	„	130,

and an additional Rupees 25 for every pupil Teacher above three who may pass the prescribed examination.

In Schools of the lower grade—

For one pupil Teacher,	Rupees	25,	
„ two	„	„	40,
„ three	„	„	50,

and an additional sum of Rupees 10 for each pupil Teacher above three who may pass the prescribed examination.

19. Every pupil Teacher will be required on admission to sign an agreement binding himself to continue in that capacity for five years from the date of his admission to the pupil Teachership, or in default to refund the amount he may have received as stipend.

20. No youth will be admitted as a pupil Teacher if under fourteen, or over seventeen years of age.

21. The number of pupil Teachers in any one School for which grants will be given by Government in conformity with the foregoing Rules will depend on the number of pupils attending the School; one Instructor, either a Master or pupil Teacher, being allowed for every thirty boys on the School Register.

22. The question of assigning grants to female pupil Teachers will be determined when some experience shall have been gained of the system in Boys' Schools.

23. Grants for the provision of School books, maps, &c., will be made on the following terms:—

(*a.*) A grant, to be designated a Supply Grant, will be made to every School under Government inspection at the rates noted in the margin, provided that a sum equal to the amount of the grant be contributed for the same purpose by the Managers of the School.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 3rd class or higher, at the rate of one Rupee for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 8th class or higher, at the rate of eight annas for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 9th class, at the rate of four annas for each pupil on the Register.

(*b.*) No further application for a grant of books, maps, &c., will be complied with for a period of three years from the date of the Supply Grant, unless it be shewn that the average number of pupils on the Rolls during the three months immediately preceding such further application has increased by 25 per cent., whereupon a supplementary grant will be made for such additional number of pupils at the rates laid down for the Supply Grant.

(*c.*) After the lapse of three years from the date of the Supply Grant, a renewal grant will be made at the rates noted in the margin, provided that the amount contributed by the Managers of the School for the same purpose shall be double the amount of the grant.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 3rd class or higher, at the rate of eight annas for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 8th class or higher, at the rate of four annas for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 9th class, at the rate of two annas for each pupil on the Register.

(*d.*) Grants for the provision of books, maps, &c., will, except in special cases, be made in kind and not by a money payment. Every application, therefore, for such a grant must be accompanied by a list of the books required, and by a remittance of that portion of their cost which, under the Rules above laid down, the Managers are required to contribute. Thereupon the Director of Public Instruction, having previously satisfied himself that the application may be complied with, will furnish the applicants with an order for the books, maps, &c., specified in the application, either upon the Librarian in charge of the Central Depôt at Madras, or on the Curator of the Depôt of the District in which the School is situated, as may be most convenient.

24. Grants-in-aid of School libraries and public libraries will be subject to the condition that an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers for the purpose for which the grant is sought. In other respects each application will be disposed of on its own merits.

25. Grants will be made towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of School buildings on the following conditions:—

1*st.*—That in each case an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers of the School for the same purpose.

2*nd.*—That satisfactory evidence shall be adduced of the necessity for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair in aid of which the grant is sought.

3*rd.*—That the application shall be accompanied by a Plan and Estimate of the cost of the building proposed to be erected, purchased, enlarged, or repaired; and that previous to the disbursement of the grant it shall be certified by the Inspector of the Division, or other responsible Officer who may have been deputed to examine the building, that the work in aid of which the grant may have been sanctioned has been executed in conformity with the Plan and Estimate previously approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

4*th.*—That in the event of any building towards the erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of which a grant may have been made by Government being subsequently diverted to any other than Educational purposes, the Government shall have the option of purchasing the building at a valuation to be determined by arbitrators, credit being given for the amount of the grant which may have been made by Government.

5*th.*—That in such cases the arbitrators shall be three in number, of whom two shall be nominated by Government and one by the Managers of the School.

26. Grants for the provision of School furniture will be made on condition that the Managers of the School shall contribute an equal sum for the same purpose, and that in the event of the School being permanently closed within five years, from the date on which the grant may have been made, the Government shall be at liberty to purchase the furniture towards the supply of which the grant was given at a valuation to be determined, as in the case of School buildings, by arbitrators, credit being taken in each case for the amount of the grant.

27. Application for Grants-in-aid of Industrial Schools, and for other purposes not provided for in this Notification, will be disposed of on their own merits, each case being determind, as far as possible, by the analogy of the foregoing Rules.

Bombay Rules (Capitation system.)

AID will henceforward be experimentally given to private Schools (not carried on for the sake of profit) in the Bombay Presidency under the following Rules, which supersede the Rules published in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th July 1858:—

I.—The Managers of Schools who may be desirous of receiving aid from Government must, on their first application, be registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at least five months before the commencement of the official year then next following.*

II.—With the application for registration must be forwarded a Memorandum containing the particulars set out in Schedule A. appended hereto.

III.—The Educational Inspectors will visit, with the view of examining, all registered Schools within their Divisions, respectively, in the course of the official year, giving at least two months' notice thereof to the Managers.

IV.—Provided that, if the Inspector on his visit should consider arrangements of any School palpably defective as regards the health or morals of the pupils, he may decline to examine, forwarding, however, a full report of his reasons for so

* The object of this Rule is to ensure that provision may be made in the Budget for the necessary funds.

declining to the Director of Public Instruction and the School Managers.

V.—The Inspector, if he be satisfied with the general School arrangements, will examine all the children submitted to him according to the standard for which they may be respectively presented by the Managers, (*see* Schedule B.,) and certify, under his signature, the number of children passed by him under each standard.

VI.—Provided that the Inspector shall satisfy himself that each child presented to him has attended at least 150 days during the preceding twelve months, and is not above the standard of age as regulated by Schedule B.

VII.—It is to be understood that a child can only be examined for a certificate once in the official year.

VIII.—The Managers may then forward to the Director of Public Instruction a receipted bill, vouched by the Inspector's certificates, for the amount of head money to which they may be entitled under the Schedule C. hereto appended.

IX.—Schools which at present receive aid from the State cannot, unless they elect to renounce such aid, present children for examination under these Rules. But this proviso is not in any way meant to affect the allowances made by the State to soldiers' orphans.

X.—In addition to the grants to be made under the above Rules to private Schools, (not maintained for profit,) all Schools in the Bombay Presidency, except those wholly or partially maintained by the State, will be entitled to the sum of Rupees (50) fifty for each student whom they may respectively matriculate at the Bombay University, provided that such student shall have been *bonâ fide* under instruction in such School for at least twelve months preceding his matriculation.

SCHEDULE A.

PARTICULARS to be forwarded by the Managers of Schools to the Director of Public Instruction with their application for registration.—*See* Rule II.

1*st*.—The persons responsible for the management of the School.

2*nd*.—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

3*rd*.—The average annual expenditure on the School.

4*th*.—The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance.

5*th*.—The nature and course of instruction.

SCHEDULE B.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A.—European and Eurasian Schools.

First (Lowest) Standard.

1, *Reading*.—Words of one syllable.

2, *Writing*.—Any letter or digital number on a slate.

N. B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 8th birth-day, and no girl after the 9th.

Second (Middle) Standard.

1, *Reading*.—Easy Child's Book intelligibly.

2, *Writing*.—Large hand fairly.

3, *Arithmetic*.—Four First Rules.

N. B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 10th birth-day, and no girl after the 11th.

Third (Highest) Standard.

1, *Reading*.—(as of a Newspaper) .....
2, *Writing*.—(Running hand) } Sufficient for a mechanic (or mechanic's wife.)
3, *Arithmetic* ....

N. B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 13th birth-day, and no girl after the 14th.

Fourth, *bonâ fide* training for a trade.

Progress to be judged of by Inspector according to the best of his ability.

N. B.—No pupil to be examined under this standard after the 17th birth-day.

B.—*Common Schools.*

First (Lowest) Standard.

Vernacular.

1, *Reading*.—(Easy School Books) clear and intelligent.

2, *Writing*.—Legible to dictation in the ordinary current hand without gross mistakes.

3, *Arithmetic*.—(Inclusive of Rule-of-three) sufficient for market and household purposes.

N. B.—No child can be examined under this standard who has passed his or her 13th birth-day.

Second (Middle) Standard.

Vernacular.

1, *Reading*,—(Advanced) and explanation.

2, *Writing*.—Good and correct to dictation.

3, *Arithmetic*.—Complete.

4, One or other of the following :—

(*a*) *Elements of English*.—Easy reading, explanation, and copy-writing.

(*b*) Algebra to simple Equations, and Euclid up to 15 Propositions of Book I.

N. B.—No pupil can be examined by this standard after the 15th birth-day.

Third Standard.

Anglo-Vernacular.

1, English Reading (Easy Poetry and History.)

2, Translation into Vernacular on paper.*

3, Writing English to dictation (such as Goldsmith's History of England) without three gross mistakes.

4, Arithmetic (complete) and Mensuration.

N. B.—No pupil can be examined for this standard after the 17th birth-day.

SCHEDULE C.

GRANTS TO PUPILS PASSED UNDER THE SEVERAL STANDARDS.

A.—European and Eurasian Schools.

	Standard.	Hill.	Deccan.	Plains.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
To each pupil passed under	1st ...	6	5	4
	2nd ...	12	10	8
	3rd ...	18	15	12
	4th ...	37	31	25

* For this subject pupils whose vernacular is English may substitute any other language.

B.—Common Schools.

	Standard.	Rupees.
To each pupil passed under	1st ...	2
	2nd ...	5
	3rd ...	10

Extract from a Dispatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 49, *dated July* 19*th* 1854.

Para. 51.—The consideration of the impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done in order to provide adequate means for the education of the Natives of India, and of the ready assistance which may be derived from efforts which have hitherto received but little encouragement from the State, has led us to the natural conclusion that the most effectual method of providing for the wants of India in this respect will be to combine with the agency of the Government the aid which may be derived from the exertions and liberality of the educated and wealthy Natives of India and of other benevolent persons.

52. We have, therefore, resolved to adopt in India the system of Grants-in-aid, which has been carried out in this country with very great success; and we confidently anticipate, by thus drawing support from local resources, in addition to contributions from the State, a far more rapid progress of Education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure by the Government; while it possesses the additional advantage of fostering a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes, which is of itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a Nation.

53. The system of Grants-in-aid which we propose to establish in India will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the Schools assisted. Aid will be given (so far as the requirements of each particular District, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible) to all Schools which impart a good secular education, provided that they are under adequate local management; (by the term "local management" we understand one or more persons, such as private patrons, voluntary subscribers, or the trustees of endowments, who will undertake the general superintendence of the School, and be answerable for its permanence for some given time;) and provided also that their Managers consent that the Schools shall be subject to Government inspection, and agree to any conditions which may be laid down for the regulation of such grants.

54. It has been found, by experience in this and in other countries, that not only is an entirely gratuitous Education valued far less by those who receive it than one for which some payment, however small, is made, but that the payment induces a more regular attendance and greater exertion on the part of the pupils; and for this reason, as well as because School fees themselves, insignificant as they may be in each individual instance, will in the aggregate, when applied to the support of a better class of Masters, become of very considerable importance, we desire that Grants-in-aid shall, as a general principle, be made to such Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools) as require some fee, however small, from their scholars.

55. Careful considerations will be required in framing rules for the administration of the grants, and the same course should be adopted in India which has been pursued with obvious advantage by the Committee of Council here, namely, to appropriate the grants to *specific objects*, and not (except, perhaps, in the case of Normal Schools) to apply them in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a School. The augmentation of the salaries of the head Teachers, and the supply of junior Teachers, will probably be found in India, as with us, to be the most important objects to which the grants can ordinarily be appropriated. The foundation, or assistance in the foundation, of scholarships for candidates from lower Schools, will also be a proper object for the application of Grants-in-aid. In some cases again assistance towards erecting, or repairing a School, or the provision of an adequate supply of School books, may be required; but the appropriation of the grant in each particular instance should be regulated by the peculiar circumstances of each School and District.

56. The amount and continuance of the assistance given will depend upon the periodical reports of Inspectors, who will be selected with especial reference to their possessing the confidence of the Native communities. In their periodical inspections no *notice whatsoever* should be taken by them of the religious doctrines which may be taught in any School; and their duty should be strictly confined to ascertaining whether the secular knowledge conveyed is such as to entitle it to consideration in the distribution of the sum which will be applied to Grants-in-aid. They should also assist in the establishment of Schools by their advice wherever they may have opportunities of doing so.

57. We confide the practical adaptation of the general principles we have laid down as to Grants-in-aid to your discretion, aided by the Educational Departments of the different Presidencies. In carrying into effect our views, which apply alike to all Schools and Institutions, whether Male or Female, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular, it is of the greatest importance that the conditions under which Schools will be assisted should be clearly and publicly placed before the Natives of India. For this purpose Government Notification should be drawn up and promulgated in the different vernacular languages. It may be advisable distinctly to assert in them the principle of perfect religious neutrality on which the grants will be awarded; and care should be taken to avoid holding out expectations which, from any cause, may be liable to disappointment.

58. There will be little difficulty in the application of this system of Grants-in-aid to the higher order of places of instruction in India in which English is at present the medium of education.

59. Grants in-aid will also at once give assistance to all such Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools as impart a good elementary education; but we fear that the number of this class of Schools

is at present inconsiderable, and that such as are in existence require great improvement.

60. A more minute and constant local supervision than would accompany the general system of Grants-in-aid will be necessary in order to raise the character of the "indigenous Schools," which are at present not only very inefficient in quality, but of exceedingly precarious duration, as is amply shewn by the statistics collected by Mr. Adam in Bengal and Behar, and from the very important information we have received of late years from the North-Western Provinces. In organizing such a system we cannot do better than to refer you to the manner in which the operations of Mr. Reid have been conducted in the North-Western Provinces, and to the instructions given by him to the Zillah and Pergunnah visitors, and contained in the Appendix to his first Report.

61. We desire to see local management under Government inspection and assisted by Grants-in-aid taken advantage of wherever it is posible to do so, and that no Goverment Colleges or Schools shall be founded for the future in any District where a sufficient number of Institutions exist, capable, with assistance from the State, of supplying the local demand for Education. But in order fully to carry out the views we have expressed with regard to the adequate provision of Schools throughout the country, it will probably be necessary for some years to supply the wants of particular parts of India by the establishment, temporary support, and management of places of Education of every class in Districts where there is a little or no prospect of adequate local efforts being made for this purpose, but where, nevertheless, they are urgently required.

62. We look forward to the time when any general system of Education, entirely provided by Government, may be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of Grants-in-aid, and when many of the existing Government Institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of, and aided by, the State. But it is far from our wish to check the spread of Education in the slighest degree by the abandonment of a single School to probable decay; and we therefore entirely confinde in your discretion and in that of the different Local Authorities, while keeping this object steadily in view, to act with caution, and to be guided by special reference to the particular circumstances which affect the demand for Education in different parts of India.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1725, dated Simla, the 29th July 1864.)

I AM directed to transmit the accompanying copy of the Grant-in-aid Rules at present in force in the North Western Provinces,* and to request they may be substituted for the Rules for those Provinces which were given in the Appendix to the Resolution, in the Home Department, of the 23rd May last, regarding a proposed revision of the system of administering Grants-in-aid.

* Forwarded with letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2097A., dated 15th July 1864.

Grant-in-aid Rules in force in the North-Western Provinces.

I.—EVERY School in which sound secular instruction is imparted, whether in English or the Vernacular, is eligible to receive a grant on the fulfilment of certain conditions (which are hereafter specified) and so far as local requirements and funds will allow, it being provided that the grant shall in no case exceed the sum expended on the School from private sources.

II.—Managers of Schools desirous of assistance from Government shall send up a written application to Government through the Director of Public Instruction.

III.—Applicants shall satisfy the Government that the following Conditions are fulfilled:—

First.—That the School is under adequate local management.

Second.—That Schooling fees are paid by at least two-thirds of the pupils, those exempted from payment being *bonâ fide* indigent (excepting in cases of Normal and Female Schools, in which no tuition fee need be exacted.)

Third.—That sufficient School accommodation is provided, excepting in the case of an application for a building grant.

Fourth.—That the expenditure assigned for the maintenance of the School from funds contributed by private persons or Associations is not below the average amount expended for that purpose during the three past years.

Fifth.—That the maintenance of the School is assured by a statement, on the part of those charged with its management, that it is their full and sincere belief and expectation that the School shall be so kept up for a further period of, at least, three years.

Sixth.—That the amount of the grant for which the application is made does not exceed the expenditure of the School defrayed by contribution from private persons and bodies.

Seventh.—That the grant shall be devoted to one or more special objects, and that, in the event of its being devoted to more than one object, the amount of aid solicited towards the furtherance of each be distinctly mentioned.

Eighth.—That the School shall be open to inspection and examination on the part of the Educational Officers of Government, such inspection and examination having reference only to secular institution.

IV.—the special objects for the fulfilment of which Government will, as far as local requirements and disposable funds may allow, lend there ready aid, are the following:—

(*a.*) Augmentation of the salary of a Teacher or Teachers.

(*b.*) Payment of the salary or salaries of an additional Teacher or Teachers.

(*c.*) Foundation of Scholarships and Pupil Teachership.

(*d.*) Donation of School books, maps, and apparatus.

(*e.*) Supply, at half price, of School books issued under the authority of Government.

(*f.*) Erection, or enlargement, or repair of School Houses.

V.—The application must be accompanied by a Tabular Statement embodying full and distinct information on the following points:—

a. (*Column* 1.)—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

b. (*Column* 2)—The average annual expenditure in the School from the last three years.

c, d, e. (*Columns* 3, 4, 5.)—The average number, age, and attendance at School of the boys therein instructed.

f. (*Column* 6.)—The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the School.

g. (*Column* 7.)—The time for which the above will continue to be responsible.

h (*Column* 8.)—The nature and course of instruction imparted.

i. (*Column* 9.)—The number, names, and salaries of the Masters and Mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

k. (*Column* 10.)—The books in use in the several classes of the School, and number of boys in the same.

l. (*Column* 11.)—The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose (see paragraph IV.) to which it is to be applied.

VI.—Where an application is made for a building grant (whether for the erection, or enlargement, or repair of a School House) the Managers of the School shall satisfy Government that the School House will be erected, or is situated, in a healthy and favorable locality. A Plan of the Building, and Estimate of the cost, must be submitted.

VII.—The management of the School shall be vested solely in the private persons or bodies by whom it is supported. The Teachers, whose salaries are paid in part or wholly by Government, shall be entirely subordinate to the Managers or Conductors of the School, and shall in no way be regarded as Government Servants.

VIII.—The Government will not, in any manner, interfere with the actual management of the School, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its Inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not, and it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be, for any considerable period, unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

IX.—The Government will always endeavor so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

X.—It is to be distinctly understood that Grants-in-aid will be awarded only in the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

From W. S. Atkinson, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2771, dated Darjeeling, the 31st August 1864.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1114T., dated 28th June, forwarding for report a Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with papers annexed, on the subject of the administration of Grants-in-aid in India.

2. The Dispatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on which the Resolution of the India Government is founded, had its origin in suggestions offered by the governing body of the London Church Missionary Society, as embodied in a letter addressed to Sir Charles Wood, under date 27th November 1863, which is appended to his Dispatch. In this letter the Society complains that the Grant-in-aid system in this country has failed, and that the failure is mainly attributable to the Rules under which it has been worked. In Bengal, it is said, "various minute and complicated requirements are attached to Grants-in-aid, which deter many Schools from accepting the benefit;" and it is further remarked as objectionable that "no distinction is made between the scale of grants to the higher grades of Schools in large towns, where local resources abound, and to Vernacular and Village Schools, which are wholly dependent on external aid."

3. Now, with regard to this last objection, I have only to reply that the state of things complained of does not now, and never did, exist. It is true that the old Rules made no express provision for graduating grants with reference to the status of the Schools applying; but it is no less a fact that the amounts sanctioned have always been determined with reference to such considerations under the general provisions set forth in paragraph 1, which declared that "the Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each District as compared with others and to the funds at the disposal of Government) will grant aid." Paragraph 6 declared that no grant would, "in any case, exceed in amount the sum expended on the Institution from private sources," thereby fixing the maximum amount which Government was prepared to sanction with reference to local expenditure, but leaving the actual amount to be determined, as it always has been in practice, with reference to the circumstances of each particular case. In Calcutta, indeed, it was long ago ruled that no grants should be given at all to English Schools of the higher class, inasmuch as it was known that such Schools were there not only self-supporting, but yielded considerable profits. It will be seen, therefore, that the Society is mistaken on this point as regards the operation of the old Rules, whilst in the new Rules the principle of graduation which they advocate has been specifically adopted.

4. It is more difficult to dispose of the allegation regarding the obstruction said to be caused by "minute and complicated requirements" attached to grants. No instances are given, and it is impossible to say what is really complained of. If the requirements objected to are to be looked for in the Rules, I should suppose that they must be those relating to fees and to inspection by Government Officers.

5. As regards fees, the rates charged in Missionary Schools are generally very considerably lower than those levied in other Schools of the same class, whether under the control of Government or of Native Managers, and when they apply for aid there is always a struggle to keep the fees at the lowest point possible, besides which a demand is frequently made to be allowed to retain

a free list. The reason is, that hardly any Native will send his children to a Missionary School if he can afford to send them to a good secular School of the same class. The Missionaries, therefore, feel that they can only compete with other Managers by offering their wares at cheaper rates. The plea is always allowed to a certain extent; but it is so important to train the people to feel the value of Education and to make sacrifices for the attainment of it, that even if it were just to make large allowances to Missionaries which are refused to Native Managers, I should not think it expedient to concede what is often asked in this respect, for, in the case of Mission Schools, fee payments are all that is required from the people who profit by them. There are no subscriptions, and the people are allowed to take no part in the management, so that the valuable lessons of self-reliance and self-government which the system teaches in its application to Schools of Native origin are here almost entirely wanting. A free list is often asked for by Native Managers as well as Missionaries, but it is always refused as liable to grave abuse Applicants are told that they are at liberty to pay the fees of any or all of the students from such private funds as they can dispose of for the purpose, but that such payments must not be made from the funds of the School. There is probably hardly a School in which there are not pupils who are paid for by the charity of their neighbours; and in some cases, where the Projector of the School is a man of wealth, the fees of every student are defrayed out of his private purse. No objection is made to such arrangements, but I am satisfied that the principle we have adopted is the right one, *viz.*, to fix the rates of fees at reasonable amounts with reference to the standard of instruction, the locality, and the amount of the Government grant, and to insist that the fee of the class shall be paid by or for every pupil whose name is on the Register. Without the latter provision it would probably soon be found that the free list would, in many cases, be filled with the children or relatives of the School Managers.

6. With regard to inspection there is still much diversity of opinion among different bodies of Missionaries. Some entertain strong objections to any kind of supervision and are particularly averse to the Rule which subjects the books and accounts of Aided Schools to the inspection of a Government Officer. It has been urged that this Rule is derogatory to the dignity of a Missionary and puts dishonor on "a Minister of the Gospel" because it implies a doubt of his honesty. It is hardly necessary to combat this objection, but I shall simply state that experience has shewn that this sort of supervision is quite as necessary in the case of Mission Schools as it is in the case of Schools under Native Managers. The Church Missionary Society has never urged this objection, and none of its Agents object to inspection by Christian Officers, but some of the Missionaries employed by it, in common with many connected with other bodies, object to their Schools being visited by the Native Deputy Inspectors. This feeling is not, however, universal. One well known Missionary of the Church Missionary Society near Calcutta has always courted the visits of the Native Deputy Inspector in whose District his Schools are situated; and some time ago, on the occasion of my visiting Cherra Poonjee, the Head of the Welsh Presbyterian Mission made a particular request to me that I would appoint a Native Officer of this class for the District, as the best assistance he could have in supervising the Schools under his management. I may add that very recently when Dr. Duff applied for and obtained Grants-in-aid for a system of Schools established by him near Calcutta, he admitted to me the necessity of subjecting these Schools, in common with others of the same class in the neighbourhood, to the inspection of the Native Officer of the District. When the Grant-in-aid system was first brought into operation many Mission Schools were exempted from this sort of supervision in deference to the urgent remonstrances of the applicants; but the result, as far as those Schools themselves are concerned, has not been satisfactory, while the privilege conceded to them, if privilege it can be called, has naturally excited the jealousy of the Natives and given cause for a charge of partiality in favor of alien bodies, which is mischievous in proportion as it is well founded.

7. I have mentioned, I believe, all the objections that have been generally raised on the score of inspection. It is hardly necessary to advert to other points of minor importance connected with it—such as objections to the forms of Bills and Returns required; or to other points which, though of serious importance, have only been taken up by individual objectors—such as the prohibition which forbids Inspectors to examine the scholars in religious subjects. As regards the former class of objections no remarks are called for; and as regards the latter, I shall simply say that I should regard any relaxation of the prohibition referred to as a serious calamity.

8. Amongst objections of a different character that have been urged against the existing Rules, it may be well to advert to that which relates to the provision against the substitution of public for private expenditure. It is difficult at first sight to see the ground of this objection, for the provision is obviously sound in principle and in strict accordance with the axiom on which the Grant-in-aid system is founded, *viz.*, that people should be assisted in proportion as they are willing to assist themselves. The religious bodies are, however, consistently bent on obtaining the greatest possible control over the education of the people, and hence, as their funds are limited, they are naturally anxious, after their own resources are exhausted, to get into their hands the money of the State to be expended in accordance with their own particular views. Now I certainly see no reason why this should be allowed. The great object of the Grant-in-aid system was to stimulate *Native* effort, and to call forth the private resources of communities in aid of such funds as the State can properly spare for the education of the people. In these respects it must certainly be admitted that it is now succeeding admirably in the Provinces under His Honor's Government. It raises annually for the purposes of Education very large and steadily increasing sums by means of voluntary assessment, and it is teaching the people most valuable lessons in self-help and self-government. In the case of Missionary Schools these advantages are altogether wanting. The people contribute nothing in the form of subscriptions, and the fees they are called upon to pay are almost always, as I have already stated, much lower than in other Schools of the same class, whether under Native Managers

or under the direct control of Government. Moreover, the people are allowed no voice whatever in the management of the Schools, these being controlled directly by the nearest resident Missionary, under the general orders of some Central Committee in Calcutta or elsewhere. Apart, therefore, from the value of the religious instruction conveyed in them, with which the Government has no concern, the only advantage possessed by Missionary Schools over those under Native management arises from the European supervision which those of them enjoy which are maintained in the same Station with a resident Missionary. Those at a distance from him are in no better, but rather in a worse position than the Native Schools which have a School Committee resident on the spot. I do not underrate the value of the superior attainments and moral influence which the Missionary brings to bear on the Schools under his immediate eye—but against this is to be set the loss of the incentives to exertion and of the training to the performance of public duties, which are conspicuous advantages in the case of Schools established and maintained by the people themselves. I hold, therefore, that there would be no gain, but the contrary, in any change of system which had for its object to enable Missionary bodies to set up new Schools at no expense to themselves or to the people who are to benefit by them. If Schools are to be maintained at the public cost, there is no reason why they should be confided to the management of Missionary Committees. They can be established more cheaply, and would be maintained more effectively by the direct agency of this Department.

9. To a certain extent, however, the object which the religious bodies have in view is favored by the alteration in the Rules which allows fees to count as income in respect of which Grants-in-aid are sanctioned. In many cases they will be able, if they choose, to establish Schools and retain them under their own management by means of the funds derived from the Government grant and the Schooling fees alone without the necessity of drawing a Rupee from their private purse. I apprehend, therefore, that less will in future be said in condemnation of the clause which declares that private expenditure shall not be relieved at the expense of the State.

10. I am not aware of any other Missionary objection to the Bengal Rules which calls for remark; but it is necessary to draw attention to the extraordinary statement put forth in the 9th paragraph of the Society's letter, which quotes figures in proof of the assertion that the anticipations of the Dispatch of 1854 have been defeated, and that, instead of the Grant-in-aid principle being allowed to assume a prominent place in the Educational system, there is on the contrary "a prospect of the whole of the education of India, within a small fraction, devolving upon the resources of Government."

In support of this assertion it is stated that, "according to the last Returns, while £18,414 was granted in aid of independent Schools, £264,870 was spent upon Government Education" throughout the whole of India.

It is not stated what are "the last Returns" referred to; but as I find in a Missionary pamphlet on the subject the same figures given for the amount of aid to independent Schools in the year 1861-62, it may be assumed that the writers of the letter supposed they were quoting from the statistics of that year. I shall shew that the Returns of this Department throw extreme doubt on the accuracy of their quotation, and that, so far at least as regards the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the inference deduced from it is in no common degree erroneous.

11. I have carefully gone through the Returns of the actual amounts disbursed by Government, during each of the four years ending 30th April 1863, on account of its own Institutions for general Education, and on account of private Institutions for the same purposes to which it is a contributor. The result is exhibited in the following table:—

Statement shewing the Amounts disbursed by the State on account of Government and Private Institutions for general Education.

Years.	Government Institutions.			Private Institutions.	
		£	£		£
1859-60	Colleges ... 11,684 Schools ... 24,030		35,714	Schools ...	9,775
1860-61	Colleges ... 11,951 Schools ... 24,354		36,305	Ditto ...	9,821
1861-62	Colleges ... 12,084 Schools ... 24,292		36,376	Ditto ...	12,284
1862-63	Colleges ... 11,914 Schools ... 25,410		37,324	Ditto ...	16,598

To prevent misapprehension, I may explain that the expenditure on direction and inspection is here excluded, as is also the large grant for English and Vernacular Scholarships, since in these Provinces every Scholarship is open alike and on the same terms to the pupils of Government and private Institutions without exception. The Professional Colleges and Schools for Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering are also excluded, as they are obviously not terms in the comparison.

12. Now this table shews that, during the year referred to by the Society, the allowances to private Institutions in Bengal alone amounted to £12,284 against £36,376 devoted to Government Institutions. In other words, more than one-fourth of the entire expenditure upon direct instruction of a general character was employed in support of private Institutions, whereas the figures quoted by the Society are meant to imply that less than one-fourteenth part of the Government expenditure was so distributed.

But the table further shews how rapidly the proportion is now altering in favor of independent Institutions. In 1860-61 the percentage was 27·0; in 1861-62 it was 33·7; and in 1862-63 it had risen to 44·4.

13. The Accountant-General's Department has not yet furnished me with the Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of 1863-64, but it is quite certain that the percentage for that year has been at least equally progressive. On the 30th April last the *sanctioned annual allowances* to private Institutions (exclusive of the considerable sum spent in improving indigenous Schools) amounted to £22,958, as shewn in the annexed Statement

against £15,668 on the same date of the preceding year :—

Statement shewnig the distribution of Government Allowances to Private Institutions as sanctioned on 30th April 1864.

Institutions receiving aid.	Number of Schools.		Annual Grant.	
Under the Grant-in-aid Rules.			£	£
UnderMissionary bodies	67		3,668	
Under other Christian bodies ...	8		1,410	
Under Native Managers	574		15,356	
		649		20,434
Under other Rules.				
Under Missionary bodies	78*		1,200	
Under other Christian bodies ...	2		1,324	
		80		2,524
Total ...		729		22,958

14. An analysis of this Statement, as regards the distribution of allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules, will, I think, prove incontestably that the Missionary bodies have no right to be dissatisfied with the share assigned to them out of the Grant-in-aid Fund, for it appears that, while the number of their Schools is less than 12 per cent. of the number under Native Managers, the annual grant sanctioned for them amounts to very nearly 24 per cent. of the amount assigned to the latter. It is true that the sixty-seven Missionary Schools contained proportionally more scholars than the 574 Schools under Native Managers,—the actual numbers being 4,745 in the former and 28,937 in the latter,—but taking these figures for the comparison, it still results that, while Missionary Schools receive nearly 24 per cent. of the money assigned to Native Managers, they are not engaged in instructing more than 16½ per cent. of the number of pupils in Schools of the other class.

15. Nor can it be said that this disparity is compensated by the superior attainments of the scholars in Mission Schools. They are not only not superior but are actually vastly inferior, as I shall shew by a comparison of the results obtained at the two great Annual Examinations at which all Schools compete on equal terms, *viz.*, the University Entrance Examination, in respect of which Government Junior Scholarships (English) are awarded, and the Vernacular Scholarship Examination conducted by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools. The Returns shew that at the last award the Aided Mission Schools gained three English Scholarships, but not one Vernacular Scholarship†; while the other Aided Schools gained seventeen English Scholarships and 102 Vernacular Scholarships. From this it results that the average proficiency of the best scholars in Aided Mission Schools reaches no higher than 1·5 per cent. of the proficiency in Aided Schools of the other class; this enormous disparity being due to the fact that the standard of secular instruction is fixed, as a rule, at a much lower point in Schools conducted by Missionaries than in Schools conducted by Native gentlemen.

16. I confidently trust that I have now succeeded in shewing to the satisfaction of Government that, as far as regards the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the alleged failure of the Grant-in-aid system is not a fact, but that the system is, on the contrary, making rapid progress, and that too in the direction where progress is most important, *viz.*, among the Native subjects of Her Majesty, for whose especial benefit the scheme was originally framed.

17. It would be out of place on the present occasion to discuss at any length the causes which have led to this success; but I cannot refrain from pointing out that we have here the direct and natural result of the policy which has governed the administration of Education in these Provinces for the last quarter of a century, in accordance with which a large number of first class Institutions (Colleges and Schools) have been established throughout the country by Government, in which a sound and liberal education has been provided for the upper and middle classes of the people. These classes have largely availed themselves of the boon thus offered, and the fruits are now appearing in the desire and determination which they are manifesting to aid in imparting to others the advantages which they have reaped themselves, and of which actual experience has taught them the inestimable value. We invariably find that it is under the shadow of our great Schools and Colleges, and owing to their direct influence, that private Schools spring up in the greatest numbers and meet with most success; and I regard it as beyond all question that the increase of these latter, and the future condition of such of them as are already in existence, will continue to depend on the maintenance and improved efficiency of the superior Government Institutions, which are the models after which all other Institutions established with the same object are invariably fashioned. If this policy is persisted in, so marked has now become the desire of the people to avail themselves of the advantages which the present Aid Rules afford that I am satisfied the increase of Schools under the provisions therein contained is much more likely to be checked by the inability of Government to supply the funds required than by any failure in the popular demand.

18. I now proceed to remark on the suggestions put forward in the 10th paragraph of the Society's letter. The first of these suggestions proposes generally that more liberal grants should be given to private Schools than have hitherto been sanctioned. After what has been advanced above, it is not necessary to say more on this point than that increased liberality on the part of Government is quite unnecessary as far as Bengal is concerned. Already, in not a few cases, private Schools receiving aid under the operation of the Rules till recently in force are actually more costly to Government, scholar for scholar, than its own corresponding Institutions of the same class, (which are also more efficient,) although the latter are commonly spoken of as *supported entirely by Government*, while the former are only said to be

* This number is approximate only. The Schools are those maintained amongest the Kols, Sonthals, Khasias and other uncivilized tribes.

† The Scholarships gained by them in the three years preceding were—

	English.	*Vernacular.*
1861	4	0
1862	3	0
1863	3	0

aided. Her Majesty's Secretary of State remarks that it was anticipated that under the Grant-in-aid system "Education might be more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money." This, I apprehend, must still be regarded as the economical end to be kept in view in framing measures for the administration of the system, and if it be so, there can be no question but that the scale by which grants are fixed under the existing Rules is to the full as liberal as the Government can properly concede, or as the circumstances of the country require.

19. The second suggestion recommends that "Schools should be allowed the option of receiving aid according to the Revised Code in England by capitation allowances upon results ascertained by Government Examinations." On this point the Secretary of State remarks that he is not satisfied that this system is as applicable in India as it is in England, and I have no hesitation in asserting that it is not applicable in Bengal.

20. In the first place it would involve of necessity a vastly increased expenditure on account of inspection. Valuable and indispensible as are the Native Deputy Inspectors, it certainly would not be advisable to entrust them with the assessment of the amount of aid to be assigned to the various Schools within their Districts. It is not that I should fear in most cases intentional partiality. As a rule, I believe, they would honestly endeavor to be fair in their decision, but I have not altogether the same dependence on the correctness of their judgment, and it is quite certain that they would not in such a matter enjoy the implicit confidence of their own countrymen, and still less of the Missionary bodies with whom they must be brought in contact; yet, under the proposed system, it would be absolutely necessary either to entrust them with a power which they could not exercise to the satisfaction of the public, or else to supersede them in a measure and multiply three or four-fold the highly paid European Inspectors—of whom at present we have no more than five—for a country larger than France, with a population of 40,000,000.

21. I believe that even under the present system some increase to their number may shortly become necessary, but I would confine this increase within the narrowest limits, and would frame our measures in such a way that they may be worked to the greatest extent possible by Native agency. This is unquestionably in my opinion our true policy, for it is only under this condition that Education can ever spread widely, or take root deeply without an extravagant expenditure of the public resources of the State.

22. To shew how impossible it would be for the Divisional Inspectors, under present arrangements, to take upon themselves the duty of assigning grants by capitation allowances, depending on the attainments of the scholars or even on the general condition of the Schools, it will be enough to state that the two senior Inspectors have, at the present time, under their charge 468 and 559 Schools respectively, and that the average area of each Inspector's jurisdiction is about 36,000 square miles, a territory considerably larger than the whole of Ireland.* For England and Wales, on the other hand, there are no less than sixty School Inspectors, with small and compact Districts under their charge, and the Returns for last year shew that on the average each Inspector visited no more than 191 Schools, or Departments of Schools, which are probably equivalent to less than 150 separate Institutions.

23. But again, supposing that this difficulty were overcome and the number of Inspectors were augmented to any extent that might be necessary, it must be remembered that, even when the Inspectors are highly educated English gentlemen, much dissatisfaction will still inevitably arise from the new relations that would subsist between these Officers and the School Managers. The grants would depend solely and absolutely on the reports of the Inspector after each of his periodical visits, when he must be brought into direct personal contact with the Missionaries or Native Committees and the Masters. There would be probably hardly a School that would not feel itself more or less aggrieved by his award, and instead of being regarded as a friend and received, as now, with a ready welcome, he would come to be looked upon as a disagreeable inquisitor and a hard and disparaging task master. The duty would in fact be a most invidious one, and no Inspector would willingly undertake it.

24. There are, however, other reasons which make the principle of the Revised English Code unsuitable for Bengal. In England the Schools aided by the State are all designed for the lower classes, and in none of them does the standard of instruction differ materially either in the same District or in distant parts of the country. A simple scale of allowances can, therefore, be framed and worked without material difficulty. In Bengal, on the contrary, the Institutions receiving aid are of every possible class, ranging from Colleges affiliated to the University, which educate students up to the standard of the M. A. Degree, down to primary Village Schools, in which the simple elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught by Gooroos whose remuneration is not more than 15 shillings a month. Between these two extremes there are Schools of every conceivable grade, so that a system of paying for results would require the arrangement of a most complicated scale of allowances even in the same District, while this scale must again vary indefinitely for Schools of the same class in different parts of the country, since rates that would be suitable for the most forward Districts would be utterly unsuited to other Districts in different stages of advancement.

25. The uncertainty which such a system must occasion as to the available income of a School, and the consequent insecurity of the Masters' salaries, is another argument against this change to which considerable weight must be attached. Even under the present system, where the income of an Aided School is comparatively fixed and certain, appointments in Government Schools are eagerly sought by Masters who would require salaries from 25 to 50 per cent. higher in Aided Schools; and it appears certain that appointments in these Schools would be still further depreciated by a change which would make the salaries depend in great measure on the daily attendance of the scholars, over which the Masters have in reality but little control. In Mission Schools indeed this uncertainty would tell with vastly greater force than in Schools of any other class, inasmuch as they are subject to far greater fluctuations in the

* The area of Ireland is 32,508 square miles.

number of their scholars. In their case, if a conversion takes place, the School is at once emptied, and perhaps remains closed for months, and an imaginary offence against caste will often produce a secession hardly less disastrous. On this ground alone, therefore, it seems surprising that a capitation system should be looked on with favor by the governing body of the Church Missionary Society.

26. It must not, moreover, be lost sight of in considering the probable results of the change proposed that under a capitation system the temptation to falsify the Registers, which even now exists to some extent, must be enormously intensified, and would become, it may be feared, in many cases irresistible.

27. The Church Missionary Society proposes that the adoption of the system of the Revised Code should be left to the option of the School Managers. Now, I need hardly point out that, if a choice is thus allowed, every single School will adopt the new system if the scale of allowances is so arranged that they would find themselves pecuniary gainers by the change. The rates must, therefore, be fixed in such a way that the average payments by the State are not enhanced supposing every School to claim its grant on the capitation system, since, as I have already stated, it is neither necessary nor desirable that the public contributions should be on a more liberal scale than they are at present. To adjust the balance between the proposed arrangement and that at present in force would be a task of considerable difficulty, and after all, I believe, it would be found in practice that a double standard could not be maintained.

28. It is certain, however, that after an equitable adjustment of the scales, the immediate effect of the adoption of the new system by the Missionary Schools would be to diminish very largely the amount of the grants now allotted to them. The satistics already given furnish the following comparative Statement of work done and money received by Schools under Native Managers and Schools under Missionary bodies :—

Aided Schools.	Relative Work done.		Relative Cost to Government.
	Scholars taught.	Proficiency.	
Under Native Managers...	100	100	100
Under Missionary bodies...	16·5	1·5	23·8

From this it appears that the aggregate of the grants to Schools of all classes remaining the same, the Missionary bodies would, under a capitation system, depending solely on attendance, receive no more than 16*s.* 6*d.*, where they now receive 23*s.* 9½*d.*, and that, as far as the evidence of the present competitive Examinations afford a test, they would receive no more than 1*s.* 6*d.* instead of 23*s.* 9½*d.* if the grants were made to depend solely on the proficiency of the scholars. It may safely be assumed, therefore, that if an option were given and the rates are properly adjusted, the Missionary bodies at least would certainly not elect to receive grants assessed according to the outturn of their Schools.

29. Where the conditions are the same, the principle of graduating payments according to results is no doubt, within certain limits, a sound one; but for the reasons above stated, and for others of less importance which need not here be specified, I am convinced that the introduction into these Provinces of the principle of the Revised Code of the Privy Council, or of any modification of it, would not only be no improvement on the arrangements now in force, but would lead to exceedingly inconvenient consequences, and prove a decided check on the development of the Grant-in-aid system, which, as has already been shewn, is here making most satisfactory progress.

30. The remaining suggestion of the Society relates to the encouragement to be afforded to the establishment of Normal Training Schools. Under the present rules such Institutions can obtain grants equal in amount to the income guaranteed from private sources, and fee payments are not required from the students. These terms I consider sufficiently liberal. On the application of the Church Missionary Society a grant has been very recently sanctioned on these conditions for a Training School at Kishnaghur, and there will be no objection to assigning grants on like terms to a moderate number of similar Institutions.

Such Schools are, however, specially designed for Native Christians, and but few of them can therefore be required for Lower Bengal.

Fourteen Government Training Schools are now sanctioned for the Districts comprised within His Honor's jurisdiction. These are of course purely secular Institutions and are open to all classes without restriction. They must, therefore, be much more generally useful than Institutions conducted by religious bodies and therefore mainly confined to a particular creed. Their number will soon, I trust, be considerably augmented, so that full provision may be made for promoting improved Education among the masses of the people.

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 6182, dated the 31st December 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the orders of the Government of India, No. 582, dated 23rd May last, and in reply to forward copy of a letter, No. 2771, dated the 31st August last, from the Director of Public Instruction, on the working of the Grant-in-aid system in Bengal, with the following observations of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

2. The deputation of the Church Missionary Society appear to urge the following objections to the system of Grants-in-aid as administered in this country :—

1*st.*—That it has failed to give a "stimulus to the exertions of voluntary and independent parties."

2*nd.*—That the action of independent parties is crippled rather than encouraged by the Rules under which the grants are administered by the Local Governments, and that the promoters of Schools are deterred from accepting the benefit of the grants by the various, minute, and complicated requirements of Government.

3*rd.*—That in consequence of these hinderances to the development of the system, "there is a prospect of the whole of the Education of India, within a small fraction, devolving upon the resources of Government," and it is insinuated

leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 6th to the 26th Instant, (in extension of the leave granted in General Order dated 30th Ultimo No. 6269) to remain at Mooltan, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 144 *of* 1857.—The following Notifications, from the Public Works Department, are published in General Orders :—

No. 7, *dated* 23*rd January* 1857.—*Appointments.*—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant C. D. Newmarch, of Engineers, 1st Class Executive Engineer Moulmein Division, to be Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Pegu.

Captain H. Man, of the 49th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Resident Councillor, Malacca, to be a 1st Class Executive Engineer Moulmein Division, *vice* Lieutenant C. D. Newmarch.

No 8, *dated* 23*rd January* 1857.—Lieutenant J. J. McLeod Innes, of Engineers, 3rd Class Executive Engineer, at present attached to the 4th Division Baree Doab Canal, to be Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Oude.

No. 145 *of* 1857.—The following Communication, from the Officiating Secretary Board of Revenue Lower Provinces, addressed to the Commissioner of Revenue, No. 2 dated 14th Instant, with the set of Rules therein referred to, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th Instant, is republished in General Orders :—

No. 2.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE L. P.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION OF

Dated Fort William, the 14*th January* 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to forward a set of Rules regarding the supply of Carriage for Troops on the march, which have received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council and which supersede the former Rules upon the same subject.

LAND REVENUE.

W. Dampier,

AND

H. Stainforth,

Registrars.

2nd. You will impress upon the several Officers subordinate to you the necessity of attending strictly to these directions, and it will be your duty to bring to the notice of the Board any deviation from them.

3rd. A copy of the Purwannah referred to in Rule 13 is also forwarded herewith. You will instruct your Subordinates to indent for as many Copies as will suffice for a year's consumption. The Superintendent of the Lithographic Press has been directed to comply with the Indents.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant,
(Signed) E. T. TREVOR,
Offg. Secretary.

RULES.

1. Carriage is not to be supplied by any Civil Officer, except on regular Indent countersigned by the Commanding Officer. Upon receipt of the Indent the Civil Officer will inform the Commanding Officer of the rate of hire per diem for a hackery in the District and of the load a Cart is able to carry.

2. A Copy of the Route enumerating the halting places shall be sent to the Civil Officer at the same time with the Indent.

3. A Copy of the Indent and the Route shall immediately be forwarded by the Civil Authority to the Collector of the adjoining District, with enquiries whether he can furnish the Regiment with Carriage, and if so, at what Station. Copy of the Reply shall be forwarded to the Commanding Officer for his information.

4. Carriages to be hired to a convenient stage in the adjoining District, beyond which it is not to be taken unless the Collector of that District shall certify that a relief cannot be furnished.

5. The Civil Authorities are forbidden under any circumstances to furnish Carriage in excess of that entered in the second column of the Table contained in Government Order No. 964 of 1854.

6. Not less than fifteen days' notice shall be given to the Civil Authority before the day the Regiment is to march.

7. As Carriage cannot always be procured at a moment's notice, and as it is but equitable that the Owners thereof should be remunerated from the date from which it may be furnished, it is hereby directed that full hire shall be paid at the established rate of the District from the day on which the Carriage is procured by the Collector or other Officer.

8. The amount of hire incurred from the date the Carts are taken up by the Collector to the date on which they are made over to the Military Authorities shall be charged by the Collector in a bill vouched in the usual manner. The Military Auditor General shall pass the same, retrenching the proportion chargeable to the Regiment from the Pay Bill.

9. Whenever Carriage is engaged to any place half the hire must be paid in advance. The Civil Officer furnishing the Carriage will make this advance before making over the Carriage to the Military Authorities. The amount so disbursed shall be entered in a Bill, and dealt with as the amount of hire under the preceding Rule.

10. Back hire at half the fixed rates of the same number of stages returning is to be paid in every instance when Carriage is furnished by Civil Authorities.

11. Unless in cases of emergency, such as the breaking down of Carriage, death of Cattle, &c., Carriage is not to be exchanged except at the regular Stations along the Road.

12. The Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment shall be held responsible for the full payment of the Carriage furnished on its reaching the destination agreed upon, as well as for securing to each Owner payment of full hire should any delay occur in the Regiment marching, of hire for halts and of back hire as prescribed in Rule 10.

13. A Purwannah shall be given to each Driver, signed by the Collector and sealed with his Office Seal. The Purwannah shall be in English, Hindustani and Bengali, and under it, the Driver shall be exempt from seizure during his return home to furnish Carriage for other Troops, unless they are marching in the direction in which his house may happen to be.

"Codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a Will, and explaining, altering, or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the Will.

"Codicil."

"Probate" means the copy of a Will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator.

"Probate."

"Executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last Will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided.

"Executor."

"Administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor.

"Administrator."

And, in every part of British India to which this Act shall extend, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part; and "High Court" shall mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal therein.

"Local Government."

"High Court."

4. No person shall, by marriage, acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapble of doing any act in respect of his or her own property which he or she could have done if unmarried.

Interests and powers not acquired nor lost by marriage.

Part II.

Of Domicile.

5. Succession to the immoveable property in British India of a person deceased is regulated by the law of British India wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. Succession to the moveable property of a person deceased is regulated by the law of the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death.

Law regulating succession to a deceased person's immoveable and moveable property, respectively.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, having his domicile in British India, dies in France, leaving moveable property in France, property in England, and property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the whole is regulated by the law of British India.

(*b*) A, an Englishman, having his domicile in France, dies in British India, and leaves property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the moveable property is regulated by the rules which govern in France the succession to the moveable property of an Englishman dying domiciled in France, and the succession to the immoveable property is regulated by the law of British India.

6. A person can only have one domicile for the purpose of succession to his moveable property.

One domicile only affects succession to moveables.

7. The domile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his father was domiciled; or if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the fer's death.

Domicile of origin of person of legitimate birth.

Illustration.

At the time of the birth of A his father was domiciled in England. A's domicile of origin is in England, whatever may be the country in which he was born.

8. The domile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his mother was domiciled.

Domicile of origin of illegitimate child.

9. The domcile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired.

Continuance of domicile of origin.

10. A man acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

Acquisition of new domicile.

Explanation.—A man is not to be considered as having taken his fixed habitation in British India merely by reason of his residing there in Her Majesty's Civil or Military Service, or in the exercise of his profession or calling.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, whose domicile of origin is in England, proceeds to British India where he settles as a Barrister or a Merchant, intending to remain there during the remainder of his life. His domicile is in British India.

(*b*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to Austria and enters the Austrian service, intending to remain in that service. A has acquired a domicile in Austria.

(*c*) A, whose domicile of origin is in France, comes to reside in British India under an engagement with the British Indian Government for a certain number of years. It is his intention to return to France at the end of that period. He does not acquire a domicile in British India.

(*d*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to reside in British India for the purpose of winding up the affairs of a partnership which has been dissolved, and with the intention of returning to England as soon as that purpose is accomplished. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in British India, however long the residence may last.

(*e*) A has gone to reside in British India under the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding illustration, afterwards alters his intention and takes up his fixed habitation in British India. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

(*f*) A, whose domicile is in the French Settlement of Chandernagore, is compelled by political events to take refuge in Calcutta, and resides in Calcutta for many years in the hope of such political changes as may enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in British India.

(*g*) A, having come to Calcutta under the circumstances stated in the last preceding illustration, continues to reside there after such political changes have occurred as would enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore, and he intends that his residence in Calcutta shall be permanent. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

Part IV.

Of Intestacy.

25. A man is considered to die intestate in respect of all property of which he has not made a testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

As to what property a deceased person is considered to have died intestate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has left no Will. He has died intestate in respect of the whole of his property.

(*b*) A has left a Will whereby he has appointed B his executor; but the Will contains no other provisions. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(*c*) A has bequeathed his whole property for an illegal purpose. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(*d*) A has bequeathed 1,000*l* to B, and 1000*l* to the eldest son of C, and has made no other bequest, and has died leaving the sum of 2,000*l* and no other property. C died before A without having ever had a son. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of 1,000*l*.

26. Such property devolves upon the wife or husband, or upon those who are of the kindred of the deceased, in the order and according to the rules herein prescribed.

Devolution of such property.

Explanation.—The widow is not entitled to the provision hereby made for her if, by a valid contract made before her marriage, she has been excluded from her distributive share of her husband's estate.

27. Where the intestate has left a widow, if he has also left any lineal descendants, one-third of his property shall belong to his widow, and the remaining two-thirds shall go to his lineal descendants according to the rules herein [illegible] has left no lineal descendant, but [illegible] who are of kindred [illegible] not being lineal descendants, accord[illegible] rules herein contained; and if he ha[illegible] who are of kindred to him, it shall [illegible] Crown.

Where the intestate has left a widow and lineal descendants, or a widow and kindred only, or a widow and no kindred.

Part V.

Of the Distribution of an Intestate's Property.

(*a.*) *Where he has left lineal descendants.*

29. The rules for the distribution of the intestate's property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) amongst his lineal descendants are as follows:—

Rules of distribution.

30. Where the intestate has left surviving him a child or children, but no more remote lineal descendant through a deceased child, the property shall belong to his surviving child, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving children.

Where the intestate has left a child or children only.

31. Where the intestate has not left surviving him any child, but has left a grandchild or grandchildren, and no more remote descendant through a deceased grandchild, the property shall belong to his surviving grandchild, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving grandchildren.

Where the intestate has left no child, but a grandchild or grandchildren

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has three children and no more, John, Mary, and Henry. They all die before the father, John leaving two children, Mary three, and Henry four. Afterwards A dies intestate, leaving those nine grandchildren and no descendant of any deceased grandchild. Each of his grandchildren shall have one-ninth.

(*b*) But if Henry has died leaving no child, then the whole is equally divided between the intestate's five grandchildren, the children of John and Mary.

(*c*) A has two children and no more, John and Mary. John dies before his father, leaving his wife pregnant. Then A dies, leaving Mary surviving him, and in due time a child of John is born. A's property is to be equally divided between Mary and such posthumous child.

32. In like manner the property shall go to the surviving lineal descendants who are nearest in degree to the intestate, where they are all in the degree of great-grandchildren to him, or are all in a more remote degree.

Where the intestate has left only great-grandchildren or lineal descendants in a remoter degree.

33. If the intestate has left lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the lineal descendants of the intestate who either stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, or, having been of the like degree of kindred to him, died before him, leaving lineal descendants who survived him; and one of such shares shall be [illegible] each of the lineal descendants who [illegible] nearest degree of kindred to the in[illegible] his decease; and one of such shares [illegible]otted in respect of each of such deceas[illegible]endants; and the share allotted in [illegible]ch of such deceased lineal descendants [illegible] his surviving child or children or [illegible] lineal descendants, as the case may [illegible]rviving child or children or more [illegible] descendants always taking the share [illegible] their parent or parents would have [illegible] to respectively if such parent or [illegible] survived the intestate.

Where the intestate leaves lineal descendants not all in the same degree of kindred to him, and those through whom the more remote descend are dead

Illustrations.

(*a*) A had three children, John, Mary, and Henry; John died, leaving four children, and Mary died, leaving one, and Henry alone survived the father. On the death of A intestate, one-third is allotted to Henry, one-third to John's four children, and the remaining third to Mary's one child.

(*b*) A left no child, but left eight grandchildren and two children of a deceased grandchild. The property is divided into nine parts, one of which is allotted to each grandchild, and the remaining one-ninth is equally divided between the two great-grandchildren.

(*c*) A has three children, John, Mary, and Henry. John dies leaving four children, and one of John's children dies leaving two children. Mary dies leaving one child. A afterwards dies intestate. One-third of his property is allotted to Henry; one-third to Mary's child; and one-third is divided into four parts, one of which is allotted to each of John's three surviving children, and the remaining part is equally divided between John's two grandchildren.

(b) Where the Intestate has left no lineal descendants

Rules of distribution where the intestate has left no lineal descendants.

34. Where an intestate has left no lineal descendants, the rules for the distribution of his property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) are as follows :—

Where intestate's father is living.

35. If the intestate's father be living, he shall succeed to the property.

Where intestate's father is dead, but his mother, brothers, and sisters are living.

36. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and there are also brothers or sisters of the intestate living, and there is no child living of any deceased brother or sister, the mother and each living brother or sister shall succeed to the property in equal shares.

Illustration.

A dies intestate, survived by his mother and two brothers of the full blood, John and Henry, and a sister Mary, who is the daughter of his mother, but not of his father. The mother takes one-fourth, each brother takes one-fourth, and Mary, the sister of half blood, takes one-fourth.

Where intestate's father is dead, and his mother, a brother or sister, and children of any deceased brother or sister are living.

37. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and if any brother or sister, and the child or children of any brother or sister who may have died in the intestate's life-time are also living, then the mother and each living brother or sister, and the living child or children of each deceased brother or sister, shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the shares which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Illustration.

A, the intestate, leaves his mother, his brothers John and Henry, and also one child of a deceased sister Mary, and two children of George, a deceased brother of the half blood, who was the son of his father but not of his mother. The mother takes one-fifth, John and Henry each take one-fifth, the child of Mary takes one-fifth, and the two children of George divide the remaining one-fifth equally [illegible] them.

Where intestate's father is dead and his mother and the children of any deceased brother or sister are living.

38. If the intestate's father [illegible] intestate's m[illegible] and the broth[illegible] are all dead, b[illegible] of them have [illegible] who survived the intestate, the mo[illegible] child or children of each deceased broth[illegible] shall be entitled to the property in eq[illegible] such children (if more than one) taking [illegible] shares only the share which their [illegible] parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Illustration.

A, the intestate, leaves no brother or sister, but leaves his mother and one child of a deceased sister Mary, and two children of a deceased brother George. The mother takes one-third, the child of Mary takes one-third, and the children of George divide the remaining one-third equally between them.

Where intestate's father is dead, but his mother is living and there is no brother nor sister nor nephew.

39. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and there is neither brother nor sister, nor child of any brother or sister of the intestate, the property shall belong to the mother.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother.

40. Where the intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother, the property is divided equally between his brothers and sisters and the child or children of such of them as may have died before him, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the share which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother nor sister.

41. If the intestate left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother nor sister, his property shall be divided equally among those of his relatives who are in the nearest degree of kindred to him.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the intestate, has left a grandfather and a grandmother, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. They, being in the second degree, will be entitled to the property in equal shares, exclusive of any uncle or aunt of the intestate, uncles and aunts being only in the third degree.

(b) A, the intestate, has left a great-grandfather or great-grandmother, and uncles and aunts, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(c) A, the intestate, left a great grandfather, an uncle, and a nephew, but no relative standing in a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(d) Ten children of one brother or sister of the intestate, and one child of another brother or sister of the intestate, constitute the class of relatives of the nearest degree of kindred to him. They shall each take one-eleventh of the property.

Children's advancements not to be brought into hotchpot.

42. Where a distributive share in the property of a person who has died intestate shall be claimed by a child, or any descendant of a child of such person, no money [illegible] property which the intestate may [illegible] have paid, given, or settled [illegible] ment of the child by [illegible] dant the claim[illegible] account [illegible]

[illegible] has the [illegible] in respect of [illegible] property, if she die [illegible] has in respect of her [illegible] property, if he die intestate.

No rights to property not comprised in an antenuptial settlement acquired by marriage between a person domiciled and a person not domiciled in British India.

[illegible] a person whose domicile is not in British India marries in British India a person whose domicile is in British India, neither party acquires by the marriage any rights in respect of any property of the other party not comprised in a settlement made previous to the marriage which he or she would not acquire thereby if both where domiciled in British India at the time of the marriage.

Settlement of minor's property in contemplation of marriage.

45. The property of a minor may be settled in contemplation of marriage, provided the settlement be made by the minor with the approbation of the minor's father, or if he be dead or absent from British India, with the approbation of the High Court.

Part VII.

Of Wills and Codicils.

Persons capable of making Wills.

46. Every person of sound mind and not a minor may dispose of his property by Will.

Explanation 1.—A married woman may dispose by Will of any property which she could alienate by her own act during her life.

Explanation 2.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not thereby incapacitated for making a Will if they are able to know what they do by it.

Explanation 3.—One who is ordinarily insane may make a Will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation 4.—No person can make a Will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from drunkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause, that he does not know what he is doing.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favor it would be proper that he should make his Will. A cannot make a valid Will.

(*b*) A executes an instrument purporting to be his Will, but he does not understand the nature of the instrument nor the effect of its provisions. This instrument is not a valid Will.

(*c*) A being very feeble and debilitated, but capable of exercising a judgment as to the proper mode of disposing of his property, makes his Will. This is a valid Will.

Testamentary guardian.

47. A father, whatever his age may be, may by Will appoint a guardian or guardians for his child during minority.

Will obtained by fraud

48. A Will or any part of a Will the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by

[redacted]

to bequeath a legacy to him. The bequest is void.

(*c*) A, being a prisoner by lawful authority, makes his Will. The Will is not invalid by reason of the imprisonment.

(*d*) A threatens to shoot B. or to burn his house, or to cause him to be arrested on a criminal charge, unless he makes a bequest in favor of C. B in consequence makes a bequest in favor of C. The bequest is void, the making of it having been caused by coercion.

(*e*) A being of sufficient intellect, if undisturbed by the influence of others, to make a Will, yet being so much under the control of B. that he is not a free agent, makes a Will dictated by B. It appears that he would not have executed the Will but for fear of B. The Will is invalid.

(*f*) A being in so feeble a state of health as to be unable to resist importunity, is pressed by B. to make a Will of a certain purport, and does so merely to purchase peace, and in submission to B. The Will is invalid.

(*g*) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising his own judgment and volition, B uses urgent intercession and persuasion with him to induce him to make a Will of a certain purport. A, in consequence of the intercession and persuasion, but in the free exercise of his judgment and volition, makes his Will in the manner recommended by B. The Will is not rendered invalid by the intercession and persuasion of B.

(*h*) A with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him attention and flatters him, and thereby produces in him a capricious partiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes his Will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

Will may be revoked or altered.

49. A Will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by Will.

Part VIII.

Of the Execution of unprivileged Wills.

Execution of unprivileged Wills.

50. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, must execute his Will according to the following rules:—

First.—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the Will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second.—The signature or mark of the testator or the signature of the person signing for him shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a Will.

Third.—The Will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the Will, or have seen some other person sign the Will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses must sign the Will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Incorporation of papers by reference.

51. If a testator, in a Will or Codicil duly attested, refers to any other document then actually [illegible] any part of his intentions, [illegible] be considered as forming a [illegible] or Codicil in which it is

Part IX.

Of Privileged Wills.

[illegible]dier being employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has completed the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a Will made as is mentioned in the fifty-third Section. Such Wills are called privileged Wills.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the surgeon of a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition and can make a privileged Will.

(*b*) A is at sea in a merchant ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and being at sea can make a privileged Will.

(*c*) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged Will.

(*d*) A, a mariner of a ship in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore while she is lying in harbour. He is, in the sense of the words used in this clause, a mariner at sea and can make a privileged Will.

(*e*) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea and cannot make a privileged Will.

(*f*) A, a mariner serving on a Military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier and can make a privileged Will.

53. Privileged Wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth. The execution of them shall be governed by the following rules:—

Mode of making, and rules for executing privileged Wills.

First.—The Will may be written wholly by the testator with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed nor attested.

Second.—It may be written wholly or in part by another person and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

Third.—If the instrument purporting to be a Will is written wholly or in part by another person, and is not signed by the testator, it shall be considered to be his Will, if it be shewn that it was written by the testator's directions, or that he recognized it as his Will. If it appear, on the face of the instrument, that the execution of it in the manner intended by him was not completed, the instrument shall not, by reason of that circumstance, be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

Fourth.—If the soldier or mariner shall have written instructions for the preparation of his Will, but shall have died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will.

Fifth.—If the soldier or mariner shall, in the presence of two witnesses, have given verbal instructions for the preparation of his Will, and they shall have been reduced into writing in his life-time, but he shall have died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.

Sixth.—Such soldier or mariner as aforesaid may make a Will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.

Seventh.—A Will made [illegible] be null at the expiration [illegible] testator shall have ceased [illegible] a privileged Will.

PART

Of the Attestation, Revocati[illegible] vival of

54. A Will shall not be [illegible]nsidered as insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given, either by way of bequest or by way of appointment, to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband; but the bequest or appointment shall be void so far as concerns the persons so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

Effect of gift to attesting witness.

Explanation.—A legatee under a Will does not lose his legacy by attesting a Codicil which confirms the Will.

55. No person, by reason of interest in, or of his being an executor of, a Will is disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the Will or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

Witness not disqualified by interest or by being executor.

56. Every Will shall be revoked by the marriage of the maker, except a Will made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the property over which the power of appointment is exercised would not, in default of such appointment, pass to his or her executor, or administrator, or to the person entitled in case of intestacy.

Revocation of Will by testator's marriage.

Explanation.—Where a man is invested with power to determine in the disposition of property of which he is not the owner, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Power of appointment defined.

57. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than by marriage, or by another Will or Codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged Will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Revocation of unprivileged Will or Codicil.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has made an unprivileged Will; afterwards A makes another unprivileged Will which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(*b*) A has made an unprivileged Will. Afterwards A, being entitled to make a privileged Will, makes a privileged Will, which purports to revoke his unprivileged Will. This is a revocation.

58. No obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration made in any unprivileged Will after the execution thereof shall have any effect except so far as the words or meaning of the Will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the Will, save that the Will, as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signatures [illegible]

Effect of obliteration, interlineation, or alteration in unprivileged Will.

[illegible] any act expressing an intention to revoke it, and accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Explanation.—In order to the revocation of a privileged Will or Codicil by an act accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, it is not necessary that the testator should, at the time of doing that act, be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged Will.

60. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a Codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and shewing an intention to revive the same; and when any Will or Codicil

Revival of unprivileged Will.

which shall be partly revoked, and afterwards wholly revoked, shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shewn by the Will or Codicil.

Extent of revival of Will or Codicil partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked.

PART XI.

Of the Construction of Wills.

61. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a Will, but only that the wording shall be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

Wording of Will.

62. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a Will, a Court must inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such Will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

Enquiries to determine questions as to object or subject of Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to his eldest son, or to his youngest grandchild, or to his cousin Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the Will applies.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject-matter of the bequest, that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called Black Acre.

(*c*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "the estate which he purchased of C." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

63. Where the words used in the Will to designate or describe a legatee, or a class of legatees, sufficiently shew what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect. A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Misnomer or misdescription of object.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son, whose name is William. William shall have the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, whose first son is named Thomas, and whose second son is named William. Thomas shall have the legacy.

(*c*) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C." C has no legitimate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect although they are illegitimate.

(*d*) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "his seven children," and proceeding to enumerate them mentions six names only. This omission shall not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(*e*) The testator having six grandchildren, makes a bequest to "his six grandchildren," and proceeding to mention them by their Christian names mentions one twice over, omitting another altogether. The one whose name is not mentioned shall take a share with the others.

(*f*) The testator bequeaths "1,000 Rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the Will A has four children. Each of these four children shall, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 Rupees.

64. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted it may be supplied by the context.

When words may be supplied.

Illustration.

The testator gives a legacy of "five hundred" to his daughter A, and a legacy of "five hundred Rupees" to his daughter B. A shall take a legacy of five hundred Rupees.

65. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the Will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous and the bequest shall take effect.

Rejection of erroneous particulars in description of subject.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, but had no marsh lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous and the marsh lands of the testator lying in L shall pass by the bequest.

(*b*) The testator bequeaths to A "his zamíndárí of Rampore." He had an estate at Rampore, but it was a taluk and not a zamíndárí. The taluk passes by this bequest.

66. If the Will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of the description as erroneous because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

When part of description may not be rejected as erroneous.

Explanation.—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this Section, any words which would be liable to rejection under the sixty-fifth Section are to be considered as struck out of the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest shall be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 beegahs of land." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement shall be considered as struck out of the Will, and such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X shall alone pass by the bequest.

67. Where the words of the Will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications, one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to shew which of these applications was intended.

Extrinsic evidence admissible in case of latent ambiguity.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man having two cousins of the name of Mary bequeaths a sum of money to "his cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons, each answering the description in the Will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to shew which of the two applications was intended.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Sultánpur Khurd." It turns out that he had two estates called Sultánpur Khurd. Evidence is admissible to shew which estate was intended.

68. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of the Will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in cases of patent ambiguity or deficiency.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man has an aunt Caroline and a cousin Mary, and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his Will he bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "his aunt Caroline" and 1,000 Rupees to "his cousin Mary," and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 Rupees to "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the Will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to shew who was meant by "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under the seventy-sixth Section.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to , leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to shew what name the testator intended to insert.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B Rupees, or "his estate of ." Evidence is not admissible to shew what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

69. The meaning of any clause in a Will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other, and for this purpose a Codicil is to be considered as part of the Will.

Meaning of any clause to be collected from entire Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the death of A, and by a subsequent clause gives the whole of his property to A. The effect of the several clauses taken together is to vest the specific fund or property in A for life, and after his decease in B, it appearing from the bequest to B that the testator meant to use in a restricted sense the words in which he describes what he gives to A.

(*b*) Where a testator having an estate, one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his Will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first, as if he had said. "I give Black Acre to B, and all the rest of my estate to A."

70. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the Will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear where it may be collected from the other words of the Will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

When words may be understood in a restricted sense, and when in a sense wider than usual.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A testator gives to A "his farm in the occupation of B," and to C "all his marsh lands in L." Part of the farm in the occupation of B consists of marsh lands in L, and the testator also has other marsh lands in L. The general words, "all his marsh lands in L," are restricted by the gift to A. A takes the whole of the farm in the occupation of B, including that portion of the farm which consists of marsh lands in L.

(*b*) The testator, a sailor on ship-board, bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons, and chest of clothes, and to his friend A, (a shipmate) his red box, clasp-knife, and all things not before bequeathed. The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(*c*) A, by his Will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures, and all other goods of whatever kind, and afterwards bequeathed to B a specified part of his property. Under the first bequest B is entitled only to such articles of the testator's as are of the same nature with the articles therein enumerated.

71. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings, according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other it can have none, the former is to be preferred.

Where a clause is open to two constructions, that which has some effect is to be preferred.

72. No part of a Will is to be rejected as destitute of meaning if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

No part of Will to be rejected if reasonable construction can be put on it.

73. If the same words occur in different parts of the same Will, they must be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense unless there appears an intention to the contrary.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of Will.

74. The intention of the testator is not to be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

Testator's intention to be effectuated as far as possible.

Illustration.

The testator, by a Will made on his death-bed, bequeathed all his property to C D for life, and after his decease to a certain hospital. The intention of the testator cannot take effect to its full extent because the gift to the hospital is void under the hundred and fifth Section, but it shall take effect so far as regards the gift to C D.

75. Where two clauses or gifts in a Will are irreconcileable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

The last of two inconsistent clauses prevails.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator, by the first clause of his Will, leaves his estate of Rámnagar "to A," and by the last clause of his Will leaves it "to B and not to A." B shall have it.

(*b*) If a man, at the commencement of his Will, gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition shall prevail.

76. A Will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

Will or bequest void for uncertainty.

Illustration.

If a testator says—"I bequeath goods to A;" or "I bequeath to A," or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in a Schedule," and no Schedule is found; or "I bequeath 'money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,' or the like," without saying how much, this is void.

77. The description contained in a Will of property the subject of gift, shall, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will, be deemed to refer to and comprise the property answering that description at the death of the testator.

Words describing subject refer to property answering that description at testator's death.

78. Unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will, a bequest of the estate of the testator shall be construed to include any property which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power; and a bequest of property described in a general manner shall be construed to include any property to which such description may extend which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power.

Power of appointment executed by general bequest.

79. Where property is bequeathed to or for the benefit of such of certain objects as a specified person shall appoint, or for the benefit of certain objects in such proportions as a specified person shall appoint, and the Will does not provide for the

Implied gift to the objects of a power in default of appointment.

event of no appointment being made; if the power given by the Will be not exercised, the property belongs to all the objects of the power in equal shares.

Illustration.

A, by his Will, bequeaths a fund to his wife for her life, and directs that at her death it shall be divided among his children in such proportions as she shall appoint. The widow dies without having made any appointment. The fund shall be divided equally among the children.

Bequest to "heirs," &c., of a particular person without qualifying terms.

80. Where a bequest is made to the "heirs," or "right heirs," or "relations," or "nearest relations," or "family," or "kindred," or "nearest of kin" or "next of kin," of a particular person, without any qualifying terms, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A leaves his property "to his own nearest relations." The property goes to those who would be entitled to it if A had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*b*) A bequeaths 10,000 Rupees "to B for his life, and after the death of B, to his own right heirs." The legacy after B's death belongs to those who would be entitled to it if it had formed part of A's unbequeathed property.

(*c*) A leaves his property to B, but if B dies before him, to B's next of kin. B dies before A, the property devolves as if it had belonged to B and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*d*) A leaves 10,000 Rupees "to B for his life, and after his decease to the heirs of C." The legacy goes as if it had belonged to C and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of the legacy.

Bequest to "representatives," &c., of a particular person.

81. Where a bequest is made to the "representatives," or "legal representatives," or "personal representatives," or "executors or administrators" of a particular person, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it.

Illustration.

(*a*) A bequest is made to the "legal representatives of A." A has died intestate and insolvent. B is his administrator. B is entitled to receive the legacy, and shall apply it in the first place to the discharge of such part of A's debts as may remain unpaid: if there be any surplus, A shall pay it to those persons who at A's death would have been entitled to receive any property of A's which might remain after payment of his debts, or to the representatives of such persons.

Bequest without words of limitation.

82. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the Will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Bequest in the alternative.

83. Where property is bequeathed to a person, with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons;—if a contrary intention does not appear by the Will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy if he be alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he be then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the Will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the Will. The legacy goes to B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(*e*) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. Upon the death of the testator the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect.

(*f*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. A and B survive the testator. B dies in A's lifetime. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

(*g*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. B dies in the testator's lifetime. A survives the testator. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

Effect of words describing a class added to a bequest to a person.

84. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons, but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made—

to A and his children,
to A and his children by his present wife,
to A and his heirs,
to A and the heirs of his body,
to A and the heirs male of his body,
to A and the heirs female of his body,
to A and his issue,
to A and his family,
to A and his descendants,
to A and his representatives,
to A and his personal representatives,
to A, his executors and administrators.

In each of these cases A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A for life, and after his death to his issue. At the death of A the property belongs in equal shares to all persons who shall then answer the description of issue of A.

Bequest to a class of persons under a general description only.

85. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

Construction of terms.

86. The word "children" in a Will applies only to lineal descendants in the first degree; the word "grandchildren" applies only to lineal descendants in the second degree of the person whose "children," or "grandchildren," are spoken of; the words "nephews" and "nieces" apply only to children of brothers or sisters; the words "cousins" or "first cousins," or "cousins-german" apply only to children of brothers or of sisters of the father or mother of the person whose "cousins," or "first cousins," or "cousins-german" are spoken of; the words "first cousins once removed" apply only to children of cousins-german or to cousins-german of a parent of the person whose "first cousins once removed" are spoken of; the words "second cousins" apply only to grandchildren of brothers or of sisters of the grandfather or grandmother of the person whose "second cousins" are spoken of; the words

"issue" and "descendants" apply to all lineal descendants whatever of the person whose "issue" or "descendants" are spoken of. Words expressive of collateral relationship apply alike to relatives of full and of half blood. All words expressive of relationship apply to a child in the womb who is afterwards born alive.

Words expressing relationship denote only legitimate relatives, or failing such, relatives reputed legitimate.

87. In the absence of any intimation to the contrary in the Will, the term "child," "son," or "daughter," or any word which expresses relationship, is to be understood as denoting only a legitimate relative, or where there is no such legitimate relative, a person who has acquired, at the date of the Will, the reputation of being such relative.

Illustrations.

(a) A, having three children, B, C, and D, of whom B and C are legitimate and D is illegitimate, leaves his property to be equally divided among "his children." The property belongs to B and C in equal shares, to the exclusion of D.

(b) A, having a niece of illegitimate birth, who has acquired the reputation of being his niece, and having no legitimate niece, bequeaths a sum of money to his niece. The illegitimate niece is entitled to the legacy.

(c) A, having in his Will enumerated his children, and named as one of them B, who is illegitimate, leaves a legacy to "his said children." B will take a share in the legacy along with the legitimate children.

(d) A leaves a legacy to the "children of B." B is dead and has left none but illegitimate children. All those who had, at the date of the Will, acquired the reputation of being the children of B are objects of the gift.

(e) A bequeathed a legacy to "the children of B." B never had any legitimate child. C and D had, at the date of the Will, acquired the reputation of being children of B. After the date of the Will, and before the death of the testator, E and F were born and acquired the reputation of being children of B. Only C and D are objects of the bequest.

(f) A makes a bequest in favor of his child by a certain woman, not his wife. B had acquired at the date of the Will the reputation of being the child of A by the woman designated. B takes the legacy.

(g) A makes a bequest in favor of the child to be born of a woman who never becomes his wife. The bequest is void.

(h) A makes a bequest in favor of the child of which a certain woman, not married to him, is pregnant. The bequest is valid.

Rules of construction where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person.

88. Where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of, or in addition to, the first; if there is nothing in the Will to shew what he intended, the following rules shall prevail in determining the construction to be put upon the Will:—

First.—If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same Will, or in the Will and again in a Codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

Second.—Where one and the same Will or one and the same Codicil purports to make in two places a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

Third.—Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same Will, or in the same Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

Fourth.—Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a Will and the other by a Codicil, or each by a different Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

Explanation.—In the four last rules the word Will does not include a Codicil.

Illustrations.

(a) A having ten shares, and no more, in the Bank of Bengal, made his Will, which contains, near its commencement, the words, "I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." After other bequests, the Will concludes with the words, "and I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." B is entitled simply to receive A's ten shares in the Bank of Bengal.

(b) A having one diamond ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. A afterwards made a Codicil to his Will, and thereby, after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond ring which was given to A by B.

(c) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and afterwards, in the same Will, repeats the bequest in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 Rupees only.

(d) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and afterwards, by the same Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 Rupees. B is entitled to 11,000 Rupees.

(e) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees, and by a Codicil to the Will he bequeaths to him 5,000 Rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 Rupees.

(f) A, by one Codicil to his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees, and by another Codicil bequeaths to him 6,000 Rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 Rupees.

(g) A, by his Will, bequeaths "500 Rupees to B because she was his nurse," and in another part of the Will bequeaths 500 rupees to B "because she went to England with his children." B is entitled to receive 1,000 Rupees.

(h) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and also, in another part of the Will, an annuity of 400 Rupees. B is entitled to both legacies.

(i) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 Rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 Rupees, and takes a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 Rupees.

Constitution of residuary legatee.

89. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that shew an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property.

Illustrations.

(a) A makes her Will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—"I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, &c., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to." B is constituted residuary legatee.

(b) A makes his Will, with the following passage at the end of it:—"I believe there will be found sufficient in my "banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, which I "hereby desire B to do and keep the residue for her own "use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(c) A bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

Property to which a residuary legatee is entitled.

90. Under a residuary bequest the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

Illustration.

A by his Will, bequeaths certain legacies, one of which is void under the hundred and fifth Section, and another lapses by the death of the legatee. He bequeaths the residue of his property to B. After the date of his Will B purchases a zamíndárí, which belongs to him at the time of his death. B is entitled to the two legacies and the zamíndárí as part of the residue.

Time of vesting of legacy in general terms.

91. If a legacy be given in general terms without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and if he dies without

having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

92. If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appear by the Will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person. In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

In what case a legacy lapses.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator bequeaths to B "500 Rupees which B owes him." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator, or happens to be dead when the Will is made. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(*c*) A legacy is given to A, and in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator; B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*e*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(*f*) The testator and the legatee perished in the same shipwreck. There is no evidence to shew which died first. The legacy will lapse.

93. If a legacy be given to two persons jointly, and one of them die before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

A legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before the testator.

Illustration.

The legacy is simply to A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

94. But where a legacy is given to legatees in words which shew that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then if any legatee die before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Effect in such a case of words shewing testator's intention that the shares should be distinct.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B, and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C shall only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

95. Where the share that lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the Will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

When lapsed share goes as undisposed of.

Illustration.

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B, and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

96. Where a bequest shall have been made to any child or other lineal descendant of the testator, and the legatee shall die in the lifetime of the testator, but any lineal descendant of his shall survive the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will.

When a bequest to testator's child or lineal descendant does not lapse on his death in testator's lifetime.

Illustration.

A makes his Will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son B for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son C, who survives A, and having made his Will whereby he bequeaths all his property to his widow D. The money goes to D.

97. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's lifetime, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Bequest to A for the benefit of B does not lapse by A's death in testator's lifetime.

98. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death.

Survivorship in case of bequest to a described class.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a class of persons described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but their possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator, by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, the property shall at that time go to such of them as shall be then alive, and to the representatives of any of them who have died since the death of the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "the children of B" without saying when it is to be distributed among them. B had died previous to the date of the Will, leaving three children, C, D, and E. E died after the date of the Will, but before the death of A. C and D survive A. The legacy shall belong to C and D to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(*b*) A bequeaths a legacy to the children of B. At the time of the testator's death B has no children. The bequest is void.

(*c*) A lease for years of a house was bequeathed to A for his life, and after his decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator B had two children living, C and D, and he never had any other child. Afterwards, during the lifetime of A, C died, leaving E his executor. D has survived A. D and E are jointly entitled to so much of the leasehold term as remains unexpired.

(*d*) A sum of money was bequeathed to A for her life, and after her decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator B had two children living, C and D, and after that event, two children, E and F, were born to B. C and E died in the lifetime of A, C having made a Will, E having made no Will. A has died, leaving D and F surviving her. The legacy is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which is to be paid to the executor of C, one to D, one to the administrator of E, and one to F.

(*e*) A bequeaths one-third of his lands to B for his life, and after his decease to the sisters of B. At the death of the testator B had two sisters living, C and D, and after that event another sister E was born. C died during the life of B; D and E have survived B. One-third of A's lands belongs to D, E, and the representatives of C in equal shares.

(*f*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to be divided equally among the children of C. Up to the death of B, C had not had any child. The bequest after the death of B is void.

(*g*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "all the children born or to be born" of B, to be divided among them at the death of C. At the death of the testator B has two children living, D and E. After the death of the testator, but in the lifetime of C, two other children, F and G, are born to B. After the death of C another child is born to B. The legacy belongs to D, E, F, and G to the exclusion of the after-born child of B.

(*h*) A bequeaths a fund to the children of B, to be divided among them when the eldest shall attain majority. At the testator's death B had one child living, named C. He afterwards had two other children, named D and E. E died, but C and D were living when C attained majority. The fund belongs to C, D, and the representatives of E to the exclusion of any child who may be born to B after C's attaining majority.

PART XII.

Of void Bequests.

99. Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

Bequest to a person by a particular description who is not in existence at the testator's death.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a person described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but his possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise; and if a person answering the description is alive at the death of the testator, or comes into existence between that event and such later time, the property shall, at such later time, go to that person, or if he be dead, to his representatives.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. The bequest is void.

(b) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son is born to C. Upon B's death the legacy goes to C's son.

(c) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son named D is born to C. D dies, then B dies. The legacy goes to the representative of D.

(d) A bequeaths his estate of Green Acre to B for life, and at his decease to the eldest son of C. Up to the death of B, C has had no son. The bequest to C's eldest son is void.

(e) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to the eldest son of C, to be paid to him after the death of B. At the death of the testator C has no son, but a son is afterwards born to him during the life of B and is alive at B's death. C's son is entitled to the 1,000 Rupees.

Bequest to a person not in existence at the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest.

100. Where a bequest is made to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest contained in the Will, the later bequest shall be void, unless it comprises the whole of the remaining interest of the testator in the thing bequeathed.

Illustrations.

(a) Property is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his eldest son for life, and after the death of the latter to his eldest son. At the time of the testator's death A has no son. Here the bequest to A's eldest son is a bequest to a person not in existence at the testator's death. It is not a bequest of the whole interest that remains to the testator. The bequest to A's eldest son for his life is void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters. A survives the testator. A has daughters some of whom were not in existence at the testator's death. The bequest to A's daughters comprises the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The bequest to A's daughters is valid.

(c) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters, with a direction that if any of them marries under the age of eighteen her portion shall be settled, so that it may belong to herself for life and may be divisible among her children after her death. A has no daughters living at the time of the testator's death, but has daughters born afterwards who survive him. Here the direction for a settlement has the effect in the case of each daughter who marries under eighteen of substituting for the absolute bequest to her a bequest to her merely for her life, that is to say, a bequest to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund is void.

(d) A bequeaths a sum of money to B for life, and directs that upon the death of B the fund shall be settled upon his daughters, so that the portion of each daughter may belong to herself for life, and may be divided among her children after her death. B has no daughter living at the time of the testator's death. In this case the only bequest to the daughters of B is contained in the direction to settle the fund, and this direction amounts to a bequest, to persons not yet born, of a life-interest in the fund, that is to say, of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund upon the daughters of B is void.

Rule against perpetuity.

101. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life; and after B's death to such of the sons of B as shall first attain the age of 25. A and B survive the testator. Here the son of B who shall first attain the age of 25 may be a son born after the death of the testator; such son may not attain 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed from the death of the longer liver of A and B, and the vesting of the fund may thus be delayed beyond the lifetime of A and B, and the minority of the sons of B. The bequest after B's death is void

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life, and after B's death to such of B's sons as shall first attain the age of 25. B dies in the lifetime of the testator, leaving one or more sons. In this case the sons of B are persons living at the time of the testator's decease, and the time when either of them will attain 25 necessarily falls within his own lifetime. The bequest is valid.

(c) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life with a direction that after B's death it shall be divided amongst such of B's children as shall attain the age of 18; but that if no child of B shall attain that age, the fund shall go to C. Here the time for the division of the fund must arrive at the latest at the expiration of 18 years from the death of B, a person living at the testator's decease. All the bequests are valid.

(d) A fund is bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the testator's daughters, with a direction that if any of them marry under age her share of the fund shall be settled so as to devolve, after her death, upon such of her children as shall attain the age of 18. Any daughter of the testator to whom the direction applies must be in existence at his decease, and any portion of the fund which may eventually be settled as directed must vest not later than 18 years from the death of the daughter whose share it was. All these provisions are valid.

Bequest to a class some of whom may come under the rules in the Sections 100, 101.

102. If a bequest is made to a class of persons with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the rules contained in the two last preceding Sections, or either of them, such bequest shall be wholly void.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to all his children who shall attain the age of 25. A survives the testator and has some children living at the testator's death. Each child of A's living at the testator's death must attain the age of 25 (if at all) within the limits allowed for a bequest. But A may have children after the testator's decease some of whom may not attain the age of 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed after the decease of A. The bequest to A's children, therefore, is inoperative as to any child born after the testator's death; and as it is given to all his children as a class, it is not good as to any division of that class, but is wholly void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B, C, D, and all other the children of A who shall attain the age of 25. B, C, D are children of A living at the testator's decease. In all other respects the case is the same as that supposed in Illustration *(a)*. The mention of B, C, and D by name does not prevent the bequest from being regarded as a bequest to a class, and the bequest is wholly void.

Bequest to take effect on failure of bequest void under Sections 100, 101, or 102.

103. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the rules contained in the three last preceding Sections, any bequest contained in the same Will, and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest, is also void.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25 for his life, and after the decease of such son, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect after the bequest to such of the sons of A as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section 101. The bequest to B is void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25 and if no son of A shall attain that age, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect upon failure of the bequest to such of A's sons as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section 101. The bequest to B is void.

104. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void, and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Effect of direction for accumulation.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death, and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Will directs that the sum of 10,000 Rupees shall be invested in Government securities and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B, and C. A, B, and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 Rupees at the end of the year from the testator's death.

(*b*) The Will directs that 10,000 Rupees shall be invested, and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 Rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(*c*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultânpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator A has an eldest son living, named B. B shall receive at the end of one year from the testator's death the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

(*d*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultânpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulations shall then be paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator A has no son. The bequest is void.

(*e*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B, and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the Will, but in consequence of B's minority.

105. No man having a nephew or niece or any nearer relative shall have power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited, within six months from its execution, in some place provided by law for the safe custody of the Wills of living persons.

Bequest to religious or charitable uses.

Illustration.

A having a nephew makes a bequest by a Will not executed nor deposited as required—

For the relief of poor people;
For the maintenance of sick soldiers;
For the erection or support of a hospital;
For the education and preferment of orphans;
For the support of scholars;
For the erection or support of a school;
For the building and repairs of a bridge;
For the making of roads;
For the erection or support of a church;
For the repairs of a church;
For the benefit of ministers of religion;
For the formation or support of a public garden.

All these bequests are void.

PART XIII.

Of the Vesting of Legacies.

106. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, become vested in the legatee on the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy. And in such cases the legacy is, from the testator's death, said to be vested in interest.

Date of vesting of legacy when payment or possession postponed.

Explanation.—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that if a particular event shall happen the legacy shall go over to another person.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 100 Rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B 100 Rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(*c*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(*d*) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18, and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(*e*) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(*f*) A fund is bequeathed to A, B, and C in equal shares, to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18 respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator the shares vest in interest in A, B, and C, subject to be devested in case A, B, and C shall all die under 18, and upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

107. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible. In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

Date of vesting when legacy is contingent upon a specified uncertain event.

Exception.—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the Will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit, the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B, and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B, and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(*b*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or, "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall then be living, but if B shall not be then living, to C. A, B, and C survive the testator. B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other shall have happened.

(*d*) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the lifetime of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that if she shall not attain 18, or marry under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy, although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(*f*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by A's marrying.

(*g*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of the Act.

(*h*) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 Rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 Rupees to B.

(*i*) A leaves his farm of Sultânpur Khurd to B if B shall convey his own farm of Sultânpur Buzurg to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed the latter farm to C.

(*j*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death. A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence, within that period, of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(*k*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by Will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(*l*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(*m*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum out of another fund shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Vesting of interest in a bequest to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age.

108. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

Illustration.

A fund is bequeathed to such of the children of A as shall attain the age of 18, with a direction that while any child of A shall be under the age of 18 the income of the share to which it may be presumed he will be eventually entitled shall be applied for his maintenance and education. No child of A who is under the age of 18 has a vested interest in the bequest.

PART XIV.

Of Onerous Bequests.

Onerous bequest.

109. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Illustration.

A having shares in (X) a prosperous joint stock company and also shares in (Y) a joint stock company in difficulties in respect of which shares heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

One of two separate and independent bequests to same person may be accepted, and the other refused.

110. Where a Will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

Illustration.

A having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is higher than the house can be let for, bequeaths to B the lease and a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He shall not by this refusal forfeit the money.

PART XV.

Of Contingent Bequests.

Bequests contingent upon a specified uncertain event, no time being mentioned, for its occurrence.

111. Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the Will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death to B. If A survives the testator the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death without children, to B. If A survives the testator or dies in his lifetime leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children" are to be understood as meaning in case B shall die without children during the lifetime of A.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and "in case of B's death." to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B shall die in the lifetime of A."

Bequests to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not specified.

112. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as shall be alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Property is bequeathed to A and B, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(*b*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

(*c*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, or the survivor, with a direction that if B should not survive the testator, his children are to stand in his place. C dies during the life of the testator; B survives the testator, but dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, with a direction that in case either of them dies in the lifetime of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the lifetime of A. Afterwards C dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

PART XVI.

Of Conditional Bequests.

Bequest upon impossible condition.

113. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk one hundred miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(*b*.) A bequeaths 500, Rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the Will. The bequest is void.

Bequest upon illegal or immoral condition.

114. A bequest upon a condition the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality is void.

Illustration.

(*a*) A bequeaths 500 Rupees to B on condition that he shall murder C. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 5,000 Rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

Fulfilment of condition precedent to the vesting of a legacy.

115. Where a Will imposes a condition to be fulfiled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfiled if it has been substantially complied with.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D, and E. A marries with the written consent of B. C is present at the marriage. D sends a a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentations, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the concent of B, C and D. A marries in the lifetime of B, C and D with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries without the consent of B, C and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*f*) A makes his Will, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the lifetime of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*g*) A legacy is bequeathed to A if he executes a certain document within a time specified in the Will. The document is executed by A within a reasonable time, but not within the time specified in the Will. A has not performed the condition and is not entitled to receive the legacy.

Bequest to A, and on failure of the prior bequest to B.

116. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another if the prior bequest shall fail, the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*b*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's lifetime. The bequest to C takes effect.

Case in which the second bequest shall not take effect on failure of the first.

117. Where the Will shews an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

Illustration.

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his lifetime, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The bequest to B does not take effect.

Bequest over, conditional upon the happening or not happening of a specified uncertain event.

118. A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen the thing bequeathed shall go to another person; or, that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person. In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in Sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be devested and to go to B in case A shall die under 18.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a Will the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a Will. The estate goes to B.

(*c*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, but if B shall then be dead, leaving a son, such son is to stand in the place of B. B takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be devested if he dies leaving a son in A's lifetime.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survivor living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money and the representative of B takes the other half.

(*e*) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided, at her death, equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death. All the children of B die in B's lifetime. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

119. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by the last preceding Section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, C and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies. Even if A marries without the consent of B and C, the gift to E does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that if A dies under 18, or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18 without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

120. If the ulterior bequest be not valid, the original bequest is not affected by it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a condition superadded that if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour the estate shall go to B. The condition being void, A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life, and if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and if he marries, to the eldest son of B for life. B at the date of the testator's death had not had a son. The bequest over is void under Section 92, and A is entitled to the estate during his life.

Bequest conditioned that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen or not happen.

121. A bequest may be made with the condition superadded that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that in case he shall cut down a certain wood the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood; he loses his life-interest in the estate.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the Will the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(*d*) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if she becomes a Nun she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a Nun. She loses her interest under the Will.

(*e*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall be then living, with a proviso that if B shall become a Nun the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a Nun in the lifetime of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

Such condition must not be invalid under Section 107.

122. In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest as contemplated by the one hundred and seventh Section.

123. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that, unless the legatee shall perform a certain act, the subject-matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing an act for which no time is specified and on the non-performance of which the subject-matter is to go over.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that unless he enters the army the legacy shall go over to B. A takes holy orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should filful the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the condition. The bequest ceases to have effect.

124. Where the Will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Performance of condition, precedent or subsequent, within specified time.

Further time allowed in case of fraud.

Part XVII.

Of Bequests with Directions as to Application or Enjoyment.

125. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the Will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Direction that funds be employed in a particular manner following an absolute bequest of the same to or for the benefit of any person.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to purchase a commission in the army for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

126. Where a testator absolutely bequeaths a fund so as to sever it from his own estate, but directs that the mode of enjoyment of it by the legatee shall be restricted so as to secure a specified benefit for the legatee; if that benefit cannot be obtained for the legatee, the fund belongs to him as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Direction that a mode of enjoyment of absolute bequest is to be restricted to secure a specified benefit for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths the residue of his property to be divided equally among his daughters, and directs that the shares of the daughters shall be settled upon themselves, respectively, for life, and be paid to their children after their death. All the daughters die unmarried, the representatives of each daughter are entitled to her share of the residue.

(*b*) A directs his trustees to raise a sum of money for his daughter, aged he then directs that they shall invest the fund and pay the income arising from it to her during her life, and divide the principal among her children after her death. The daughter dies without having ever had a child. Her representatives are entitled to the fund.

127. Where a testator does not absolutely bequeath a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but gives it for certain purposes, and part of those purposes cannot be fulfilled, the fund, or so much of it as has not been exhausted upon the objects contemplated by the Will, remains a part of the estate of the testator.

Bequest of a fund for certain purposes, some of which cannot be fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A directs that his trustees shall invest a sum of money in a particular way, and shall pay the interest to his son for life, and at his death shall divide the pripcipal among his children; the son dies without having ever had a child. The fund, after the son's death, belongs to the estate of the testator.

(*b*) A bequeaths the residue of his estate to be divided equally among his daughters, with a direction that they are to have the interest only during their lives, and that at their decease the fund shall go to their children. The daughters have no children. The fund belongs to the estate of the testator.

Part XVIII.

Of Bequests to an Executor.

128. If a legacy is bequeathed to a person who is named an executor of the Will, he shall not take the legacy unless he proves the Will or otherwise manifests an intention to act as executor.

Legatee named as executor cannot take unless he shews intention to act as executor.

Illustration.

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the Will and dies a few days after the testator without having proved the Will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

Part XIX.

Of Specific Legacies.

129. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

Specific legacy defined.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—

"The diamond ring presented to him by C."

"His gold chain."

"A certain bale of wool."

"A certain piece cloth."

"All his household goods, which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M. Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."

"The sum of 1,000 Rupees in a certain chest."

"The debt which B owes him."

"All his bills, bonds, and securities belonging to him lying in his lodgings in Calcutta."

"All his furniture in his house in Calcutta."

"All his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly."

"2,000 Rupees which he has in the hands of C."

"The money due to him on the bond of D."

"His mortgage on the Rampore Factory."

"One-half of the money owing to him on his mortgage of Rampore Factory."

"1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from C."

"His capital Stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock."

"His promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 Rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."

"All such sums of money as his executors may, after his death, receive in respect of the debt due to him from the insolvent firm of D. and Company."

"All the wine which he may have in his cellar at the time of his death."

"Such of his horses as B may select."

"All his shares in the Bank of Bengal."

"All the shares in the Bank of Bengal which he may possess at the time of his death."

"All the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

"All the Government securities he shall be entitled to at the time of his decease."

Each of these legacies is specific.

(*b*) A having Government promissory notes for 10,000 Rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 Rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B.

The legacy is specific.

(c) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares.

The legacy is specific

(d) A bequeaths to B—

His house in Calcutta.
His zamíndárí of Rampore.
His taluk of Rámnagar.
His lease of the Indigo factory of Sulkea.
An annuity of 500 Rupees out of the rents of his zamíndárí of W.

A directs his zamíndárí of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.

Each of these bequests is specific.

(e) A by his Will charges his zamíndárí of Y with an annuity of 1,000 Rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zamíndárí to D. Each of these bequests is specific.

(f) A bequeaths a sum of money to buy a house in Calcutta for B.

To buy an estate in Zillah Fureedpore for B.
To buy a diamond ring for B.
To buy a horse for B.
To be invested in shares in the Bank of Bengal for B.
To be invested in Government securities for B.

A bequeaths to B—

"A diamond ring."
"A horse."
"10,000 Rupees worth of Government securities."
"An annuity of 500 Rupees."
"2,000 Rupees, to be paid in cash."
"So much money as will produce 5,000 Rupees 4 per cent. Government securities."

These bequests are not specific.

(g) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in India. He also bequeaths a legacy to C, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in England.

No one of these legacies is specific.

130. Where a sum certain is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stocks, funds, or securities in which it is invested are described in the Will.

Bequest of a sum certain where the stocks, &c., in which it is invested are described.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 Rupees of his funded property."
"10,000 Rupees of his property now invested in Shares of the East Indian Railway Company."
"10,000 Rupees at present secured by mortgage of Rampore factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

131. Where a bequest is made in general terms of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was, at the date of his Will, possessed of stock of the specified kind to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

Bequest of stock where the testator had at the date of his Will an equal or greater amount of stock of the same kind.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees five per cent. Government securities. A had at the date of the Will five per cent. Government securities for 5,000 Rupees.

The legacy is not specific.

132. A money legacy is not specific merely because the Will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator shall have been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

Bequest of money where it is not to be paid until some part of the testator's property shall have been disposed of in a certain way.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 10,000 Rupees, and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realised in England.

The legacy is not specific.

133. Where a Will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

When enumerated articles are not to be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

134. Where property is specifically bequeathed to two or more persons in succession, it shall be retained in the form in which the testator left it, although it may be of such a nature that its value is continually decreasing.

Retention in form of specific bequest to several persons in succession.

Illustrations.

(a) A having a lease of a house for a term of years, 15 of which were unexpired at the time of his death, has bequeathed the lease to B for his life, and after B's death to C. B is to enjoy the property as A left it, although if B lives for 15 years C can take nothing under the bequest.

(b) A having an annuity during the life of B, bequeaths it to C for his life, and after C's death to D. C is to enjoy the annuity as A left it, although, if B dies before D, D can take nothing under the bequest.

135. Where property comprised in a bequest to two or more persons in succession is not specifically bequeathed, it shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the fund thus constituted shall be enjoyed by the successive legatees according to the terms of the Will.

Sale and investment of proceeds of property bequeathed to two or more persons in succession.

Illustration.

A, having a lease for a term of years, bequeaths "all his property" to B for life, and after B's death to C. The lease must be sold and the proceeds invested as stated in the text, and the annual income arising from the fund is to be paid to B for life. At B's death the capital of the fund is to be paid to C.

136. If there be a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

Where there is a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not liable to abate with general legacies.

PART XX.

Of Demonstrative Legacies.

137. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

Explanation.—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that where specified property is given to the legatee the legacy is specific; where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific; the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(b) A bequeaths to B ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in his field of "Green Acre."

"80 chests of the Indigo which shall be made at his factory of Rampore."

"10,000 Rupees out of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India."

An annuity of 500 Rupees "from his funded property."

"1,000 Rupees out of the sum of 2,000 Rupees due to him by C."

A bequeaths to B an annuity, and directs it to be paid out of the rents arising from his taluk of Rámnagar.

A bequeaths to B "10,000 Rupees out of his estate at Rámnagar, or charges it on his estate at Rámnagar.

"10,000 Rupees, being his share of the capital embarked in a certain business."

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

138. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee, and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund, and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

Order of payment when legacy is directed to be paid out of a fund the subject of a specific legacy.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 Rupees; of these 1,500 Rupees, 1,000 Rupees belong to B, and 500 Rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 Rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

PART XXI.

Of Ademption of Legacies.

139. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed, that is, it cannot take effect by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the Will.

Ademption explained.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—
"The diamond ring presented to him by C."
"His gold chain."
"A certain bale of wool."
"A certain piece of cloth."
"All his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M. Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."
A, in his lifetime,—
Sells or gives away the ring.
Converts the chain into a cup.
Converts the wool into cloth.
Makes the cloth into a garment.
Takes another house into which he removes all his goods.
Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B—
"The sum of 1,000 Rupees in a certain chest."
"All the horses in his stable."
At the death of A no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable.
The legacies are adeemed.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea and A is drowned.
The legacy is adeemed.

140. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the Will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind; but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Non-ademption of demonstrative legacy.

141. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Ademption of specific bequest of right to receive something from a third party.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—
"The debt which C owes him."
"2,000 Rupees which he has in the hands of D."
"The money due to him on the bond of E."
"His mortgage on the Rampore factory."
All these debts are extinguished in A's lifetime, some with, and some without his consent.
All the legacies are adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B—
"His interest in certain policies of life assurance."
A in his lifetime receives the amount of the policies. The legacy is adeemed.

142. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum so received.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "the debt due to him by C." The debt amounts to 10,000 Rupees. C pays to A 5,000 Rupees, the one-half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption so far as regards the 5,000 Rupees received by A.

143. If a portion of an entire fund or stock be specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the extent of the amount so received, and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of portion of an entire fund of which a portion has been specifically bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one-half of the sum of 10,000 Rupees due to him from W. A in his lifetime receives 6,000 Rupees, part of the 10,000 Rupees. The 4,000 Rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

144. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee; if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Order of payment where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund to another, and the testator having received a portion of that fund, the remainder is insufficient to pay both legacies.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 Rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A afterwards receives 500 Rupees, part of that debt, and dies leaving only 1,500 Rupees due to him from W. Of these 1,500 Rupees, 1,000 Rupees belong to B. and 500 Rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 Rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

145. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed.

Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—
"His capital stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock."
"His promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 Rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."
A sells the stock and the notes.
The legacies are adeemed.

146. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does only in part exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

Ademption *pro tanto* where stock, specifically bequeathed, exist in part only at testator's death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—
"His 10,000 Rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."
A sells one-half of his 10,000 Rupees in the loan in question.
One-half of the legacy is adeemed.

147. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud, or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

Non-ademption of specific bequest of goods described as connected with a certain place by reason of removal.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." During A's absence upon a journey the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is adeemed.

148. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the Will to be situated, does not constitute an ademption, where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

When removal of thing bequeathed does not constitute ademption.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B all the bills, bonds, and other securities for money belonging to him then lying in his lodgings in Calcutta. At the time of his death these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only, which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

149. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which shall be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption; but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is adeemed.

When the thing bequeathed is a valuable to be received by the testator from a third person; and the testator himself, or his representative, receives it.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C, and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not adeemed.

150. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law, or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy is not adeemed by reason of such change.

Change by operation of law of subject of specific bequest between date of Will and testator's death.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's lifetime into 5 per cent. stock.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000*l.* invested in Consols in the names of trustees for A.

The sum of 2,000*l.* is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 Rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power, under his marriage settlement, to dispose of by Will. Afterwards in A's lifetime the fund is converted into Consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been adeemed.

151. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

Change of subject without testator's knowledge.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "all his three per cent. Consols." The Consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent and the proceeds converted into East India Stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

152. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be re-placed, and it is re-placed accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, lent to a third party on condition that it shall be re-placed.

153. Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, sold but re-placed and belonging to the testator at his death.

PART XXII.

Of the Payment of Liabilities in respect of the Subject of a Bequest.

154. Where property specifically bequeathed is subject, at the death of the testator, to any pledge, lien, or incumbrance, created by the testator, himself or by any person under whom he claims, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumberance. A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the Will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

Non-liability of executor to exonerate specific legatees.

Explanation.—A periodical payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this Section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the diamond ring given him by C. At A's death the ring is held in pawn by D, to whom it has been pledged by A. It is the duty of A's executors, if the state of the testator's assets will allow them, to allow B to redeem the ring.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B a zamíndári, which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for 10,000 Rupees, and the whole of the principal sum, together with interest to the amount of 1,000 Rupees, is due at A's death. B, if he accepts the bequest, accepts it subject to this charge, and is liable, as between himself and A's estate, to pay the sum of 11,000 Rupees thus due.

155. Where any thing is to be done to complete the testator's title to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Completion of testator's title to things bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths it to B and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(*b*) A having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one half of which is to be paid down and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

156. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property, in respect of which payment in the nature of land revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them up to the day of his death.

Exoneration of legatee's immoveable property for which land revenue or rent is payable periodically.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a house in respect of which 365 Rupees are payable annually by way of rent. A pays his rent at the usual time and dies 25 days after. A's estate shall make good 25 Rupees in respect of the rent.

157. In the absence of any direction in the Will, where there is a specific bequest of stock in a Joint Stock Company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of such stock, such call or payment shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by such estate; but if any call or other payment shall, after the testator's death, become due in respect of such stock, the same shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the legatee if he accept the bequest.

Exoneration of specific legatee's stock in a Joint Stock Company.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathed to B his shares in a certain Railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 5*l.* in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of 5*s.* in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(*b*) A has agreed to take 50 shares in an intended Joint Stock Company, and has contracted to pay up 5*l.* in respect of each share, which sum must be paid before his title to the shares can be completed. A bequeaths these shares to B. The estate of A must make good the payments which were necessary to complete A's title.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain Railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(*d*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a Joint Stock Company. B accepts the bequest. Afterwards the affairs of the Company are wound up and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(*e*) A is the owner of ten shares in a Railway Company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of 5*l.* per share, payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment, and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

PART XXIII.

Of Bequests of Things described in general Terms.

158. If there be a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what may reasonably be considered to answer the description.

Bequest of thing described in general terms.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to C *a* pair of carriage horses, or *a* diamond ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles if the state of the assets will allow it.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "*his* pair of carriage horses." A had no carriage horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

PART XXIV.

Of Bequests of the Interest or Produce of a Fund.

159. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the Will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest shall belong to the legatee.

Bequest of the interest or produce of a fund.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the interest of his 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the Will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(*b*) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life, and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands

PART XXV.

Of Bequests of Annuities.

160. Where an annuity is created by Will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will. And this rule shall not be varied by the circumstance that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

Annuity created by Will is payable for life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 Rupees.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 Rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 Rupees every month.

(*c*) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 Rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 Rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 Rupees from B's death until his own death.

161. Where the Will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity for any person, on the testator's death the legacy vests in interest in the legatee, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him, or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the Will.

Period of vesting where Will directs that an annuity be provided out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, directs that his executors shall, out of his property, purchase an annuity of 1,000 Rupees for B. B is entitled at his option to have an annuity of 1,000 Rupees for his life purchased for him, or to receive such a sum as will be sufficient for the purchase of such an annuity.

(*b*) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testator. C dies in B's lifetime. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

162. Where an annuity is bequeathed, but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the Will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the Will.

Abatement of an annuity.

163. Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

Where there is a gift of an annuity, and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity to be first satisfied

PART XXVI.

Of Legacies to Creditors and Portioners.

164. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the Will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy as well as to the amount of the debt.

Creditor *prima facie* entitled to legacy as well as debt.

165. Where a parent, who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his Will that the legacy is

Child *prima facie* entitled to legacy as well as portion.

meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy as well as the portion.

Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B, covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 2,000 Rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 Rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and B. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption by subsequent provision for legatee.

166. No bequest shall be wholly or partially adeemed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 20,000 Rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 Rupees. The legacy is not thereby adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths 10,000 Rupees to B, his orphan niece, whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 30,000 Rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

PART XXVII.

Of Election.

Circumstances in which election takes place.

167. Where a man, by his Will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and in the latter case he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the Will.

Devolution of interest relinquished by the owner.

168. The interest so relinquished shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the Will in favor of the legatee, subject, nevertheless, to the charge of making good to the disappointed legatee the amount or value of the gift attempted to be given to him by the Will.

Testator's belief as to his ownership immaterial.

169. This rule will apply whether the testador does or does not believe that which he professes to dispose of by his Will to be his own.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The farm of Sultânpur was the property of C. A bequeathed it to B, giving a legacy of 1,000 Rupees to C. C has elected to retain his farm of Sultânpur, which is worth 800 Rupees. C forfeits his legacy of 1,000 Rupees, of which 800 Rupees goes to B, and the remaining 200 Rupees falls into the residuary bequest, or devolves according to the rules of intestate succession, as the case may be.

(*b*) A bequeaths an estate to B in case B's elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. A also bequeaths to C a jewel, which belongs to B. B must elect to give up the jewel, or to lose the estate.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees and to C an estate which will, under a settlement, belong to B if his elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. B must elect to give up the estate, or to lose the legacy.

(*d*) A, a person of the age of 18 domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and subject thereto devises and bequeaths to B "all his property, whatsoever and wheresoever," and dies under 21. The real property in England does not pass by the Will. C may claim his legacy without giving up the real property in England.

Bequest for a man's benefit how regarded for the purpose of election.

170. A bequest for a man's benefit is, for the purpose of election, the same thing as a bequest made to himself.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultânpur Khurd, being the property of B, A bequeathed it to C, and bequeathed another farm called Sultânpur Buzurg to his own executors, with a direction that it should be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of B's debts. B must elect whether he will abide by the Will or keep his farm of Sultânpur Khurd in opposition to it.

A person deriving a benefit indirectly not put to his election.

171. A person taking no benefit directly under the Will, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, is not put to his election.

Illustration.

The lands of Sultânpur are settled upon C for life, and after his death upon D, his only child. A bequeaths the lands of Sultânpur to B, and 1,000 Rupees to C. C dies intestate shortly after the testator, and without having made any election. D takes out administration to C, and as administrator elects on behalf of C's estate to take under the Will. In that capacity he receives the legacy of 1,000 Rupees, and accounts to B for the rents of the lands of Sultânpur which accrued after the death of the testator and before the death of C. In his individual character he retains the lands of Sultânpur in opposition to the Will.

A person taking under a Will in his individual capacity, may in another character elect to take in opposition to it.

172. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under the Will, may in another character elect to take in opposition to the Will.

Illustration.

The estate of Sultânpur is settled upon A for life, and after his death upon B. A leaves the estate of Sultânpur to D, and 2,000 Rupees to B, and 1,000 Rupees to C who is B's only child. B dies intestate shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Sultânpur in opposition to the Will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 Rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 Rupees under the Will.

Exception to the six last Rules.—Where a particular gift is expressed in the Will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee, which is also in terms disposed of by the Will, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the Will.

Illustration.

Under A's marriage settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Sultânpur during her life.

A, by his Will, bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200*l.* during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Sultânpur, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000*l.* The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement. She is bound to relinquish the annuity, but not the legacy of 1,000*l.*

When acceptance of a benefit given by a Will constitutes an election to take under the Will.

173. Acceptance of a benefit given by the Will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the Will, if he has knowledge of his right to elect, and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is owner of an estate called Sultânpur Khurd and has a life interest in another estate called Sultânpur Buzurg, to which, upon his death, his son B will be absolutely entitled. The Will of A gives the estate of Sultânpur Khurd to B, and the estate of Sultânpur Buzurg to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Sultânpur Buzurg, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Sultânpur Khurd. B has not confirmed the bequest of Sultânpur Buzurg to C.

(*b*) B, the eldest son of A, is the possessor of an estate called Sultânpur. A bequeaths Sultânpur to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B, having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 Rupees, allows C to take possession of Sultânpur. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 Rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Sultânpur to C.

Presumption arising from enjoyment by legatee for two years.

174. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the Will without doing any act to express dissent.

Confirmation of bequest by act of legatee.

175. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to C a coal mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

176. If the legatee shall not, within one year after the death of the testator, signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the Will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the Will.

When testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

Effect of non-compliance with their request within a reasonable time.

177. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election shall be made by some competent authority.

Postponement of election in case of disability.

PART XXVIII.

Of Gifts in Contemplation of Death.

178. A man may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by Will.

A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a man who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

Such a gift resumable.

Such a gift may be resumed by the giver. It does not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made; nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death.

When a gift is said to be made in contemplation of death.

When it fails.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death—
A watch.
A bond granted by C to A.
A Bank Note.
A promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank.
A Bill of Exchange endorsed in blank.
Certain mortage deeds.
A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.
B is entitled to—
The watch.
The debt secured by C's bond.
The Bank Note.
The promissory note of the Government of India.
The Bill of Exchange.
The money secured by the mortage deed.

(*b*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk, or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents, or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(*c*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels, and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

PART XXIX.

Of Grant of Probate and Letters of Administration.

179. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

180. When a Will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyondt he limits of the Province, whether inthe British dominions or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the Will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of Will proved abroad.

181. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the Will.

Probate to be granted to executor appointed by Will.

182. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication.

Appointment express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do not constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c*) A appoints several persons executors of his Will and Codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another Codicil are these words:—"I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my Will and Codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

183. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

184. When several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's Will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first and then to A.

185. If a Codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that Codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the Codicil, the probate of the Will must be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and the Codicil together.

Separate probate of Codicil discovered after grant of probate.

Procedure when different executors are appointed by the Codicil.

186. When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

187. No right as executor or legatee can be established in any Court of Justice unless a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Province shall have granted probate of the Will under which the right is claimed, or shall have granted letters of administration under the one hundred and eightieth Section.

No right as executor or legatee can be established unless probate or letters of administration shall have been granted by a competent Court.

188. Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Probate establishes the Will from testator's death.

189. Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband.

Persons to whom letters of administration may not be granted.

190. No right to any part of the property of a person who has died intestate can be established in any Court of Justice unless letters of administration have first been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

No right to intestate's property can be established unless administration previously granted by a competent Court.

191. Letters of administration entitled the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

From what period letters of administration entitled administrator to intestate's rights.

192. Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts of administrator not validated by letters of administration.

193. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship, except that when one or more of several executors have proved a Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

Exception.

194. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

195. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within the time limited.

196. When the deceased has made a Will, but has not appointed an executor, or when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the Will, or when the executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

197. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the Will annexed as such residuary legatee.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

198. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee or he declines or he is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly.

Grant of administration when there is no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

199. Letters of administration with the Will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next of kin to accept or refuse letters of administration.

Citation to be issued before grant of administration to any legatee other than universal or residuary.

200. When the deceased has died intestate, those who are connected with him either by marriage or by consanguinity are entitled to obtain letters of administration of his estate and effects in the order and according to the rules hereinafter stated.

Order in which connections by marriage or consanguinity are entitled to administration.

201. If the deceased has left a widow, administration shall be granted to the widow unless the Court shall see cause to exclude her either on the ground of some personal disqualification, or because she has no interest in the estate of the deceased.

Administration to be granted to widow unless Court see cause to exclude her.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The widow is a lunatic, or has committed adultery, or has been barred by her marriage settlement of all interest in her husband's estate, there is cause for excluding her from the administration.

(*b.*) The widow has married again since the decease of her husband; this is not good cause for her exclusion.

202. If the Judge think proper, he may associate any person or persons with the widow in the administration who would be entitled solely to the administration if there were no widow.

Persons associated with widow in administration.

203. If there be no widow, or if the Court see cause to exclude the widow, it shall commit the administration to the person or persons who would be beneficially entitled to the estate according to the rules for the distribution of an intestate's estate; provided that when the mother of the deceased shall be one of the class of person so entitled, she shall be solely entitled to administration.

Grant of administration where no widow or widow excluded.

Proviso.

204. Those who stand in equal degree of kindred to the deceased, are equally entitled to administration.

Deceased's kindred of equal degree, equally entitled to administration.

205. The husband, surviving his wife, has the same right of administration of her estate as the widow has in respect of the estate of her husband.

Right of widower to administration of wife's estate.

206. When there is no person connected with the deceased by marriage or consanguinity who is entitled to letters of administration and willing to act, they may be granted to a creditor.

Grant of administration to a creditor.

207. Where the deceased has left property in British India, letters of administration must be granted according to the foregoing rules, although he may have been a domiciled inhabitant of a country in which the law relating to testate and intestate succession differs from the law of British India.

Where deceased has left property in British India, administration must be granted according to the foregoing rules.

Part XXX.

Of Limited Grants.

(a). Grants limited in Duration.

Probate of copy or draft of lost Will.

208. When the Will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the Will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed Will.

209. When the Will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents if they can be established by evidence.

Probate of copy where original exists.

210. When the Will is in the possession of a person residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary, for the interests of the estate, that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the Will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Administration until the Will be produced.

211. Where no Will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a Will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the Will, or an authenticated copy of it, be produced.

(b). Grants for the Use and Benefit of Others having Right.

Administration, with the Will annexed, to Attorney of an absent executor.

212. When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to the Attorney of the absent executor for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Administration, with the Will annexed to Attorney of an absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

213. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to his Attorney, limited as above mentioned.

Administration to Attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

214. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the Attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

Administration during minority.

215. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor or to such other person as the Court shall think fit until the minor shall have completed the age of eighteen years, at which period, and not before, probate of the Will shall be granted to him.

Administration until one of several minor executors or residuary legatees attains majority.

216. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them shall have completed the age of eighteen years.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic *jus habens*

217. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestate's estates, be a lunatic, letters of administration, with or without the Will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court may think fit to appoint for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he shall become of sound mind.

Administration *pendente lite*.

218. Pending any suit touching the validity of the Will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate, and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

(c). For Special Purposes.

Probate limited to purpose specified in the Will.

219. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the Will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an Attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration, with the Will annexed, shall accordingly be limited.

Administration with the Will annexed limited to a particular purpose.

220. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an Attorney to prove a Will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration, with the Will annexed, shall be limited accordingly.

Administration limited to property in which a person has a beneficial interest.

221. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Administration limited to a suit.

222. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said

cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

Administration limited to the purpose of becoming a party to a suit to be brought against administrator.

223. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, it shall be lawful for such Court to grant, to any person whom it may think fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

224. In any case in which it may appear necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose District any of the property is situate may grant to any person whom such Court may think fit letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Appointment as administrator of person other than the one who, under ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to administration.

225. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a Will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor shall, at the time of the death of such person, be resident out of the Province, and it shall appear to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who, under ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to a grant of administration, it shall be lawful for the Judge, in his direction, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate, and probability that it will be properly administered, to appoint such person as he shall think fit to be administrator, and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge shall think fit.

(*d*). *Grants with Exception.*

Probate or administration with the Will annexed, subject to exception.

226. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a Will, or letters of administration with the Will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception.

Administration with exception.

227. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception.

(*e*). *Grants of the Rest.*

Probate or administration of the rest.

228. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the Will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

(*f*). *Grants of Effects unadministered.*

Grant of effects unadministered.

229. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

230. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

Administration when a limited grant has expired and there is still some part of the estate unadministered.

231. When a limited grant has expired by effluxion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

(*g*). *Alteration in Grants.*

What errors may be rectified by the Court.

232. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

Procedure where Codicil discovered after grant of administration with Will annexed.

233. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the Will annexed, a Codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

(*h*). *Revocation of Grants.*

Revocation or annulment for just cause of grant of probate or administration.

234. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is, 1st, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance; 2nd, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case; 3rd, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently; 4th, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.
(*b*) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.
(*c*) The Will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.
(*d*) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.
(*e*) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a Will has since been discovered.
(*f*) Since probate was granted a later Will has been discovered.
(*g*) Since probate was granted a Codicil has been discoverd, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the Will.
(*h*) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

Part XXXI.

Of the Practice in granting and revoking Probates and Letters of Administration.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration.

235. The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his District.

District Judge's powers as to the granting of probate and administration.

236. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration and all matters connected therewith as are by law vested in him in relation to any Civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

District Judge may order any person to produce testamentary papers.

237. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being, or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shewn to be in the possession or under the control of such person; and if it be not shewn that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct such person to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same, and such person shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing, as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit and had made such default, and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

238. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

When and how District Judge is to interfere for the protection of property.

239. Until probate be granted of the Will of a deceased person, or an administrator of his estate be constituted, the District Judge within whose jurisdiction any part of the property of the deceased person is situate is authorized and required to interfere for the protection of such property, at the instance of any person claiming to be interested therein, and in all other cases where the Judge considers that the property incurs any risk of loss or damage, and for that purpose, if he shall see fit, to appoint an officer to take and keep possession of the property.

Probate or administration may be granted by District Judge when testator or intestate at his death had a fixed dwelling or any property within the jurisdiction.

240. Probate of the Will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court if it shall appear, by a petition verified as hereinafter mentioned of the person applying for the same, that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his decease, had a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

When application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode.

241. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, it shall be in the discretion of the Judge to refuse the application if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or conveniently in another District, or where the application is for letters of administration, to grant them absolutely or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

242. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration if properly made and verified.

243. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the District at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Petition for probate.

244. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the Will annexed, and stating the time of the testator's death, that the writing annexed is his last Will and testament, that it was duly executed, and that the petitioner is the executor therein named; and in addition to these particulars, when the application is to the District Judge, the petition shall further state that the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode, or had some property, moveable or immoveable, situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

In what case translation of Will to be annexed to the petition.

245. In cases wherein the Will is written in any language other than English or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or if the Will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner:—"I (A B) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Verification of translation made by any person other than the Court translator.

246. Aplications for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating the time

Petition for letters of administration.

and place of the deceased's death, the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences, the right in which the petitioner claims, that the deceased left some property within the jurisdiction of the District Judge to whom the application is made, and the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

Petition for probate or letters of administration to be signed and verified.

247. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

"I, (*A B*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Verification of petition for probate by one of the witnesses to the Will.

248. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the Will (when procurable) in the manner or to the effect following:—

"I, (*C D*), one of the witnesses to the last Will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*), (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last Will and testment in my presence").

Punishment for making false averment in petition or declaration.

249. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified shall contain any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

District Judge may examine petitioner in person and require further evidence, and issue citations to inspect the proceedings

250. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge, if he shall think proper, to examine the petitioner in person, upon oath or solemn affirmation, and also to require further evidence of the due execution of the Will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration. The citation shall be

Publication of citation.

fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court House, and also in the Office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge issuing the same may direct.

Caveat against grant of probate or administration.

251. Caveats against the grant of probate or administration may be lodged with the District Judge, and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to any other Judge to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Form of caveat.

252. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of A B, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at , without notice to C D, of ."

After entry of caveat no proceeding to be taken on the petition until after notice to the caveator

253. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge to whom the application has been made until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

Grant of probate to be under seal of the Court.

254. When it shall appear to the Judge that probate of a Will should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last Will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his Will, was granted to , the executor in the said Will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

255. And wherever it shall appear to the District Judge that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the Will annexed, should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the Will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and the credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Administration Bond.

256. Every person to whom any grant of administration shall be committed shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge shall, from time to time, by any general or special order direct.

Assignment of administration bond.

257. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some person, his executors or administrators, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon as trustee for all persons

interested the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Probate not to be granted until after seven days, and letters of administration until after fourteen days, from the testator's or intestate's death.

258. No probate of a Will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Filing of original Wills of which probate or letters of administration with Will annexed have been granted.

259. Every District Judge shall file and preserve all original Wills of which probate or letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted by him among the records of his Court until some public registry for Wills is established; and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the Wills so filed as aforesaid.

Grantee of probate or letters of administration shall alone have power to sue, &c., until the same shall have been revoked.

260. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as reprsentative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been re-called or revoked.

Procedure in contentious cases.

261. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceedings shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or letters of administration revoked.

262. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall, notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same; and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself for payments.

Appeals from orders made by District Judge under powers conferred by this Act.

263. Every order made by a District Judge by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

264. The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

Part XXXII.

Of Executors of their own Wrong.

Executor of his own wrong.

265. A person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased, or does any other act which belongs to the office of executor, while there is no rightful executor or administrator in existence, thereby makes himself an executor of his own wrong.

Exceptions. First—Intermeddling with the goods of the deceased for the purpose of preserving them, or providing for his funeral or for the immediate necessities of his family or property does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Second—Dealing in the ordinary course of business with goods of the deceased received from another does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A uses or gives away or sells some of the goods of the deceased or takes them to satisfy his own debt or legacy, or receives payment of the debts of the deceased. He is an executor of his own wrong.

(*b*) A having been appointed agent by the deceased in his lifetime to collect his debts and sell his goods, continues to do so after he has become aware of his death. He is an executor of his own wrong in respect of acts done after he has become aware of the death of the deceased.

(*c*) A sues as executor of the deceased not being such. He is an executor of his own wrong.

Liability of an executor of his own wrong.

266. When a person has so acted as to become an executor of his own wrong, he is answerable to the rightful executor or administrator, or to any creditor or legatee of the deceased, to the extent of the assets which may have come to his hands, after deducting payments made to the rightful executor or administrator, and payments made in a due course of administration.

Part XXXIII.

Of the Powers of an Executor or Administrator.

In respect of causes of action surviving the deceased, and rents due at the time of his death.

267. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

Demands and rights of action in favor of, or against deceased, survive to and against his executor or administrator.

268. All demands whatsoever and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding existing in favor of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party; and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having brought any action. The cause of action does not survive.

(*b*) A sues for divorce. A dies. The cause of action does not survive to his representative.

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of deceased's property.

269. An executor or administrator has power to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he may think fit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it. The sale is valid.

(b) The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased. The mortgage is valid.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

270. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

271. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the Will or taken out administration.

Illustrations.

(a) One of the several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.
(b) One has power to surrender a lease.
(c) One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.
(d) One has power to assent to a legacy.
(e) One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.
(f) The Will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

272. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

273. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same power as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator during minority.

274. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

275. When probate or letters of administration have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

PART XXXIV.

Of the Duties of an Executor or Administrator.

As to deceased's funeral.

276. It is the duty of the executor to perform the funeral of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

Inventory and account.

277. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, shewing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Duty of executor or administrator as to property of, and debts owing to, the deceased.

278. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

279. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

280. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for, or in respect of, any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then the other debts.

281. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan, or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

282. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account. But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assests of the deceased will extend.

Application of moveable property to payment of debts where the deceased's domicile was not in British India.

283. If the domicile of the deceased was not in British India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts is to be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 10,000 Rupees, immoveable property to the value of 5,000 Rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,0 0 rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The debts on the instruments under seal are to be paid in full out of the moveable estate, and the proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied, as far as they will extend, towards the discharge of the debts not under seal. Accordingly, one-half of the amount of the debts not under seal is to be paid out of the proceeds of the immoveable estate.

Creditor paid in part under Section 283 to bring such payment into account before sharing in proceeds of immoveable property.

284. No creditor who has received payment of a part of his debt by virtue of the last preceding Section shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of the immoveable estate of the deceased unless he brings such payment into account for the benefit of the other creditors.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 5, 0o Rupees and immoveable property to the value of 10,000 Rupees, debts in instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 Rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors holding instruments under seal receive half of their debts out of the proceeds of the moveable estate. The proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied in payment of the debts on instruments not under seal until one-half of such debts has been discharged. This will leave 5,000 Rupees which are to be distributed rateably amongst all the creditors without distinction in proportion to the amount which may remain due to them.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

285. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

286. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

287. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses, and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions, and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Abatement of general legacies.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

288. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

289. Where there is a demonstrative legacy and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if after the fund is exhausted part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

Right under demonstrative legacy when the assets are sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

290. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond ring valued at 500 Rupees, and to C a horse valued at 1,000 Rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 Rupees. Of this sum Rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and Rupees 666-10-8 to C.

291. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the Will to produce an annuity and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

Part XXXV.

Of the Executor's Assent to a Legacy.

292. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Executor's assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will bequeaths to B his Government paper which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*) A, by his Will, has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of D. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

293. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to devest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way. This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

Assent may be verbal, and either express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied

(*b*) The interest of a fund is directed by the Will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*) A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*) Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*) A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

294. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition may be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Conditional assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B his lands of Saltanpur, which, at the date of the Will and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 Rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall, within a limited time, pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*) The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

295. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person, and his assent may in like manner be express or implied. Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Assent of executor to his own legacy.

Implied assent.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government securities bequeathed to him and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

296. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Assent of executor gives effect to legacy from testator's death.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

297. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Executor not bound to pay or deliver legacies until after one year from testator's death.

Illustration.

A, by his Will, directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

Part XXXVI.

Of the Payment and Apportionment of Annuities.

298. Where an annuity is given by the Will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by Will.

299. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death; and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid

When payment of annuity to be paid quarterly or monthly first falls due.

when due, but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

Dates of successive payments when first payment of an annuity directed to be made within a given time, or on a day certain.

300. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the Will authorizes the first payment to be made; and if the annuitant should die in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

PART XXXVII.

Of the Investment of Funds o provide for Legacies.

Investment of sum bequeathed where a legacy, not specific, is given for life.

301. Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall, at the end of the year, be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of amount of general legacy to be paid at a future time.

Intermediate interest.

302. Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding Section. The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Procedure when no fund is charged with or appropriated to an annuity.

303. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the Will to answer it, a Government annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or, if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

Transfer to residuary legatee of amount of contingent bequest.

304. Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Investment of residue bequeathed to a person for life without direction to invest in particular securities.

305. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life without any direction to invest it in any particular securities, so much thereof as is not, at the time of the testator's decease, invested in such securities as the High Court may, for the time being, regard as good securities, shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed to a person for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.

306. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not, at the time of his death, invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Time and manner of the conversion and investment.

307. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the two last preceding Sections shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor shall in his discretion think fit; and until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon the market value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

Procedure where minor is entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and there is no direction to pay to any person on his behalf.

308. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no direction in the Will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge, by whom the probate was, or letters of administration, with the Will annexed, were granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account, and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be sufficient discharge for the money so paid; and such money when paid in shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

PART XXXVIII.

Of the Produce and Interest of Legacies.

Legatee of a specific legacy entitled to produce thereof from testator's death.

309. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*) A bequeaths his Government securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*) The testator bequeaths all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them between the testator's death and A's completing 18 forms part of the residue.

Residuary legatee entitled to produce of residuary fund from testator's death.

310. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(b) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

Interest when no time is fixed for payment of a general legacy.

311. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions. (1.)—Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2.)—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3.) Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

Interest when time has been fixed.

312. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed. The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the Will for maintenance.

Rate of interest.

313. The rate of interest shall be four per cent. per annum.

No interest payable on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

314. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the Will for making the first payment of the annuity.

Interest payable on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

315. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

Part XXXIX.

Of the Refunding of Legacies.

Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

316. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

No refund if legacy paid voluntarily.

317. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Refund when legacy has become due on performance of a condition within further time allowed under Section 124.

318. When the time prescribed by the Will for the performance of a condition has elapsed without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has been allowed under the one hundred and twenty-fourth Section for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

When each legatee is compellable to refund in proportion.

319. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Distribution of assets.

320. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as would have been given by the High Court in an administration suit for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution; but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Creditor may follow assets.

Within what period a creditor may call upon a legatee to refund.

321. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may, within two years after the death of the testator, or one year after the legacy has been paid, call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient, at the time of his death, to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

When a legatee who has not received payment or who has been compelled to refund under Section 321 cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund.

322. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding Section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

When an unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor if solvent.

323. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

Limit to the refunding of one legatee to another.

324. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 Rupees to B, 480 Rupees to C, and 720 Rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 Rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 Rupees to B, 400 Rupees to C, and 600 Rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 Rupees, and D to refund 120 Rupees.

Refunding to be without interest.

325. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest

326. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property after payment of debts and legacies shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the Will.

Residue of the deceased's property after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

PART XL.

Of the Liability of an Executor or Administrator for Devastation.

327. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

328. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased he is liable to make good the amount.

For neglect to get in any part of the deceased's property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

PART XLI.

Miscellaneous.

329. For every instrument or writing of any of the kinds specified in the Schedule to this Act, and which shall be made or executed after the commencement of this Act, there shall be payable to Government a Stamp duty or fee of the amount indicated in the said Schedule.

Stamps and fees on instruments mentioned in this Act.

330. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed or taken to supersede or affect the rights, duties, and privileges of the Administrators-General and Officiating Administrators-General of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, under or by virtue of Act VIII of 1855, (*to amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General,*) Act XXVI of 1860, (*to amend Act VIII of* 1855,) The Regimental Debts Act, 1863, and the Administrator-General's Act, 1865; and it shall be the duty of the Magistrate or other Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a district or place in criminal matters whenever any person to whom the provisions of this Act shall apply shall die within the limits of his jurisdiction, to report the circumstances without delay to the Administrator-General of the Province, retaining the property under his charge until letters of administration shall have been obtained by that Officer or by some other person, when the property is to be delivered over to the person obtaining such letters, or who may obtain probate of the Will (if any) of the deceased.

Saving of rights, duties, and privileges of Administrator-General.

331. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Intestate or Testamentary succession to the property of any Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist; nor shall they apply to any Will made, or any intestacy occurring before the first day of January 1866. The fourth Section shall not apply to any marriage contracted before the same day.

Succession to property of Hindus, Muhammadans or Buddhists, and certain Wills, intestacies, and marriages not affected by this Act.

332. The Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time have power, by an order, either retrospectively from the passing of this Act, or prospectively, to exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act the members of any race, sect, or tribe in British India, or any part of such race, sect, or tribe to whom he may consider it impossible or inexpedient to apply the provisions of this Act, or of the part of the Act mentioned in the order. The Governor General of India in Council shall also have power from time to time to revoke such order, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect. All orders and revocations made under this Section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power of Governor General to exempt any race, sect, or tribe in British India from the operation of this Act.

SCHEDULE.

STAMPS.

		Stamps.
Petition for probate or letters of administration where the value of the estate exceeds Rs. 500	... Rs.	10 0 0
Ditto where the value of the estate is less than Rs. 500	... Re.	1 0 0
Probate or letters of administration	Rs.	8 0 0
Caveat	„	4 0 0
Citation	Re.	1 0 0
All petitions other than those above mentioned	„	1 0 0
Inventory	„	1 0 0
Administration Bond... ...	Rs.	8 0 0

FEE.

Translations by the Court Translator or by order of the Court, per folio of ninety words ...	„	2 0 0

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1865.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil

Preamble.

jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature; It is enacted as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number. Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

"Judge." "Judge" includes an Acting Judge.

"Section." "Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Court of Small Causes." "Court of Small Causes" means a Court constituted under this Act.

"Local Government." And, in every part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the Executive Government in such part,

"High Court." and "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal having jurisdiction therein.

Repeal of Acts XLII of 1860 and XII of 1861. 2. Act XLII of 1860 (*for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter*) and Act XII of 1861 (*to amend Act XLII of* 1860) are hereby repealed: Provided that any Courts of Small Causes now in existence which shall have been constituted under Act No. XLII of 1860 shall be considered as constituted under this Act within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction assigned to such Courts under the said Act XLII of 1860 or which may hereafter be assigned to them under the next following Section, and shall be subject to all the provisions contained herein; and all suits and proceedings pending in any such Courts shall be heard and determined in the same manner as suits and proceedings are required to be heard and determined under this Act; but this Act shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of anything which shall have been done in any such suit or proceeding prior to the commencement of this Act.

Constitution of Small Cause Courts. 3. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, constitute, for the trial of suits under this Act, Courts of Small Causes with such establishment of Officers as may be necessary, at any places within the Territories under such Government.

Limits of their territorial jurisdiction to be fixed by Local Government. Whenever a Court of Small Causes shall be so constituted, the Local Government shall fix the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and may from time to time alter the limits so fixed. The Local Government may abolish any Court of Small Causes.

Seal of the Court. 4. Every Court of Small Causes shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in the language of the Court—"Court of Small Causes of. "—and

Courts to be generally subject to the High Court. shall be subject to the general control and orders of High Court.

Places where Courts to be held. 5. Courts of Small Causes shall be held at such place or places within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions as shall from time to time be appointed by the Local Government.

Suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts. 6. The following are the suits which shall be cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, namely, claims for money due on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred Rupees whether on balance of account or otherwise: Provided that no action shall lie in any such Court:—

Proviso. (1.) On a balance of partnership account, unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents:

(2.) For a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a Will:

(3.) For the recovery of damages on account of an alleged personal injury, unless actual pecuniary damage shall have resulted from the injury:

(4.) For any claim for the rent of land or other claim for which a suit may now be brought before a Revenue Officer, unless, as regards arrears of rent for which such suit may be brought, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes shall have been expressly invested by the Local Government with jurisdiction over claims to such arrears.

Power to extend jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts to Rupees 1,000. 7. The Local Government may extend the jurisdiction of any Court of Small Causes in suits of the nature described in the last preceding Section and thereby made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes to an amount not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Jurisdiction of the Courts. 8. Courts of Small Causes may try all such suits as are described in the sixth Section and thereby made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes if the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, shall dwell, or personally work for gain or carry on business, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; or if the cause of action arose within the said local limits, and the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, shall, by his servant or agent, carry on business or work for gain within those limits.

Explanations.—(*a.*) Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place, and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to dwell at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

(*b.*) A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office, or at any place where it has also a subordinate office in respect of any cause of action arising at such place.

(*c.*) The 'business' contemplated in this Section must be carried on at some fixed place for at least a certain time.

Suits against Government. 9. Suits against the Local Government or against the Government of India shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of such Government.

Suits against the Secretary of State.

10. Suits against the Secretary of State shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of the Local Government for the Territories in which the cause of action arose.

Substituted service of summons.

11. Service of a summons issued under this Act on any servant or agent by whom the defendant may carry on business or work for gain shall be deemed to be good service upon the defendant provided that such agent or servant himself, at the time of such service, personally carries on the business or work for gain for the defendant within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought.

Suits cognizable by a Court of Small Causes not to be heard by any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits.

12. Wherever a Court of Small Causes is constituted under this Act, no suit cognizable by such Court shall be heard or determined in any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Small Causes: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to take away the jurisdiction which a Magistrate, or a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or an Assistant or Deputy Magistrate can now exercise in regard to debts or other claims of a Civil nature: or the jurisdiction which can be exercised by Village Moonsiffs, or Village or District Phanchâyats, under the provisions of the Madras Code; or by Military Courts of Requests, or by Cantonment Joint Magistrates invested with Civil jurisdiction under Act III of 1859 *(for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds)*; or by a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the Rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively for the trial of small suits in Military Bazars, in Cantonments, and Stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively; or by Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the Rules in force in the Presidency of Madras.

Saving of jurisdiction of Magistrates as to debts.

Of Village Moonsiffs and Village or District Panchâyats in Madras.

Of Military Courts of Requests.

Of Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay.

Or of Military Panchâyats in Madras.

Judge of Court.

13. Every Court of Small Causes shall (except as hereinafter provided) be held before a Judge appointed by the Local Government, and who shall receive such salary as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time determine. Such Judge shall be the Judge either of one such Court or of two or more such Courts as the Local Government shall appoint, but, except as hereinafter provided, he shall not exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act.

Power to Judge of several Courts to fix times and dates of circuits and sittings.

14. It shall be lawful for any Judge who is the Judge of two or more Courts of Small Causes to fix, subject to the orders of the Local Government, or, in Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India, of the Chief Commissioner or other principal Civil Authority, the times at which he will go on Circuit, and the dates on which his sittings in the several Courts of which he is Judge shall commence. Notice of such times and dates shall be published in the Official Gazette and at such places and in such manner as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner or other Authority as aforesaid shall think fit to direct in that behalf.

Local Government may invest any person for a limited period with powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes.

15. The Local Government may from time to time invest any person with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under this Act for a limited period or for specific periods in each year only, and declare in what Court or Courts of Small Causes such powers shall be exercised by such person. Any person so invested shall, in all Courts in which the Local Government shall have declared that he shall exercise the said powers, have all such powers as might in such Courts be exercised by a Judege of the said Courts appointed under the thirteenth Section.

Powers to be exercised by persons so invested.

Jurisdiction to be exercised by persons so invested in Court in which there is a Judge.

16. If it shall be declared by the Local Government that any person invested under the last preceding Section with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall exercise those powers in a Court of which there is a Judge appointed under the thirteenth Section, the person so invested shall exercise a jurisdiction concurrent with that of such Judge. The Local Government shall from time to time make Rules to provide for the distribution of business between any person so invested and any Judge in whose Court it may be declared that such person shall execise his powers, and generally for regulating and defining the duties and relative positions of Judges of Courts of Small Causes and persons so invested as aforesaid: Provided always that no such Rule shall be in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Remuneration of Judges and of persons invested with powers of Small Causes Court Judge, and restriction from practising within the limits.

17. Every person invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the fifteenth Section shall receive such remuneration as the Governor General in Council shall from time to time determine. It shall not be lawful for any such person to practise as a Barrister, Attorney, Vakeel, Pleader, or Law Agent in any district or place within the territorial limits of which he is empowered to exercise the powers with which he is invested.

Summons.

18. In all suits under this Act the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, and no written statement other than the plaint shall be received unless required by the Court.

In suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts, Court may, on the Judgment-creditor's application, direct immediate execution against the judgment-debtor's person or moveable property.

19. When a decree is passed in any suit of the nature and amount cognizable under this Act, the Court passing the decree, may, at the same time that it passes the decree, on the verbal application of the party in whose favor the decree is given, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court passing the decree, or

against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor within the same limits. If the warrant be directed against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor, it may be general against any personal property of the judgment-debtor wherever it may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or special against any personal property belonging to the judgment-debtor within the same limits, and which shall be indicated by the judgment-creditor.

Execution against immoveable property if moveable property not sufficient.

20. In the execution of a decree under this Act, if after the sale of the moveable property of a judgment-debtor any portion of a judgment-debt shall remain due, and the holder of the judgment desire to issue execution upon any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Court, on the application of the holder of such judgment, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of such copy and certificate to any Court of Civil Judicature having general jurisdiction in the place in which the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor is situate, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment according to its own rules and mode of procedure in like cases.

Decision in suits tried under this Act to be final.

21. In suits tried under this Act all decisions and orders of the Court shall be final: Provided that in any case in which a decree shall be passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may, within thirty days after any process for enforcing the decree has been executed, give notice to the Court by which the decree was passed of his intention to apply to the Court at its next sitting for an order to set it aside: and if, on the application being made to the Court at its next sitting, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented, by any sufficient cause, from appearing when the suit was heard, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the decree and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as shall to the Court seem proper: Provided also that it shall be competent to the Court, if it shall think fit, in any case not falling within the proviso last aforesaid, to grant a new trial, if notice of the intention to apply for the same at the next sitting of the Court be given to the Court within the period of seven days from the date of the decision, and if the same be applied for at the next sitting of the Court; but no such new trial shall be granted where the party applying for same is the defendant or one of the defendants, unless he shall, with his notice of application, deposit in Court the amount for which a decree shall have been passed against him; including the costs (if any) of the opposite party.

Ex parte decree may be set aside.

New trial.

On deposit of debt and costs.

Power to refer questions of law, &c., to High Court.

22. If in the trial of any suit under this Act any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or any question as to the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits of the decision, shall arise, the Court, in suits for an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees, may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, and in suits for an amount greater than five hundred Rupees, shall draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with the Court's own opinion, for the decision of the High Court.

Power to pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court.

23. The Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall have been made until the receipt of the order of the High Court.

High Court to fix day for the hearing.

24. The High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court House.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by Pleader.

25. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by Pleader.

Decision of High Court to be transmitted.

26. The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt of the copy, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

27. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court shall be costs in the suit.

Power to High Court to alter or set aside order or decree made in the matter.

28. When a case is referred to the High Court under the twenty-second Section, the High Court may alter, cancel, or set aside any order or decree which the Court stating the case may have made in the suit out of which the reference arose, and may make such order as the justice of the case may require.

Power to appoint one of the Courts of a District to be the Principal Court.

29. Whenever more Courts than one are constituted in any District under this Act, the Local Government may appoint one of the same Courts to be the Principal Court of Small Causes in such District.

Judge of Principal Court may sit with Judge of any other Court in the District for the trial of reserved suits.

30. The Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes in any District may sit with the Judge of any other Court of Small Causes in the same District, or with a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid in such Court, for the trial and determination of any suit cognizable under this Act, and shall so sit for the trial and determination of any such suit which the Judge of such other Court or other person as aforesaid may reserve for trial by himself and the Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes.

Procedure when two Judges sit together for trial of certain suits.

31. The Local Government may from time to time make Rules providing that, in such cases as shall be prescribed in such Rules, two Judges or a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid shall sit together and hear and dispose of suits and applications.

32. If two Judges, or a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, sit together and they concur in the decision or order to be passed, such decision or order shall be the decision or order of the Court; but if they shall differ on a point of law, or usage having the force of law, or in construing a document the construction of which may affect the merits of the decision, they shall submit a case for the opinion of the High Court on the point of difference between them in the manner prescribed in the twenty-second Section of this Act; and the provisions applicable to a reference to the High Court contained in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Sections of this Act shall be applicable to every reference made under this Section.

Procedure when two Judges differ on a point of law.

33. If two Judges differ on any matter other than the matters above-mentioned, the Judge who is senior in respect of date of appointment as a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall have the casting voice.

Casting voice in case of difference between two Judges on a question of fact.

34. If a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid differ on any matter other than the matters abovementioned, the Judge shall have the casting voice.

Casting voice in case of difference on a question of fact between a Judge and a person invested with a Judge's powers.

35. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to appoint to any Court of Small Causes an Officer who shall be called the Registrar of the Court, and who shall be paid such salary as shall from time to time be authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

Appointment of Registrar.

36. The Registrar of every Court of Small Causes shall be the chief Ministerial Officer of the Court. In addition to any other duties and powers herein imposed or conferred upon the Registrar he shall, subject to the provisions contained in the next following Section, receive all plaints presented to the Court; issue notice of suit to the defendants; receive any documents which the parties may wish to put in; and issue process for the attendance of their witnesses. He shall likewise keep lists of all causes coming on for trial, and fix such days for their being heard respectively as may seem to him fit. He may also receive notices under the twenty-first Section.

Duties of Registrar.

37. If, when the Judge is absent on duty and there is no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, the Registrar shall be opinion that any plaint presented to the Court is defective in any of the particulars mentioned in Sections twenty-seven to thirty-two, both inclusive, of the Code of Civil Procedure, he may reject the same. But it shall be lawful for the Judge, or for any person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, to reject any plaint which may have been received by the Registrar, and to receive any plaint which may have been rejected by him: Provided that such reception or rejection (as the case may be) by the Registrar shall, in the opinion of such Judge or other person empowered as aforesaid, have been erroneous, and that an application to set the same aside shall be made at the first subsequent sitting in the said Court of a Judge or other person duly empowered as aforesaid.

Procedure where Registrar thinks plaint defective in certain particulars.

Proviso.

38. If a suit shall have been instituted in a Court of Small Causes, and the defendant shall have been duly summoned to appear and answer therein, and it before the day appointed for the hearing of such suit the defendant, or his agent duly authorized in that behalf, shall appear before the Registrar of the Court and admit the plaintiff's claim and apply for leave to confess judgment, it shall be lawful for the Registrar, if the Judge be absent on duty and there be no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, to enter on the record a decree for the plaintiff by confession, and such decree shall have the like force and effect as a decree for the plaintiff would have had if the suit had been heard by the Judge and a decree passed by him for the plaintiff: Provided that in every case, before passing a decree under this Section, it shall be the duty of the Registrar fully to satisfy himself of the service of the summons, of the identity of the parties, and of their good faith in appearing before him.

Registrar may receive and enter up judgments by confession.

Proviso.

39. The Registrar, if the Judge be absent on duty and there be no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, shall also receive applications for the execution of decrees passed by the Judge, or other person empowered as aforesaid, of the Court of which he is the Registrar, and, subject to any orders which he may receive from the Judge or such other person, shall execute such decrees in the same manner as the Judge might execute them. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the Registrar under this Section; but the Judge, or other person empowered as aforesaid, may, within three calendar months from the making of the order, of his own motion reverse or modify it.

Execution of decrees by Registrar.

40. The Local Government may invest any Registrar with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of which he is the Registrar provided that the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed twenty Rupees. The Registrar shall exercise such powers subject to the general control of the Judge, or when there is no Judge, of any person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid.

Power to invest Registrar with jurisdiction of Small Cause Court Judge in certain cases.

41. The suits cognizable by the Registrar under the last preceding Section shall be set down for hearing before such Registrar, and he shall hear and determine such suits and execute the decrees made therein, in such manner in all respects as the Judge of the Court might hear, determine, and execute the same respectively: Provided that the Judge, or, when there is no Judge, the person invested with the powers of a Judge, whenever he thinks proper, may transfer to his own file any suit on the file of the Registrar and may hear and determine the same.

Hearing of suits cognizable by Registrar.

Transfer from Registrar's to Judge's file.

No appeal from decision of Registrar under last Section; but in cases of doubt he may submit statement for opinion of Judge.

42. No appeal shall lie from any order or decision made or passed by the Registrar in any case heard or disposed of by him; but in any case in which the Registrar shall entertain any doubt upon any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits of the decision, he shall be at liberty to state a case for the opinion of the Judge, or, when there is no Judge, of the person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, in like manner as the Judge may, under the twenty-second Section of this Act, state a case for the opinion of the High Court; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

Provisions applicable to such reference.

Setting aside decree by a Registrar under Section 38.

43. A decree passed by a Registrar under the thirty-eighth Section may be set aside by the Judge of the Court, or, when there is no Judge, by the person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, in such manner and on such grounds only as it might be set aside if it were a decree passed at the hearing of the cause by the Judge or other person empowered as aforesaid.

Appointment and removal of Clerk of the Court.

44. An Officer to be styled the Clerk of the Court may be appointed to any Court of Small Causes on such salary as shall be authorized by the Governor General of India in Council. The appointment and removal of such Officer shall rest with the Court, subject to the approval of the Local Government, or, in Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India, of the Chief Commissioner or other principal Civil Authority. The Registrar of any Court of Small Causes may also be the Clerk of the Court.

Duties of Clerk.

45. When a Clerk is appointed to any Court of Small Causes such Clerk shall, subject to the orders of the Court and of the Registrar, if there be a Registrar, issue all Summonses, Warrants, Orders, and Writs of Execution, and keep an account of all proceedings of the Court, and shall take charge of and keep an account of all monies payable or paid into or out of Court, and shall enter an account of all such monies in a book belonging to the Court to be kept by such Clerk for that purpose.

High Court empowered to make rules of practice, &c.

46. The High Court shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of Courts of Small Causes, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it shall think that forms should be provided, and for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form; provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any other law for the time being in force.

Provisions of Section 26 of Act X of 1862, and of Act VIII of 1859 made applicable to cases cognizable under this Act.

47. The twenty-sixth Section of Act X of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties*), and, except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are or may be applicable, extend to all suits and proceedings under this Act.

Saving of Act XI of 1841, Section 17.

48. Nothing in the second Section of the said Act No. III of 1859, or the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*), relating to the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in Military Cantonments, shall be held to affect so much of Act No. XI of 1841 *for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company*) as declares that in places beyond the frontier of the Territories of the East India Company, actions of debt and other personal actions may be brought before the Military Courts therein mentioned, against persons so amenable as therein mentioned, for any amount of demand.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts of Requests.

49. Nothing in this Act, nor in the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of the said Act XXII of 1864 shall be held to affect the jurisdiction of any Court of Requests convened under the hundred and third Section of the Statute 27 Vic., cap. 3, or the corresponding Section in any other Statute for the time being in force, for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters, or the powers of a Commanding Officer, under any such Statute to assemble such Courts.

Reference in previous Acts to Act XLII of 1860 to be read as applying to this Act.

50. When in any Act passed prior to the coming into operation of this Act reference is made to Act XLII of 1860, such reference shall be read as applying to this Act, and when any procedure is directed to be in accordance with the provisions of Act XLII of 1860, such procedure shall be deemed to be directed to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Power to give a Small Cause Court Judge the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen or a Magistrate.

51. Whenever the state of business in any Court of Small Causes, the Judge of which shall be the Judge of such Court only, is not sufficient to occupy his time fully, the Local Government may invest him whithin such limits as it shall from time to time appoint, in addition to his powers as such Judge, with the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, in the Regulation Provinces, with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, or, in the Non-Regulation Provinces, with the powers of an Officer exercising the like or nearly the like powers as those of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

Power to give Small Cause Court Judge jurisdiction to hear claims under Act X of 1859.

52. In the places in which the provisions of Act X of 1859 (*to amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), are in force, the Local Government may empower any Judge of a Court of Small Causes to hear and determine, under the rules contained in the said Act X of 1859 applicable to trials before a Collector, and subject to the same regular and special appeal, the claims cognizable under such Act arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court. Any Judge so empowered shall exercise all the powers of a Collector under the

said Act X of 1859 except the power of hearing appeals.

53. Courts of Small Causes shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or the High Court for records, returns, and statement in such form and manner as such Government or Court may deem proper.

Small Cause Courts to furnish records, &c, called for by Local Government or High Court.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 9 OF 1865.

A Bill to amend Act No X of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The thirty-third Section of the said Act No. X of 1862 is hereby repealed, and the following Section shall be read in lieu thereof:—

Act X of 1862, Section 33, repealed.

2. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, direct that, in the whole of the British Territories in India, or in such part thereof as may be specified in the said order, such lower rates of Stamp Duty as he shall prescribe shall be taken on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, or Writings specified in the Schedules annexed to the said Act, or on any particular class of such Deeds, Instruments, or Writings, or on any of the Deeds, Instruments, or Writings belonging to any such class, or he may altogether exempt the same, and in like manner, as occasion shall require, cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given. Such cancelment or variation shall also be notified in the Official Gazette.

Governor General in Council may lower rates of Stamp Duty on any Deeds, &c., mentioned in the Schedules, or on any class of such Deeds, &c.

3. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. X of 1862.

This Act to be taken as part of Act X of 1862.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE part of the Stamp Act which the present Bill proposes to amend is the thirty-third Section. By that Section the Governor General of India in Council is empowered to reduce the rate of Stamp Duty on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings described in the Schedules at the end of the Act, or altogether to exempt them from Stamp Duty. The Section, as now framed, might be supposed to be sufficiently large and comprehensive to enable the Government of India to do all that is necessary in the direction of the Section, and to meet every case in which a reduction of Stamp Duty might be deemed just or reasonable; but experience has shewn that the wording of the Section is too restrictive and that the power given by it requires to be enlarged. An application has recently been made to the Government of India to reduce the Stamp Duty chargeable on bonds which are taken under the Indian Customs Act of 1863. These bonds are now liable to the same Stamp Duty as all other bonds or obligations for the payment of money. Compared with England the amount of Stamp Duty on bonds in this Country is high, and as levied on the class of bonds just mentioned, it is found to press heavily upon trade, and particularly upon the bonders of Salt cargoes. Looking to the circumstances under which these bonds are taken, and to the fact that actions to enforce them are very rare, the Government are disposed to view favorably the proposition that has been made for the reduction of the rate of Stamp Duty to which they are now liable, and to follow, to some extent, the English practice in respect of such bonds; but they are advised that, although they have power to lower the rate of Stamp Duty on bonds generally in the whole or any part of British India, they have not power to reduce the rate of Stamp Duty on any particular class of bonds. The object of the present Bill is to invest the Government of India with this power as regards not only bonds, but also all other Deeds, Instruments, and Writings liable to Stamp Duty.

H. B. HARINGTON.

The 3rd March 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home. Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 27th March 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1865.

An Act for the prohibition of the practice of Inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Towns to which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, has been or shall hereafter be extended.

WHEREAS it is found that Small Pox is spread by Inoculators who infect persons living in Towns without adopting any precaution against contagion; and whereas proper and sufficient arrangements have been made in the Town of Calcutta and in its Suburbs, and in certain other Towns in the Province of Bengal, for the Vaccination or Inoculation with the Cow Pox of the inhabitants thereof respectively; and it is desirable to prohibit by law the practice of Inoculation with the Small Pox in such Towns and places; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. Any person who shall hereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by Inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter,

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing Small Pox.

article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of Small Pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place subject to this Act, without a proper Certificate, before forty days from date of Inoculation.

II. If any person, having been inoculated with the Small Pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the Town of Calcutta, or any other Town or place to which such provisions shall then be applicable, before the lapse of forty days from the date of such Inoculation, or without a Certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Act where to take effect.

III. This Act shall take effect in the Town of Calcutta and in the Station of Howrah and Suburbs of Calcutta, as the same are defined in the Schedule appended to Act XXI of 1857 (*to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah*), from the date of the passing of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time after such date, by Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend this Act to any Town or place to which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (*the District Municipal Improvement Act*), shall then apply, or in which there shall then be any Military Cantonment, or in which it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that at the time of such Notification there exist proper and sufficient arrangements for the Inoculation of the inhabitants thereof with the Cow Pox.

Mode of procedure.

IV. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to the meaning thereby assigned to the word "Magistrate," and to cases triable under Chapter XV of the said Code, and to the recovery of fines, shall apply to the case of any offence committed against this Act beyond the Town of Calcutta; and the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*), and of Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of 1856*), or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta for the time being in force, shall apply to the case of any such offence committed within the said Town. Whenever the convicting Magistrate shall sentence the offender to fine, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion, not exceeding one-half, of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 5th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th instant, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. V of 1865.

An Act to amend Act II of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act for the Regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein), and to extend the provisions thereof to the Presidency Jail.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend certain provisions of Act II of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; and whereas by Act XII of 1865 of the Governor-General of India in Council the custody of persons confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta is vested in an Officer to be appointed by the Government of Bengal; It is enacted as follows:—

Act IV of 1862 repealed.

I. Act IV of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council is hereby repealed, save as regards any act done thereunder.

Sections V, XV, and XIX of Act II of 1864 repealed.

III. Sections V, XV, and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and the following Sections shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act II of 1864:

Civil and Criminal Jails to be under whose control.

III. The Civil and Criminal Jail in every District shall, unless the Government shall invest some other Officer with the control thereof, be under the control of the Magistrate of the District, or of any Magistrate to whom the Magistrate of the District may make over the control thereof; and the Jails in any Division of a District shall be under the control of the Magistrate who shall be in charge of such Division, acting under the instructions of the Magistrate of the District.

Punishment for breaches of Rules and of Jail discipline.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Officer in whom the control of a Jail shall be vested, to inquire into all breaches of the Rules that may be made under this Act, and to punish prisoners guilty of any breach thereof, or of violent or refractory conduct, or of using insolent language, or of refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform the work, or of wilfully mismanaging the work allotted to them, or of wilfully disabling themselves for labor. Such punishment may consist of separate confinement, of corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan, or of confinement in irons for a period not exceeding one month in the case of a first offence, and for a period not exceeding six months in the case of a second offence of the same description. Provided that corporal punishment or confinement in irons shall not be inflicted on any female prisoner or on any person imprisoned in a Civil Jail, and that confinement in irons may be inflicted on hardened offenders for any period not exceeding one year.

V. In any case in which the Officer in whom the control of the Jail shall be vested, shall consider it necessary for the safe custody of any prisoner who shall have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, that such prisoner should be confined in irons, it shall be lawful for such Officer so to confine the said prisoner. Provided that, in every case in which any prisoner shall be confined in irons solely under the provisions of this Section, it shall be the duty of the Officer in whom the control of the Jails shall be vested, to report the circumstances under which such prisoner shall have been so confined, without delay, to the Officer who shall have been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section VIII of the said Act II of 1864.

Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment may be confined in irons for the purpose of safe custody.

Proviso

VI. If any prisoner, whether he shall have been sentenced to rigorous or only to simple imprisonment, shall be convicted, under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code, of having attempted to escape from such imprisonment, it shall be lawful for the Officer in whom the control of the Jail shall be vested, in carrying into execution the remainder of such sentence of imprisonment, or any portion of the punishment to which such prisoner may be sentenced for such attempt, to confine the said prisoner in irons for a period not exceeding one year in the case of a first offence, and for the whole term of imprisonment to which the said prisoner shall have been sentenced, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence.

Prisoners convicted of escaping or attempting to escape from custody may be confined in irons for a period not exceeding one year for the first offence, and for the whole remaining term of imprisonment for the second and subsequent offences.

VII. From and after the passing of this Act, the power of making Rules and of appointing Visitors, Medical Officers, Jailors, and Inspectors, which by Sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XV, and XVI of the said Act II of 1864 are vested in the Government of Bengal, may be exercised by such Government with respect to the Presidency Jail, and all persons confined and to be confined therein and the said Government shall have the power of transferring prisoners from any Jail within the Provinces under its control, to any other Jail within the same limits. Provided that such transfer shall, on the report of the person or persons appointed under Section VIII of Act II of 1864, appear necessary.

Lieutenant-Governor may make Rules &c., for the Presidency Jail.

VIII. From and after the passing of this Act, all and singular the powers and authorities, which by the said Act II of 1864 and by this Act are conferred on the Officer in whom the control of a Jail shall be vested, shall and may, as respects persons confined or to be confined in the said Presidency Jail, be exercised by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. The provisions of Section XVII of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby extended to the said Presidency Jail.

Powers of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st April 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon within a week :—

No. 4 OF 1865.

A Bill to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. No place within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta appointed under the provisions of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall be used as a Slaughter-House, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a Slaughter-House has been obtained from the Municipal Commissioners who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a Slaughter-House, any place within the limits aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No place within the Suburbs to be used as a Slaughter-House without a license.

II. The Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as Slaughter-Houses, and they may make Bye-Laws for, and with respect to, the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

Municipal Commissioners may provide places for Slaughter-Houses, and may make Bye-Laws for the management and regulation thereof.

III. Every owner or occupier of any licensed Slaughter-House, within the limits aforesaid, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Municipal Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Municipal Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such Slaughter-Houses, or any place used as a meat market, in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner or occupier, after notice in writing given to him by the Municipal Commissioners that such market or Slaughter-House is defective in any of the said particulars and requiring him to remedy the defect specified, within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

Licensed Slaughter-Houses to be properly drained.

IV. The Municipal Commissioners may, in the manner prescribed and under the conditions laid down in Section LXXXIV of Act III of 1864, make Bye-Laws for the inspection of all such markets and of all Slaughter-Houses, within the limits

Commissioners may make Bye-Laws for the inspection of markets and Slaughter-Houses.

aforesaid, and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours.

Commissioners may enter and inspect Slaughter-Houses, shops, &c., and may seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

V. The Municipal Commissioners, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry or fish, or as a Slaughter-House, and may examine any animal, carcase, or meat, which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or fish, appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcase, meat, or fish, is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so dispo-ed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food, and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Suspension or revocation of license.

VI. The Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to Slaughter-Houses, or of the non-observance of any of the Bye-Laws relating thereto made by virtue of this Act, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to such person under this Act; and the said Magistrate, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, may declare the license granted under this Act revoked.

Penalty for using Slaughter-Houses during suspension or revocation of license.

VII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the Slaughter-House to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

Certain provisions of Act III of 1864 rendered applicable.

VIII. The provisions of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, in regard to prosecutions for offences and the enforcement of fines and forfeitures, shall be applicable to all prosecutions for offences, and the recovery of fines and forfeitures under this Act; and the Magisterial powers conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners by Section VIII of the above Act shall be exercised by them for all the purposes of this Act.

The provisions of this Act may be extended to places under Act III of 1864.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the provisions of this Act or of any specific portion thereof, to any Towns or places in which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, may be in force.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing law contains no provision for the effective control of the management of Slaughter-Houses, and the Conservancy arrangements essential to their being kept in a clean and healthy condition beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta. The Slaughter-Houses from which the entire meat consumed within the Town is supplied, are in the Suburbs; and it has been found, after a careful examination and consideration of the question by a Committee appointed by Government, that this locality offers the most suitable site for these establishments, but that as at present constituted, owing to the absence of proper management and any kind of Conservancy arrangements, they present an intolerable nuisance to the surrounding neighbourhood and render a supply of pure and wholesome meat, to the various bazars and markets, impossible.

To remedy this state of things, it is proposed to construct buildings, in the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta to be used as Public Slaughter-Houses and the object of this Bill, which contains in a somewhat amended form, the substance of Sections CXCVI to CXCIX, and Sections CCII and CCIII of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, is to provide for the closing of all existing Slaughter-Houses, the prohibition of the use of any place as a Slaughter-House except when duly licensed, and the exercise by the Municipal Commissioners of an effective control over the management, regulation, and conservancy of the new establishments, as well as of the meat bazars and markets supplied by them.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 25th March 1865.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill, as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th April 1865, is hereby published for general information, and will be re-considered on the 22nd instant:—

A Bill to amend the law for the sale of such Under-tenures as by the Title Deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen in consequence of the repeal of Section XVI of Regulation VII of 1832, as to the authority by whom Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Section I of Regulation VIII of 1819 are to be sold for arrears of rent due to the proprietor on account thereof; and whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the sale of such Under-tenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

Meaning of the Term "Collector."

I. The word "Collector" as used in this Act shall include all Officers exercising the full powers of a Collector of a District.

Words used in the singular number include the plural.

II. Section XVI of Regulation VIII of 1819 of the Bengal Code, Act VIII of 1835, and Section X of Act VI of 1853, are repealed, except in so far as any other Regulation or law is repealed thereby.

Laws repealed.

III. The sale for the recovery of arrears of rent of such Under-tenures as by the Title deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise, shall be conducted by the Collector of Land Revenue in whose jurisdiction, as defined by Act VI of 1853, the lands lie, or by his Deputy or Assistant exercising the powers of a Deputy Collector, and all acts preparatory to or connected with the sale of such Under-tenures as aforesaid, which, by Regulations VIII of 1819 and I of 1820, the Judge is required to perform, shall be performed by the said Collector, his Deputy, or Assistant; and no Under-tenure shall henceforth be sold in execution of a decree for the recovery of rent due in respect thereof, otherwise than as hereinafter provided.

Sale by whom to be conducted.

IV. Whenever any person shall obtain a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of any such Under-tenure as aforesaid, he may apply for the sale thereof to the Collector, Deputy or Assistant Collector by whom the decree was passed, or, in his absence, to the person in charge of his Office, who shall thereupon cause a notice of the sale of the Under-tenure to be hung up in his own Court, in that of the Collector, and the Judge of the District within which the Under-tenure to be sold is situated, and at some conspicuous place on the lands comprised in the Under-tenure itself or immediately adjacent thereto.

Notice of sale where to be hung up.

V. The notice shall be for the sale of the Under-tenure on some fixed date not less than fifteen days from the date of the notice, and shall specify, in the words used in the plaint in the suit in which the decree was given, the name of the village, estate, and Pergunnah or other local division in which the Under-tenure is situate, the yearly rent of the Under-tenure, and the amount of the arrear due in respect thereof.

Notice of sale what to contain.

VI. If the sum due under the decree, together with interest to date of payment and all costs of process be paid into Court at any time before the sale commences, whether by the defaulting tenant or any one interested in the protection of the Under-tenure, such sale shall not take place; and the provisions of Section XIII of Regulation VIII of 1819, for the recovery of sums paid by other than the defaulting tenant to stay the sale of the Under-tenure, shall be applicable to all similar payments made under this Section.

How the sale may be stopped.

VII. The Under-tenure shall be sold to the highest bidder in open Court. Provided, however, that no bid made by or on behalf of the defaulting tenant shall be accepted.

Sale to be to the highest bidder.

VIII. The party who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately, in cash or Government Currency Notes, twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his bid, and in default of such a deposit the Under-tenure shall be put up again and sold forthwith, or on the next ensuing office day.

Purchaser to deposit 25 per cent.

IX. The full amount of the purchase money shall be made good by the purchaser before sunset of the eighth day from that on which the sale of the Under-tenure took place, reckoning that day as one of the eight, or, if the eighth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the eighth day; and, in default of payment within the prescribed period as aforesaid, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government, and the Under-tenure shall be resold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims thereto or to any part of the sum for which the said Under-tenure may be subsequently sold. If the proceeds of the sale, which may be eventually consummated, be less than the price bid by the defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the law for enforcing the payment of money in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent.

Deposit to be forfeited if balance of purchase money be not paid up in time.

X. The provisions of all the preceding Sections with regard to sales shall also be applicable to all re-sales under this Act, which may be rendered necessary by the default of any purchaser.

Provisions as to sales to apply to all re-sales.

XI. When the purchase money shall have been paid in full, the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a Certificate, in the form prescribed in the Schedule annexed to this Act, and shall further, on the purchaser making application and depositing the requisite costs, depute an Officer or Ameen to put him in possession of the Under-tenure in the customary manner, and to publish the fact of the purchase to the cultivators of the lands comprised therein.

Certificate and possession to be given to purchaser on payment by him in full.

XII. From the proceeds of the sale of the Under-tenure, the Officer holding such sale shall repay to the judgment-creditor the necessary expenses incurred by him in procuring it; and, after satisfying the decree in execution of which the sale was made, shall hold the residue, if any, in deposit on account of the defaulting tenant.

Proceeds of sale how to be dealt with.

XIII. An appeal shall lie to the Collector from any proceedings of a Deputy or Assistant Collector, if made within fifteen days; and to the Commissioner from any original proceedings of a Collector, under this Act, if made within thirty days from the date of the sale: but no proceedings under this Act shall be reversed or modified in appeal, except upon the ground of irrelevancy of the law, or of such an irregularity in procedure as, in the opinion of the Appellate Court, has

Appeal.

caused injury to the interests of one of the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed.

Power of revision.

XIV. No appeal as of right shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this Act; but a Commissioner, in any case in which an appeal has been heard by a Collector, and the Board of Revenue, in any case in which an appeal has been heard by the Commissioner, may call for the proceedings at any time within six months from the date thereof, and pass thereon such orders as they may think proper.

Purchaser to recover purchase money in such manner as appellate or revising authority may direct, if sale be set aside.

XV. If any sale of an Under-tenure shall under either of the two preceding Sections be set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to recover the purchase money in such manner as the appellate or revising authority may in each instance direct.

Purchaser to acquire the Under-tenure free of incumbrances.

XVI. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall acquire it free of all incumbrances, whether by engagements, gift, sale, or otherwise, which may have accrued thereon by any act of the original holder of the Under-tenure, his representatives, or assignees; and no mortgage or other limited assignment shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the Zemindar or other landholder to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent; unless the transfer or assignment shall have been made with a condition to that effect under express authority obtained from such Zemindar or other landholder.

Zemindar how to proceed if purchaser do not register.

XVII. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall apply to the Zemindar or other landholder, within fifteen days from the day of sale, to have his name registered in the Zemindar or other landholder's books as the purchaser, and to execute a kubooleut on the same terms and conditions on which the Under-tenure was held by the defaulter; and if such application be not made within fifteen days, it shall be lawful for the Zemindar or other landholder to sue the said purchaser under the provisions of Act X of 1859.

Indemnity.

XVIII. The provisions of Section III shall be applicable to all sales held under Regulation VIII of 1819, previous to the passing of this Act; and no suit shall lie in respect of such sales on the plea of want of jurisdiction of the Officer by whom they were conducted.

Schedule.

I certify that *A. B.* has purchased under Act of 1865, the Under-tenure (*as specified in the notice of sale*) and that his purchase took effect on the day of (*being the day after that fixed for the last day of payment*).

(Sd.) *C. D. Collector.*

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2301.

Appointments.—*The* 31*st March* 1865.—Baboo Lukhikant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dukhin Shahbazpore, is vested, under Section II., Act IX. of 1835, with the Judicial powers of a Superintendent of Salt Chowkies prescribed by Regulation X. of 1819, and Act XXIX. of 1838.

Baboo Obhoy Churn Newgee to be a Member of the Municipal Committee at Berhampore.

Mr. H. C. Marindin, B. A., to be Professor of English Law in the Presidency College.

The 3*rd April* 1865.—Major G. B. Malleson, Officiating Governor General's Agent with the King of Oude, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs for the trial of cases arising within the limits of the premises occupied by the King of Oude.

Mr. A. J. Fraser to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Godda, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, or until further orders.

Baboo Kashee Nauth Roy Chowdry to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Dispensary at Baraset.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Joardar to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Nuddea Division, and to be posted to Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Coomar Chunder Nauth Roy, or until further orders. Baboo Gobind Chunder Joardar will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in any or all the Districts of the Nuddea Division.

The 4*th April* 1865.—Baboo Protap Narain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bood-Bood, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Burdwan. Baboo Protap Narain Sing is also appointed to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Burdwan, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Burdwan.

Mr. H. Clark, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Bood-Bood, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Burdwan and Bancoorah. Mr. Clark is further empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 5*th April* 1865.—Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth to be a Member of the Municipal Committee at Balasore.

Mr. W. F. McDonell to officiate as Additional Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, and Burdwan, and to exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge in Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. Wauchope, or until further orders.

Mr. J. King to be Superintendent of the Presidency Jail at Calcutta under Section 4, Act XII. of 1865.

Dr. R. Banbury to be Superintendent of Jails at Hazareebaugh.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Assistant Commissioner, Mynagooree, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Mynagooree.

Mr. H. S. Beadon to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee for the management of the Gya Pilgrim Hospital, *viz.*:—

Nowab Uzeer Ally Khan.
Moonshee Mahomed Ameer.
Sheik Aulad Ally.
Bhuggwan Sahoy.
Chotie Lall.
Balkisson Doss.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, to nominate Mr. Joseph Graham to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Leave of Absence.—*The 29th March* 1865.—Coomar Chunder Nauth Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, for six months, from the 8th instant, under paragraph 12, clause 1, of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 31st March 1865.—Lieutenant E. R. Ives, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, for fourteen days, from the 1st instant, under Section VI. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. G. E. Nash, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Second or Southern Division, Lower Provinces, for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th January last.

The 3rd April 1865.—Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Godda, for one month, from the 12th instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Moulvy Mahomed Rafiq, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Monghyr, for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th February last.

The 5th April 1865.—Dr. C. J. Jackson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sarun, for six months, under the Financial Notification dated 22nd February 1856, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Notifications.—*The 31st March* 1865.—Dr. G. A. Watson, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sylhet, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 2nd instant, the date on which he assumed charge from Dr. Young.

The following Resolution of the Government of India is published for general information and guidance:—

No. 1506.

Financial Department.

Fort William, the 31st March 1865.

Resolution.—In order to reduce the number of deposits on the Registers of the several Revenue Treasuries, the following Rules are to be strictly observed:—

No sums are to be entered in the Deposit Books which can properly be credited to any other head of account.

Collections made from the Estates of minors under the Court of Wards, and generally numerous deposits on one account or payable to one person, are to be recorded in a personal Ledger.

A transfer to the Account of Revenue, as Miscellaneous Receipts, is to be made annually of the amount of all deposits remaining unclaimed, without sufficient cause, for three years. Deposits which have been credited to Government under this rule cannot be re-paid without the sanction of the Accountant-General of the Government or Administration to which the Treasury is subordinate. Sums not exceeding one Rupee, lying unclaimed for more than twelve months, and the balances of deposits which have been partially re-paid during the year, if not more than one Rupee in amount, may be included in the transfer.

Every public Officer having an account in the personal Deposit Ledger will annually furnish the Officer in charge of the Treasury with an account of the particulars of outstanding deposits, in order that such as may be of more than three years' standing may be dealt with in the above manner.

The existing rules, which require that each item of receipt be numbered in an annual consecutive series beginning with the 1st May of each official year, and that no re-payment be made without reference to the Receipt Register and to the particular item at credit therein, and that the amount of every payment be entered in the Register against the credit item must be strictly observed in respect of all deposits not recorded in the personal Ledger.

All Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of Districts in which the executive duties of the Treasury Department are conducted by some subordinate Officer are required personally to examine their Deposit Registers at least once a quarter and to satisfy themselves that they have been kept with the utmost care and regularity.

A Certificate to the effect that this examination has been made is to be entered, at the time, on the Extract Register of Receipts under preparation for the Accountant-General.

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the several Local Governments and Administrations, for the issue of subsidiary orders, and to the Auditor General of India, the Accountant General, Government of India, and the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants General.

J. E. Cooke,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Notifications.—*The 3rd April* 1865.—Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III, of 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby notified that from the 1st day of May 1865 the provisions of the said Act will be in force in the Town of Burdwan and its Suburbs, comprising the Mohullahs of Mooradpore Ranegunge, Sham Bazar, Tikerhaut, Lakoodee, Kunchunnuggur, Torub Mohulla,

Khaja Anwar Ber, Niskir Bazar, Neelpore, and Russickpore in accordance with the boundaries as they exist for the purposes of Act XX. of 1856.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners under the Act within the tract above defined:—

Mr. H. C. Sutherland.
Dr. A. A. Mantell.
Mr. C. F. Magrath.
Baboo Punjab Lall Burmo.
„ Motee Lall Chowdry.
„ Bunnomally Mookerjee.
„ Luckinarain Poorohit.
„ Mudden Lall Burmo.
„ Mohanund Roy.
Moonshee Juhud Rohim.
Baboo Mudden Lall Tewaree.
„ Brojo Lall Tewaree.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland will also be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.

Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III. of 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby notified that from the 1st day of May 1865 the provisions of the said Act will be in force in the Town of Midnapore situate in the District of the same name, the boundaries of which Town, for the purposes of the said Act, are declared to be the same as those of the existing Union formed for the purposes of Act XX. of 1856.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners at Midnapore under the Act:—

Mr. T. J. C. Grant.
Dr. E. C. Beusley.
Mr. A. Yardley.
„ W. Terry.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Bannerjee.
„ Ram Govind Nundee.
„ Junmajoy Mullick.
„ Rajnarain Bose.
„ Romanath Rukhit.
Moulvee Khirat Alee.
„ Derasctoollah.
„ Menazooddeen.

Mr. T. J. C Grant will also be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.

Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III. of 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby notified that from the 1st day of May 1865 the provisions of the said Act will be in force in the Town of Ooterparah, in the District of Hooghly, the boundaries of which Town, for the purposes of the Act, are declared to be the same as those laid down for the purposes of the Act XXVI. of 1850.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners at Ooterparah under the Act:—

Mr. W. H. Ryland.
Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee.
„ Hurris Chunder Banerjee.
„ Hurry Hur Mookerjee.
„ Taruck Nath Chatterjee.
„ Juggobundoo Banerjee.
„ Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee.

Mr. W. H Ryland will also be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.

Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III. of 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby notified that from the 1st day of May 1865 the provisions of the said Act will be in force within the limits of the Town of Serampore, in the District of Hooghly, as defined for the purposes of Act XXVI. of 1850, and also within such parts of the adjoining Villages of Chattra, Bullubpore, Mohes, Jannuggur, Mullickpara, Jewara, Aleenuggur, and Konnuggur as are included between the East Indian Railway on the west and the River Hooghly on the east.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners under the Act in the tract above defined:—

Mr. W. H. Ryland.
„ G. Smith.
Revd. W. Sampson.
Baboo Romanath Gossain.
„ Shib Chunder Deb.
„ Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee.
Mr. J. D'Cruze.

Mr. W. H. Ryland will also be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.

It is also notified that, under the authority vested in him for that purpose by Section XXXV. of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that, subject to the limitations therein contained, a Tax shall be imposed upon carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of the Town of Serampore and the Villages specified above.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under the provisions of Section XLIX. of the aforementioned Act, and subject to the limitations therein contained, to declare that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within or let for hire within or without the limits of the said Town of Serampore and Villages above-mentioned shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III. of 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby notified that from the 1st day of May 1865 the provisions of the said Act will be in force in the Towns and Suburbs of Hooghly and Chinsurah with the addition of the Villages of Keota, Shahagunge, and Bullaghur, in the District of Hooghly. The boundaries of the said Town and Villages, for the purposes of the Act, will be the same as those existing for the purpose of Act XX. of 1856.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners under the Act within the tract above defined:—

Mr. G. S. Park.
„ R. F. Thompson.
„ T. M. Kirkwood.
„ R. Thwaytes.
Baboo Doorga Churn Laha.
„ Obhoy Churn Nundee.
„ Joykissen Mookerjee.
„ Essan Chunder Banerjee.
Syed Keramut Alee.
Baboo Lal Beharee Dutt.

Mr. G. S. Park will also be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.

It is also notified that, under the authority vested in him for that purpose by Section XXXV. of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that, subject to the limitations therein

contained, a Tax shall be imposed upon carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of the Towns and Suburbs of Hooghly and Chinsurah as specified above.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under the provisions of Section XLIX. of the aforementioned Act, and subject to the limitations therein contained, to declare that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within or let for hire within or without the limits of the said Towns and Suburbs of Hooghly and Chinsurah shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II. OF ACT VI OF 1857.

The 7th April 1865.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for Cholera Camps, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the three undermentioned pieces of land in the District of Patna, measuring beegahs 103-11-9-1, are required, *viz.* :—

	B.	C.	D.	D.
1st piece situate in Mouzahs Monair Khas, Udulchuk, and Anundpore, Pergunnah Monair	25	8	11	11
2nd piece situate in Mouzahs Anundpore, Sooltanpore Charhazar, and Boorhanee Chouk, Pergunnah Monair ...	25	10	12	13
3rd piece situate in Mouzahs Mowadhee, Ekbalpore and Mohcoodeenpore Surondha oorf Moosadhee, Pergunnah Monair ...	52	12	4	17
Total ...	103	11	9	1

The boundaries are as follows;—

1st Piece.

East—Mouzahs Monair and Anundpore.
South—Mouzahs Udulchuk and Monair.
West—Mouzah Udulchuk.
North—Mouzahs Udulchuk and Monair.

2nd Piece.

East—Mouzah Anundpore.
South—Mouzahs Anundpore, and Sooltanpore Charhazar.
West—Mouzahs Anundpore, Sooltanpore Charhazar, and Boorhanee Chuk.
North—Mouzahs Boorhanee Chuk and Anundpore.

3rd Piece.

East—Mouzahs Ekbalpore and Mohcoodeenpore Surondha oorf Moosadhee.
South—Mouzahs Ekbalpore and Mowadhee.
West—Public Road.
North—Mouzah Mohcoodeenpore Surondha.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is re-published for general information:—

No. 3205.—*The 5th April* 1865.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 32, dated the 17th February 1865.

The Rules contained in this Despatch supersede those published in the *Gazette of India* of the 15th October 1864:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 32. *London, 17th February* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Ecclesiastical letter dated the 8th December last, No. 13, in which you recommend for favorable consideration the proposition of the Bishop of Calcutta that Chaplains who may retire prior to the occurrence of a vacancy in the Senior Chaplaincies, and who would consequently only receive a pension of £292 per annum, may be admitted to the increased pension of £365 as soon as a vacancy occurs which would render pensions of that amount available.

2. On a reconsideration of the whole question, and the inconvenience shewn to be likely to arise from not limiting the period of Chaplains' service, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, instead of acceding to the proposition now submitted, it would be better, for the interests of the service, that the following Rules should be published in substitution of those sanctioned in my Financial Despatch of the 30th July last, No. 186, to take effect from the 15th October last, the date of the publication of that Despatch in India:—

I.—A Chaplain retiring after completing the full period of service, as prescribed by Government Regulations, shall receive a pension of £365 per annum. This rule to come into operation in each Presidency as soon as either of the two Senior Chaplaincies in that Presidency is vacant.

II.—Every Chaplain shall be compelled to retire after 25 years from the date of the commencement of his service in India, unless specially retained in the service by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council or Governor in Council of his Presidency. This rule to come into operation in three years.

III.—During the next three years, the second Chaplain may succeed to the Senior Chaplaincy, and the third to the second Chaplaincy; but if either of them accepts that advantage, he thereby forfeits his claim to the increased pension. After three years there shall be no more appointments to the two Senior Chaplaincies, but the incumbents then existing, if any, may retain them, unless they fall under the operation of Rule II. The incumbents now existing, in order to entitle themselves to the increased pension, must resign before the end of three years.

IV.—The lower rates of pension payable to Chaplains compelled by ill health to retire after a shorter period of service shall remain as at present.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for general information:—

No. 1950.—*The 6th April* 1865.—The undermentioned Despatch is published for general information:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 50. *London, 28th February* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—With reference to Section 6 of the New Civil Absentee Rules, which limits to one week the period

within which Officers absent on privilege leave must rejoin their appointments after the expiration of such leave, I have to acquaint you that it is not intended that the rule in question should be applied in the cases of Officers who may have been granted privilege leave prior to the date of the publication of the Rules.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. Wood.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for general information :—

No. 348.—*The 3rd April* 1865.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 45, dated 25th February 1865, are published for general information :—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.* :—

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant E. Y. Walcott.

* * * * * * *

Assistant Surgeon T. Duka, M. D.

A. Eden,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

Local.

No. 118.

The 21st March 1865.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, (V. of 1864, B. L, C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865 *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Faree, and Chandkhallee.
2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kookri Cherra, and Balookhallee.
3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act* the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—	At Kolagaon at the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek,—	At Banskhallee near the junction with the Sungoo River.
On the Moishkhallee Khal,—	At the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.

Description of Vessels.		Rates of Tolls.
On all boats or other vessels, whether laden or empty ...	Per 100 maunds of Tonnage	0 2 0
Rafts of timber, bamboos, or grass not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in width	Per Raft	0 4 0

No. 119.

The following draft of Rules having reference to the undermentioned three navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—
2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghat,—
3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal,—

Is published for information under the provisions of Section XI of the *Canals' Act* (V. of 1864, B. L. C.) :—

1. Every vessel on entering any of the above Navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos, or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Every vessel or raft which has paid toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any vessel or raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall for each day in excess of such period be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll paid. Every vessel or raft remaining in any one of the Channels more than one month without authority from the Supervisor shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 140.

The 4th April 1865.

Resignation.—Mr. W. Nicholson, Local, Assistant Engineer of the Second Grade, attached to the Jessore Road Division, resigned his appointment with the permission of Government from the 1st February 1865.

No. 141.

The 5th April 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. W. L. Granville, Architect to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, availed himself of the leave granted* to him, on private affairs, for six months from the 24th ultimo.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 103 of the 13th March 1865.

No. 142.

The 7th April 1865.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, assumed* temporary charge of the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, on the 30th ultimo before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 108 of the 13th March 1865.

No. 143.

The 8th April 1865.

Transfers.—Mr. C. Ducas, Executive Engineer of the Fourth Grade, from the Tumlook to the Burrakur Division.

No. 144.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, attached to the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Tumlook Division.

No. 145.

Notifications.—The transfer of Serjeant D. Dallas, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Berhampore to the Upper Assam Division, is cancelled.

No. 146.

The 10th April 1865.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 53 of the 3rd April 1865.—Deputy Assistant Commissary Alexander Bremner, Sub-Engineer, Department of Public Works, is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India with effect from the 1st March 1865.

No. 147.

Major J. C. Dickson Executive Engineer of the Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the 24-Pergunnahs Division on the 31st ultimo before noon.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 136 of the 3rd April 1865.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 213.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th May 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th May respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 15th May 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th May 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 12th June 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	20,437	17,055	37,492

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th April 1865.

South Australia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Walaroo and Tipara Bays.

All bearings are magnetic, variation 4° 30' E.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the (1st) first day of April next (1865), the floating beacon now moored on the Tipara Reef will be re-placed by a temporary light-ship, which will be moored close under the rocky patch near the southern extremity of the Tipara Reef, with the following bearings:—Elizabeth Point, S. E. ¾ S.; Long Point, N. E. by E. The light-ship has two masts, is painted red, and exhibits during the day a red ball at the mainmast head.

Lights.—From sunset to sunrise will be exhibited the following lights:—A white light from the mainmast (24) twenty-four feet above the sea-level, visible from all points of the compass at a distance of (7) seven miles in clear weather. A red light from the foremast (12) twelve feet above the sea-level, visible from N. to S. round by W., at a distance of (3) three miles in clear weather.

Vessels making the Light from N. N. W. should not stand towards the northern extremity of the Reef whilst the red light is visible; by observing the direction a ship will be well clear of the Reef.

Should the weather be hazy, and the red or less intense light be obscured, no vessel should approach the Reef with the white light bearing S. S. E. under (7) seven fathoms.

The following description of the Tipara, and sailing directions for Wallaroo or Tipara Bays, are published for the guidance of Mariners:—

The Tipara Reef is an extensive shoal, the southern extremity being (4½) four and a half miles N. W. from Elizabeth Point.

The Reef consists principally of sand, but there is a rocky patch of small extent near the southern extremity which dries at low water; it is under the shelter of this patch where the light-ship referred to above will be moored.

From the rocky patch the Reef extends in a northerly direction about (2) two miles, the outer edge trending to the N. N. W., whilst the S. E. part takes a N. E. ½ E. direction; the extreme breadth from east to west nearly (2) two miles.

The soundings on the Reef vary:—in some places there being a fathom and a half (1½), whilst in others—particularly to the N. N. E. part of the shoal—there are only (2) two or (3) three feet. From the northern extremity of the Reef the buoy off Long Point referred to in this notice bears N. E. by E. ¾ E.

Vessels rounding the south part of the Reef should not bring Elizabeth Point to bear to the southward of S. E. by E. ½ E., whilst those intending to pass to the northward of the danger, into or out of Tipara Bay, should not bring the buoy off Long Point to bear to the eastward of E. by N. ½ N.

A red nun buoy has also been placed off Long Point in (3) three fathoms, with the following bearings:—Elizabeth Point, S. ½ E.; Long Point, E. by N. ½ N.

To pass outside or to the westward of the Tipara Reef do not approach the light-ship from the westward under (6) six fathoms, or come within a mile of the same; from this position, when to the westward of the Reef, steer a N. N. W. course, in which the same soundings will be maintained.

When the buoy of Long Point bears east, a course of N. E. may be shaped, taking care, as the Long Point Buoy is brought to bear S. E., not to come under (4½) four and a half fathoms.

When Long Point bears south, a course of E. by N. may be shaped, when the Pilot and Harbour Master will come off, and conduct the vessel to the anchorage or jetty.

At night no vessel in the vicinity of Tipara Reef should come under (7) seven fathoms, or attempt to enter the Bay until the lights from the Smelting Works are clearly defined bearing E. by N., when that course may be shaped for the anchorage, taking care not to come under (6) six fathoms unless the Commander is sufficiently well acquainted with the Bay to take the ship in, or the Pilot has taken charge.

The tides in the vicinity of the Reef and Long and Elizabeth Points are irregular and rapid; care must therefore be exercised to guard against the influence of the tides when in the stream of the Reef, or near the Points referred to.

It is high water at Port Wallaroo at 5h. 45m. F. & C.; rise and fall (4) four feet (8) eight inches at ordinary springs.

To pass inside Tipara Reef give Elizabeth Point a berth of a mile and a half (1½) to avoid the shoal rocky patch which extends nearly a mile from the Point in a north-westerly direction.

With the Point bearing S. E., distant a mile and a half (1½), steer due N., which course will lead through the inner passage in not less than (4) four fathoms.

In beating through keep the lead going, and do not, in a vessel drawing more than (17) seventeen feet, when standing in shore, bring Long Point Buoy to bear to the westward of W. N. W.

In standing off, when to the southward of the north end of the Reef, do not bring the Long Point Buoy to bear to the eastward of N. N. E., by which the eastern part of the Reef will be avoided.

Small vessels may pass inside the Long Point Buoy, taking care not to bring Elizabeth Point to bear to the westward of S. by W., so as to avoid the Walrus Rock. With the above bearing a vessel will be in (2) two fathoms at low water, spring tides, with the Walrus Rock distant about half a mile.

The Walrus Rock lies nearly a mile off Long Point when bearing S. E. by S., and is nealy dry at low water.

N. E. a mile and a half (1½) from the Walrus Rock lies the Bird Reef, which is awash at low water.

Coasters should give this danger a wide berth, not bringing the Long Point Buoy to bear to the westward of S. W. With this bearing a vessel will be in (2) two fathoms at low water.

In the bay there is excellent anchorage in (4) four fathoms, with the jetty end bearing E. S. E., distant about (2) two cables lengths.

Small vessels can anchor in (3) three fathoms, with the end of the jetty bearing S S. E. to S.

Alongside the jetty will be found good berths, from (8) eight to (14) fourteen feet shoaling towards the shore.

B. DOUGLAS,
President of the Marine Board of South Australia.

MARINE BOARD OFFICE;
Port Adelaide,
The 23rd February 1865.

Notification.

TREASURY Officers are hereby informed that the Treasury at Pertabgurh, in Oudh, was abolished on the 1st instant.

H. D. SANDEMAN,
Accts.-Genl., Bengal.

The 4th April 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tolls on the Buxee and Gyhatty Navigation Channel between the Damooda and Roopharain Rivers will be let by public Auction on the 20th April 1865, at 11 (eleven) A. M., at the Government Dâk Bungalow at Ooloobariah, for one year, from 1st May 1865 to 20th April 1866.

Each intending bidder will be required to deposit before the Sale commences a sum of Rupees 100, to be returned to him in the event of his bid not having been accepted. The deposit of the highest bidder will be returned on the lodgment of security equal to the amount of first instalment.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. G. SMYTH, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Damooda Division.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st April 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Punguh ...	7,94,960	17,04,809	84,662	26,44,530
French Kurkutch ...	.....	.....	2,967	2,967
Bombay „ ...	.....	29,157	25,279	54,436
Scinde „ ...	.....	34,027	249	34,276
Madras „ ...	330	41,904	.....	42,243
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ... / Muscat Rock ...	21,712	1,02,848	2,121	1,26,676
Total ...	8,17,030	19,72,930	1,15,278	29,05,128

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 10th April 1865.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculm to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA;
MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 16th March 1865.

Notice.

MR. E. B. GODFREY, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Sylhet, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN.,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

BABOO POORNOO CHUNDER GHOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Moorshedabad Treasury and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.;
Berhampore,
The 31st March 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 8th April 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
April ...	2	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	3	29·902	94·6	78·4	16·2	83·6	74·8	68·6	0·62	S. E. & S.	...	...
	4	·892	98·2	72·8	25·4	83·8	75·5	69·7	·64	S. W. & S. E.	0·73	...
	5	·947	90·0	72·4	17·6	80·4	72·6	67·1	·65	W. & N. W. & S.	...	...
	6	·888	93·0	77·0	16·0	83·6	77·8	73·7	·73	S. & S. E.	...	...
	7	·878	94·6	79·0	15·6	85·3	79·3	75·1	·72	S. & S. E.	...	...
	8	·851	96·5	81·6	14·9	87·5	80·8	76·8	·71	S. & S W. & W.	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	25·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	98·2
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·73
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 8th current	...	5·03
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	2·64

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th April 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th April 1865.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ৫ আপ্রিল ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ২৫ আপ্রিল ১৮৬৫ সাল মঙ্গলবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Jan. 26th ...	2 Cases, G D S, S. E. and Co. ...	Malabar.
Feb. 6th ...	1 Coil of Wire, None ...	Zemindar.
„ 3rd ...	1 Bundle Coir Yarn, A T ...	Frane Morin.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 10th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 20th April 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Jan. 21st ...	1 Case, A B, R H A, Serjeant's Mess ...	Middlesex.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, Y [S P] G ...	Renown.
„ 12th ...	1 Bale, Captain R. F. W. Cumberland ..	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Box, Master G. Debnam, Doveton College ...	Str. Busheer.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 10th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Package has been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the case is not cleared on or before the 20th April 1865 it will be sold :—

	Star of Denmark.	
	1 Case, [N] N C.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 10th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division III. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., free of charge.

Deeltabad. Mullickabad.
North Balliaghattah.
South Balliaghattah.
Bahir-Jelliahparrah.
Foreeparrah, Koochnun.
East Soorah, Neez Soorah.
Khodagunge, Kako rgatchoo.
North Narealdangah.
West Soorah, Kooleah.
West Kooleah, Bathykhannah.
Moonsee Bazar, Shibtollah.
New Balliaghattah.
Gooreparrah, South Narealdangah.
Bahir-Simlah and Sealdah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 26th of April, sit daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, *Alipore, The 8th April* 1865.

Notice.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department a Head Clerk. Salary, Rupees 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good Testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the Office and general good character.

E. J. SPILSBURRY,
Deputy Commissioner.

AKYAB, *Deputy Commissioner's Office, The 25th March* 1865.

Wanted,

FOR the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, a Sheristadar in the Dewany side of the Court. Present salary Rupees 60, with probability of increase. Intimate knowledge of Oordoo and Persian and a fair acquaintance with English indispensible. Application to be made in English by Candidates in their own handwriting and copies of Testimonials attached (post paid) to Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.

H. M. BODDAM,
Deputy Commr., Hazareebaugh.

HAZAREEBAUGH; *Deputy Commr.'s Office, The 30th March* 1865.

Wanted,

AN Accountant for the Tirhoot Collectorate; a thorough knowledge of English and Oordoo and fair acquaintance with the present system of Accounts are positively necessary. Salary, Rupees 60 per mensem.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE, *The 5th April* 1865.

Notice.

MR J. TWEEDIE made over charge of the Mynagoree Treasury to MR. W. H. VERNER on 5th instant.

MR. VERNER is authorized to draw Bills upon the Government Treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Political Agent.

JULPIGOREE, *The 7th April* 1865.

No. 6.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Deputy Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles:—

Bedding.
Hospital Clothing.
Hospital Miscellanies.

Sealed Tenders will be received at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 13th April 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 23rd January 1865.

W. BRIGGS, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

BARRACKPORE; *Executive Commissariat Office, The 24th March* 1865.

No. 7.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Deputy Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles:—

Salt, Chickens, Butter, Bazar Medicines, and necessaries for Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore; Vegetables for Chinsurah; Firewood for Berhampore; Earthen Vessels, Oil, and Lime, &c., for Chinsurah and Berhampore.

Sealed Tenders will be received at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 12th April 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 24th February 1865.

W. BRIGGS, *Major,*
Depy. Asst. Commy. General.

BARRACKPORE; *Executive Commissariat Office, The 28th March* 1865.

No. 18.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for supply of Beef and Mutton to Troops at Fort William and Dum-Dum, on the march, and in Camp, at various distances from the Presidency, for ten months from 1st July next.

Form of Tender to be had at No. 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 8th, and opened at noon on the 9th May 1865.

Separate Tenders required for each Station.

Earnest deposit to be in Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by the Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Fort William.							
Beef ...	From 1st July 1865 to 30th April 1866.	3,06,000	Ration Grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sunrise daily, according to daily Indents, &c.	3,000	10,000	Best grass-fed.
Mutton ...		51,100					
Dum-Dum.							
Beef ...		2,16,300			3,000	10,000	
Mutton ...		36,300					

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
The 7th April 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 17.

Commissariat Advertisement.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites sealed Tenders for the supply of Port and Sherry to the Presidency Division of the Commissariat for one year from the 1st day of May next.

Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 12th April and opened at noon on the day following.

Estimated requirements :—

Port 1,500 dozens.

Sherry 100 dozens; more or less.

Form of Tenders to be had at this Office.

C. O'DONEL, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Sub.-Assistant Commissary General.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
No. 6, Park Street,
The 28th March 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, consisting of about 3,600 Acres, situated in Thannah Bhuttearee, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lots will will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 11th March 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

LOT No. 65.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 1,000 Acres.

North—By the Burra Koomeria Serra.

South—By the Ghorah Marah and Andermanic Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at the Village Burra Koomeria.

East—By the ridge of the highest or Nizampore Range.

LOT No. 66.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the Suker Kota Dallah.

South—By the Burriallia Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at an angle of 21° west of north from a point 3¼ miles up the Barriala Serra.

LOT No. 69.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 600 Acres.

North—By the Barrallia Stream.

South—By the Muddun-ke Dallah.

West—By the assessed lands of the Villages of Setulpore and Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at 27° west of north from a point 1¼ miles up the Muddun-ke Dallah.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1.—About 1,000 acres in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

LOT No. 2.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

LOT No. 3.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

LOT No. 4.—About 100 acres in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereekee Bheel.

LOT No. 5.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borboroonh Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookani Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

LOT No. 6.—About 1,500 acres in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. LOWIS, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

DEBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badreepar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th February 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.
West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.
North—Badree Nuddee.
South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the land sknown as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khâl.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in the matter of the Estate of Charles Smith, deceased, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and in certain cause wherein Henry Lionel Charles Bernard and Maria Charlotte Davidson, his wife, are Plaintiffs, and the Official Trustee of Bengal is Defendant, the Creditors of the said Charles Smith, deceased, who died in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, are, on or before the 22nd day of April next, to come in and prove the debts before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Morgan, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at the Court House, in the Town Hall, or before such other of the Judges of the said Court as may be then sitting on references, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 29th day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 22nd day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

WATKINS AND STOKOE,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

HIGH COURT,
Registrar's Office

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind Chunder Sen *vs.* Jadub Churn Takoor, dated 26th May 1862, with the approbation of the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon, the following property, *viz.*, a two-storied brick-built House and premises No. 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, containing by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situate at Soorthe Bagan, Rutto Sircar's Street, and bounded on the East by the two-storied House of Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased; on the West by the Dwelling-house of Sonatun Pyne; on the North by the House of the late Rassmoney Dassee situated at the Street; and on the South by the House of the said Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had by applying at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office of Messrs. Temple and Fenn, No. 3, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

TEMPLE AND FENN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 31st March 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 4th April 1865.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. As. P.		ASSETS.	Rs. As. P.	
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,30,01,000 0 0		Government Securities, Investment No. 1		31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	0 0 0		Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,52,19,039 6 1
Reserve Fund	17,59,445 6 6		Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto		18,02,484 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office Rs. 30,78,338 0 9	1,28,15,590 9 3		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		92,49,351 10 11
Ditto ditto at Branches " 97,37,252 8 6			Dead Stock ditto ditto		4,04,081 2 11
			Stamps ditto ditto		10,276 0 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,96,21,035 6 11		Balances with other Banks		5,89,171 3 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,53,449 5 10		Sundries		7,61,650 1 3
Bank Notes Outstanding	3,07,435 0 0				
Sundries	8,83,273 6 11½				3,11,73,275 1 11
			Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	Rs. Nil	
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	" 1,50,87,670 5 1	
			Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balances at Branches	" 1,17,29,373 11 7	
					2,67,66,044 0 8
Rupees	... 5,79,40,219 2 7		Rupees ...		5,79,40,219 2 7

J. Gordon,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

National Bank of India, "Limited."

Issue of Shares.

In consequence of the great increase which has taken place in the business of this Bank during the past three months of the current half-year and the steady increase which is going on, the Directors of the National Bank of India, Limited, have determined, in virtue of the power vested in them by Section VI. of the Bank's Articles of Association, to issue the 10,000 unissued Shares, of the nominal value of Rupees 500 each, representing the unsubscribed portion of the authorized Capital of the Company. Five Thousand of these Shares have been taken up in Bombay, and the remaining Five Thousand Shares will be issued to the holders of the present subscribed stock in the following manner:—

1*st.*—That the new Shares be offered to the Proprietors of the present subscribed Stock at Rupees Twenty premium per Share, and that each registered Proprietor be entitled to take up one new Share for every two old Shares he holds at the close of business on the Twenty-fourth day of April instant, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date until First May proximo, inclusive.

2*nd.*—That a payment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share, *viz.*, Rupees Twenty on account of premium to be carried to reserve fund, and Rupees One Hundred per Share as the first instalment towards payment of each new Share be made on or before the First day of May proximo, and that the remaining One Hundred and Fifty Rupees per Share be paid on or before First July 1865.

3*rd.*—That any Proprietor resident in India failing to pay the first instalment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share on or before the First day of May 1865, and any Proprietor resident out of India failing to make said payment within three months from the date of this Notification, shall forfeit all right to such new Shares as he or she might otherwise have been entitled to, and the Shares so forfeited shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

4*th.*—That of the payment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty payable on or before the First day of May 1865, Rupees One Hundred shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of payment to Thirtieth June 1865, and that after that date the new Shares shall participate in Dividend for the Half-year ending 31st December 1865.

Parties failing to pay the Second Call of Rupees One Hundred and Fifty per Share on or before First July 1865 will be charged Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from that date till date of payment.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. Sawers,
Manager.

National Bank of India, Ld.;
Calcutta,
The 3rd April 1865.

In the matter of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widow and Orphan Fund.

THIS Fund is in the course of distribution in the Office of the Accountant-General of the High Court to the persons named in Schedules K. and L. pursuant to the order of Court, *viz.*,—

L. Bond.
Maria Harding.
S. M. Laughlin.
Percival James Baker.
John Herbert Baker.
Eveline Emily Baker.
L. M. A. Collins.
P. A. A. Collins.
M. L. Collins.
Anne E. E. Harding.
Isabella M. Harding.
Mary Anne McLaughlin.
E. A. F. Collins.

It will save trouble if the applicants bring with them the amount of the Office fees, that is, 10 Rupees for each Cheque, and receipt Stamp.

W. THEOBALD,
Accountant-General, High Court.

OFFICE No. 20;
Chowringhee,
The 4th April 1865.

Receiver's Sale.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in cause Sumbhoo Nauth Ghose *vs.* Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dassee and others, dated 21st day of September last, by the Receiver of the said Court and Receiver in case Aushootosh Dey *vs.* Bhola Nauth Roy Chuckerbutty, on Friday, the fifth day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his Office, No. 5, Strand Road, the half share of and in the $\frac{5}{7}$th share of the Talooks, lands, and premises specified below, which belonged to Bhola Nauth Roy Chuckerbutty, and to which the defendants, Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dassee, Charro Chunder Ghose, and Surrut Chunder Ghose, Executrix and Executors of Aushootosh Dey, are entitled :—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook Mancoondoo, in Pergunnah Boro, in the Zillah Hooghly, with all the Mouzahs and Kismuts appertaining thereto.
2. Two annas sixteen and a half gundahs share of and in the Turruff Hateearah, in Pergunnah Calcutta, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs.
3. Turruff Noarah and other Villages in Pergunnah Baliah, in 24-Pergunnahs.
4. Two Houses at Burra Nagar, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Receiver of the High Court, No. 5, Strand Road, and at the Office of Baboo Radhanauth Bose, Attorney-at-Law, No. 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

RADHANAUTH BOSE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The 5th April 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of William Greenwood Templeton, a Government Pensioner, lately carrying on business at Calcutta as Boarding House-keeper, but at present of No. 5, Kyd Street, in the said Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shricore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Greenwood Templeton, a Government Pensioner, lately carrying on business at Calcutta as Boarding House-keeper, but at present of No. 5, Kyd Street, in the said Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th April 1865.

In the matter of Mandhopersaud and Baneypersaud, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 22nd instant, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ramsebuck Misser, Rogoonundun Misser, and Jodoonundun Misser, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the claims of the Creditor, numbered, respectively, 229 and 223, who did not appear to shew causes be expunged from the Schedule of the said Insolvents, and that the further hearing in this matter so far as relates to the claims of the Creditors numbered, respectively, 224, 225, 9, 181, and 221, do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Creditors do then personally or by their duly constituted Agents or Attorneys attend and prove their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvents, in default of which their respective names and claims should be expunged from the Schedule of the said Insolvents.

Paliologus, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th April 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 12th April 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the Thirteenth day of April instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of an *alias* writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects, &c., of Kasub Chunder Paul Chowdry and others,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of Sreemutty Sarodasoondery Dossee, one of the defendants, of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*:—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook called or known by the name of Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Chacklay Sreenagore, in Zillah Nuddea, and registered No. 1, containing 105 Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty, godowns, &c., appertaining to the said Zemindary.

2. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Samtah, in Chacklay Moolghur, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 490, containing fourteen Mouzahs.

3. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Dharreahpore, in Pergunnah Okrah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 2061, containing thirty-two Mouzahs, together with all that Leasehold Mehal called Kismut Dadpore and Gantee Tumma being in, and appertaining to, the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and together also with the katchareebatty, garden, and tank appertaining to the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreapore, together also with the Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of indigo, called or known by the name or description of Moreecha Factory, situate, lying, and being in Mouzah Moreecha, in the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and all lands, houses, goods, wares, chattels, and merchandizes to the said Indigo Factory belonging or in any wise appertaining.

4. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Turruff Chaprah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 110, containing three Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

5. Also all that other Talook called Dhee Heejeelee, in Turruff Maumjoaney, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 242, containing six Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

6. Also all that one-third part or share (the whole into three equal parts or shares) being considered as divided of, and in all that Talook called Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 438, containing four Mouzahs.

7. Also all that Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Autghurrah, in Pergunnah Aunorepore, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, registered No. 567, containing thirteen Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty, garden, and tank appertaining thereto.

8. Also all that Pronamee Mehal in the said Zemindaries or Talooks, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, and the one-third share of Turruff Ranaghat, in the Zillah of Nuddea.

9. Also all that Andoorcah Mehal in the said Talooks, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Dhee Samtah, Dhee Dharriahpore, Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, the one-third part of Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea, and Dhee Autghurrah, in Zillah 4-Pergunnahs.

10. Also that Julkur of the Choornee River, in Zillah Nuddea.

11. Also all that Government Leasehold or Bundobustee Mehal, in Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

12. Also all that Karajee (rented) and Lackraj (rent-free) lands, together with a Bytuckhannah batty, garden, and tank, &c., in Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea.

13. Also all that purchased Lackraj or rent-free land in the said Zemindary, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

14. Also all that perpetual jumma or rented lands in Mouzah Bamundangah, in Pergunnah Okrah, in Zillah Nuddea.

15. Also all those lands, measuring eight beegahs in the market, called Gangooreah, in the said Zemindaree, Dhee Dharriahpore, in Zillah Nuddea.

16. And also all that lodging house with the tenanted lands appertaining thereto, situate at Goabree, in Zillah Nuddea.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration a Contract entered into by the Directors under the Article of Association No. 39A., and to confirm, reject, or modify the same.—Dated the 25th day of March 1865.

By Order of the Directors,
MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Hooghly Lighter Association, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the registered Office, 10-2, Strand, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., it was unanimously resolved that the Affairs of the Association should be wound up in accordance with Sections XCIII., XCIV., and XCV. of Act No. XIX. of 1857.

JAMES YOUNG,
Liquidator.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1865.

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Victoria Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders on 16th instant and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Halt-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Notice.

FOR Sale, by public Auction, at noon precisely on the 2nd May 1865, at Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. J. N. Bishop, Tea Planter, a grant of fine forest Tea land, in fee simple, under Lord Canning's Resolution of the 17th October 1861, subject to a call of Rupees 2-8 an Acre by Government, comprising 528 Acres, surveyed and mapped with between four and five Acres of well covered flourishing Tea cultivation in its second year, situated about a couple of miles south of the Military road to Jeypore, and within eleven miles of the Station. Cash payable on delivery of the Transfer Certificate of possession. Costs of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

(Sd.) JAMES WARREN,
R. D. NUTHALL,
Executors of the Estate.

DIBROOGHUR,
The 16th March 1865.

Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on by us at Burra Bazar, under the style of Takoordoss, Gopauldoss, has this day been closed by mutual consent.

TAKOORDOSS SETT.
GOPAULDOSS GUZRATTEE.
RAMCHUND KHETREE.
GONNESSDOSS KHETREE.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1865.

Notice.

WE have this day commenced a new business as Merchants and Agents at Burra Bazar under he style of Takoordoss, Gopauldoss.

TAKOORDOSS SETT.
GOPAULDOSS GUZRATTEE.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1865.

East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 14, Strand, at noon, on Saturday, the 29th April 1865, for the purpose of passing the Accounts, declaration of a Dividend, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

R. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1865.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

WHEREAS certain unclaimed goods and packages are lying at the Terminus of the above Railway at Sealdah, notice is hereby given that unless the same are removed on or before the 20th instant, and the carriage due thereon paid, the same will be sold by public auction.

Lists of the said goods and all particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, Sealdah Terminus.

FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,
Agent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY;
Agent's Office,
Sealdah Terminus,
The 7th April 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company called for on the 13th instant is unavoidably postponed.

Due intimation will be given of the date when the Meeting will be held.

TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Secretaries.

The 10th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. D. J. ZEMIN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st of January 1865.

ARLINGTON & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

MR. JAMES BLACKBURN KNIGHT has been admitted as a PARTNER in the Firms of HAROLD AND Co. and W. NEWMAN AND Co. from the 1st of January 1865.

HAROLD & Co.
W. NEWMAN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1865.

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing or receiving in pledge, or in any way negotiating, the Government Promissory Note, No. 13049 of 1st March 1836, for Rupees 1,000, at 4 per Cent. Interest, the same having been stolen from my house on the 7th April 1865.

RADA SHAM COONDOO,
at MESSRS. GRANT, SMITH & Co.

Lost,

THE Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 5438 and 5439 of 1854-55, of 4 per Cent., each for Rupees 1,000.

Lost,

GOVERNMENT Currency half Notes, Nos. 43577 and 00845, for Rupees 100 each.

Apply to GRINDLAY AND Co.

Lost,

A LEFT-HAND Bank of Bengal Note, No. 17807, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped.

Lost,

THE Left-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{8}$51974, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes,—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$10673, for Rupees 500.
„ $\frac{A}{1}$65589, „ „ 100.
Payment stopped.

GISBORNE AND Co.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 933.

The 1st April 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Mail *vid* Southampton and Marseilles, dispatched hence on the 21st and 22nd March, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 935.

The 4th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Muslipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 936.

The 4th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 939.

The 8th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 940.

The 10th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of March 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Delivery Window commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Simla ...	10th April 1865, 3-50 P. M.	10th April 1865, at 5-5 P. M.	10th April 1865, at 7½ P. M.	11th April 1865, at 7½ A. M.	2 H. 25 M.	3	4	7	52	25	77
											7
										Total	84
										France ...	2 Boxes
										Madras ...	2 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 Bag
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Gibraltar ...	1 Pkt.
										Suez ...	1 „
										Aden ...	1 „
										Hong Kong ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Bagdad ...	1 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Total ...	101

The 11th April 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned surplus Railway land, situate in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fusly.

The Purchaser of this land will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.				Rs. As. P.	
		Nugloh Saver Chuck and Bhurutpore Simlee, Pergh. Azeemabad ...	2 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th March 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Bancoorah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 28th April 1865, corresponding to 17th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

Two annas 13*g.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7 Talook Jamturrah, Pergunnah Bishenpore, and 10 annas 13*g.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7 Poorunderpore, &c., two Mouzahs; recorded Proprietor Mr. J. M. G. Cheke; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,221-6-3.

BANCOORAH,
The 1st April 1865.

W. S. WELLS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that permanently-settled Estate Duhgama, Pergunnah Futtehpoor Singhea, in Zillah Purneah, No. 300 Towjee; recorded Proprietors Mussamut Bebee, Mehur Jan, Shaik Busarut Ally, Shaik Sheer Mahomed, Dost Mahomed, and Muhmut Omroo Bhartee; Government Revenue Rupees 825-0-4 will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 5th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue Rupees 19-11-10 due on 28th March 1865.

PURNEAH,
The 6th April 1865.

J. BRAMES,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Saturday, the 29th April 1865, corresponding with the 18th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Towjee No. $\frac{6}{11}$.—Mouzah Madhubpore, Pergunnah Jhapurtoil; recorded Proprietors Nuranarayun, Taruknath Chowdry, and Ramchundra Rai; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,520-13-$\frac{3}{4}$. The four annas share of this Estate paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 2,130-3-3$\frac{1}{4}$ of Ramchundra Rai is to be sold according to Section X., Regulation XI. of 1859.

Towjee No. 241.—Mouzah Aturtaoghaira, Pergunnah Kharail; recorded Proprietors Ram Lochun Das, Bindoobashinee Debya, Surbasoonduree Debya, Tarakant, Hureemohun, Gobindchundra, and Chundrakant Gangoolee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,748-5-4$\frac{1}{4}$.

Towjee No. $\frac{1}{11}$.—Mouzah Debnathpooroghaira, Pergunnah Deora; recorded Proprietors Issurchundra Acharjya, Bishnoo Deyal, Shishiyan Deyal, Oodmul Rai, Oorf Lal Baboo, Anundchundra Goshyamee, Fakeerchundra, Pudmo Lochun, Ramtunoo, Krisna Lochun, Sreemutee Debya, mother of Hemchundra, and Mr. H. Holm; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,275-10-$\frac{1}{4}$. Three gundas, three kourees, and two teels share of this Estate paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 39-6-10$\frac{1}{4}$ of Mr. H. Holm is to be sold according to Section X., Regulation XI. of 1859.

Towjee No. 318.—Mouzah Baneepooroghairu, Pergunnah Rajnuggur; recorded Proprietor Mr. H. Holm; Sudder Jumma Rupees 581-4.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 6th April 1865.

J. B. WORGAN,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 27th April 1865, corresponding with the 16th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 1918.—Ramdeb Sen Talook, in Tuppah Howlee Shillamabad; recorded Proprietors Bhugwan Chunder Bhuttacharje, hissa 1*g.* 2*c.* 17*t.*, Gunga Doss Mookopadhia, hissa 5*g.* 2*kt.* Goluk Chunder Sen, hissa 17*g.* 2*c.* 10*t.*, Ramdeb Sen, hissa 11 annas 18*g.* 2*c.* ½*kt.* 63*t.*, Jogut Chunder Sen, hissa 1*g.* 2*c.* 70*t.*, Ram Comul Sen, hissa 19*g.* 1*c.* ½*kt.*, Radha Nath Bachushputty, hissa 14*g.* 1*kt.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,797-10-9½. The Rights and Interests in hissa 14 annas 6*g.* 2*c.* ½*kt.*, Bhugwan Chunder Bhuttacharje and others, are only to be sold.

Class IV.—Permanently-settled Estates to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 3255.—Ruttondee Calicapore, hissa 2 annas; recorded Proprietors Joy Kishoree Chowdrine, Aununda Moye Chowdrine, Gobind Chunder Roy, hissa 1 anna, Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa ½ anna, and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa ½ anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,154-11-5. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry himself and guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy, Minor, are only to be sold.

No. 3257.—Ruttondee Calicapore, hissa 4 annas; recorded Proprietors Doorga Soondery Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa 1 anna, and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa 1 anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,309-6-10. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry himself and guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy, Minor, and Doorgah Soondery Chowdrine, are only to be sold.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3842.—Pergunnah Shillimabad, hissa 18*g.* 2*c.* Zemindary; recorded Proprietors Gokool Chunder Paulit, hissa 4 annas, Hur Chunder Bose, hissa 4 annas, Monmohinee Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, Kattianee Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, and Unnoda Churn Naug Chowdree, hissa 4 annas; Sudder Jumma ... ... Rupees 5,100 15 3½
Salt Khelery ... ... „ 440 15 11½
Total ... Rupees 5,541 15 3

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 4843.—Pergunnah Jelalpore, Chur Kalkinee (4 parcels) Ijarah of Ramdoolub Chuckerbutty, Gour Mohun Chuckerbutty, Sibsoondury Dibba, Ram Narain Shaha, Radha Nath Shaha, Tymen Nessa Bebee, Toyan Nissah Bebee, Seytara Begum, Parbutty Churn Gooho, Meer Hossain Ally, Kally Sunkur Gooho, Bungo Chunder Gooho, Omraw Khanum, Aya Khootun Nissah, Anwar Gazee, Bykontoram Shaha, Syed Belley-Ameen, guardian, Absurreen Nissah Khatoon, Okhillun Nissah Khatoon; Sudder Jumma ... ... Rupees 5,980 14 4
Malkhana ... ... „ 664 9 0
Road Expenses .. .. „ 77 4 0
Total ... Rupees 6,722 11 4

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 3rd April 1865.

A. LEVIEN,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 28th April 1865, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1272 *B. E.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of March 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 585.—Chur Satooe, Pergunnah Mohalundee; recorded Proprietors Brojo Soondur Tribedee, Bebee Jeegeeroonnissa, Gudda Dhur Ghose, Unnungo Munee Debya, Petambur Chowdry, Manik Lal, and Sreenath Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 728-11-5. The share of Brojo Soondur Tribedee bearing a Sudder Jumma of Rupees 134-10-7 is not to be sold.

MOORSHEDABAD;
Collector's Office,
The 7th April 1865.

W. H. D'OYLY,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Behar, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fuslee, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporary-settled Estate.

No. 2369.—Mehal Sârr Muggawan, &c., Pergunnah Jurrah; recorded Proprietors Shamsoondur, Teeka Sing, Narain Sing, Ootim Sing, Gujraj Sing, Gungoo Sing, and Moorlee Sow; Sudder Jumma Rupees 998-1, from which the right of Milkeeut of Teka Sahoo purchaser in the mokurruree allowance of Sicca Rupees 75 per annum for plots named Koomret and Sonaree attached to the abovementioned Mehal, exclusive of half of that allowance belonging to Jhaoolal, will alone be sold to recover the amount due to the said Jhaoolal, decree-holder.

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gya,
The 5th April 1865.

H. J. KEAN,
Deputy Collector in charge.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 13.] [177]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Railway Inspection Reports.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 357G., dated the 21st March 1865.)

IN continuation of my letters Nos. 104G. of 26th January 1865, and 183G., dated 16th February 1865, I am instructed to forward the first Reports of the Government Inspector on the Traffic arrangements of the Bengal Railways with special reference to the subjects brought to the notice of this Government in Circular No. 13R. of 1864.

2. It is to be inferred from the evidence obtained by specific enquiry that the overcrowding of 3rd class Passengers on the Bengal Railways is the exception and not the rule.

3. The East Indian Railway Company's arrangements not having yet been organized on a scale adequate to meet sudden demands, an excess over the authorized number of pasengers has occasionally been either forced, or permitted to crowd into the ordinary train accommodation, by the Guards and Station Masters. The practice is difficult to prevent at road-side stations, where no extra carriages are to be had, and where the alternative presented to each passenger is that of either forcing himself into a carriage already full or being left behind. The extreme uncertainty and fluctuation of Native Passenger Traffic at any given Station almost defies the possibility of making timely and adequate provision for special local wants, and when the passengers already on the carriages do not object the interests of all concerned combine to produce overcrowding.

4. Still it is the duty of the Traffic Management to prevent overcrowding anywhere, and to punish any of its Subordinate Officers who either compel or permit it. This is more especially the case at terminal and other chief Stations where extra carriages are always available and should be ready at hand, and where an extra train can be made up if required. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the public attention which has been drawn to the subject will have convinced the Traffic Manager that his arrangements are not altogether efficient, and that apart from the pecuniary interests of the Company, which are to a great extent involved, the credit of his Department depends on his personal attention to the just wants of the class who chiefly avail themselves of the Company's trains.

5. The convenience of all classes of travellers must greatly depend on the interior arrangements and fittings of the carriages.

6. These have hitherto been constructed too rigidly on the English pattern, though the classes of the community in this country are more numerous, and the habits of the lower orders far more rude and simple.

7. The East Indian Railway trains run immense distances, and, besides conveying a large agricultural population, will serve the mercantile and trading community of half India. It will be found sound policy to deal liberally with these great classes, and the health of the through travellers will always necessitate a certain standard of comfort in excess of that afforded by country conveyances on the great lines of Road. The Lieutenant-Governor has long ago advocated the adoption of four classes of vehicles and four scales of fare on the entire line of East Indian Railway, and that the amount of accommodation travellers are to expect for the fare paid may be clearly defined.

8. The lowest class carriage which the Officers of this Company intend to run is the old 3rd, fitted for 60 passengers in 5 compartments of 12 seats (see accompanying Drawing) without shutters or venetians.

9. All the 3rd class stock has been or is being altered to this plan, which seems well adapted to prevent overcrowding.

10. This class should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be the 4th class.

11. The intermediate class now running on the experimental line of the East Indian Railway between Howrah and Raneegunge, and which His Honor would be glad to see introduced over the entire line, might accommodate 50 passengers in 5 compartments of 10 seats, and should be provided with venetians or shutters to keep off the weather.

12. The old 2nd class might with advantage be fitted with stuffed leather cushions, which improvement is recommended by the Traffic Manager, and for the 1st class special family accommodation will be provided by slightly altering the existing vehicles agreeably to the accompanying Drawing.

13. The 1st class carriages are all fitted with sleeping berths, and seem, with this last modification, excellently adapted to the wants of first class travellers.

14. The fitness of the Railway vehicles for carrying the various classes of the public having thus been carefully provided for, the regulations suggested in paragraph 2 of your Circular under reply can be enforced as points of simple detail.

15. The Agent of the East Indian Railway has concurred in the suggestion of the Inspector that all passenger vehicles without distinction of classes should be lighted at night, and also that a reserved compartment in a 3rd class carriage should always be exclusively appropriated for native females on application. It will be the duty of the Inspector to see that these two rules are carried into effect.

16. On the Eastern Bengal Railway there are already four classes of vehicles and four rates of fare. The experiment of adding a 4th class has been attended with complete success. It was thought that this line being comparatively a short one, and running through a purely agricultural district, the 4th class carriage might be arranged so as to afford a somewhat less amount of comfort than carriages of the same class on the East Indian Railway. The seats and compartments were accordingly removed, but experience has shewn that this arrangement is open to objection, and that without compartments the tendency to overcrowding, the difficulty of preventing it, and the risk of injury to the passengers are greatly increased. The Agent will accordingly be moved to fit up the 4th class carriages on the same plan as on the East Indian line, with five compartments to hold 12 passengers each.

17. With respect to the dress of Officials in employ of the Railway Company, it is in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor a matter of obvious necessity that the Guards attached to running trains should wear a distinguishing uniform, as it is with them that travellers once entering a train have to deal, and it exhibits a very lax Traffic discipline if these men are ever allowed to appear on duty without their uniform or otherwise than clean and neat. The same remark applies to both Platform Police and Porters, whose duties are to attend on the Public.

18. In compliance with the wishes of His Excellency in Council an attempt will be made to dress the Station Masters in uniform, but it must not be forgotten that the cost of clothing Officials of the social standing of Station Masters, especially Europeans, is considerable, nor is it advisable that their attention should be distracted by petty complaints at a time when their first duty is to clear the trains through their respective Stations. Practically, with rare exceptions, local complaints alone need be laid before Station Masters, and, as a rule, travellers frequenting any particular Station will be able to identify the Station Master and his assistants.

19. The subject of a suitable uniform for Station Masters will be further considered by the Inspector in communication with the Railway Officers.

20. It has been suggested that a book should be kept open in the Waiting Room of every large Railway Station in which travellers may be invited to record their complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that this plan be tried experimentally at one or more of the halting Stations of the East Indian Railway.

21. As to the accommodation of Native passengers at Stations, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Consulting Engineer in the opinion that the first essential is to provide latrines and urinaries for the through travellers who are now locked up in the carriages at the mercy of the Platform Police, and to make certain that facilities are afforded for bringing these necessaries into use.

22. Ample privy accommodation will be provided at every Station where the passenger trains halt to change engines, and the doors of all carriages will be unlocked on arrival so as to admit of the indiscriminate use of the accommodation. The building itself will be a cul de sac, and thus the chief objection which has been raised by the Company's Officers against allowing Native passengers to leave the carriages without giving up their tickets will be obviated, and the halt must be sufficiently long to admit of the mass of travellers being collected and re-seated.

23. For Natives giving up their tickets and leaving the platform no special arrangement is required; but for the accommodation of Native travellers waiting for trains, it has been decided by the Railway Officers, in consultation with the Consulting Engineer, to erect an open building in rear of the Station, adjacent but detached, in lieu of the ordinary platform Waiting Room, as crowding will thereby be avoided and the habits of the masses will not inconvenience the general public by crowding the already hot and confined area of the Station building.

24. A difference of opinion between the Civil Authorities and the Consulting Engineer on the subject of reserved Serai accommodation for Native travellers has necessitated a personal inquiry by the Inspector, who is now on tour, and his report must be awaited before any definite orders can be

issued for the construction of Serais at the expense of Government or of the local communities.

25. The only Terminal Station in Bengal which is susceptible of immediate improvement in respect to the regular and orderly supply of hackney carriages is the Armenian Ghât Station of the East Indian Railway. A special report has been made by the Inspector, and his suggestions are being carried into effect.

26. The attention of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway has also been especially called to the discreditable way in which coolies are allowed to ply for hire on the Company's platforms and steam ferries, and the Inspector is now in personal communication with the Traffic Manager with a view to enforce more attention to these minor matters of convenience, the attention to, or neglect of, which discredit the Department in the public estimation.

27. Lastly, in reply to the 7th paragraph of your Circular No. 13R., I am instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state that paragraph 18 of the general Regulations of the Company extracted in the margin would seem to provide sufficiently for one point if an adequate fine is duly enforced by the Company for every breach of the rule; and similarly the second point can be met if a rule be now added to the effect that the Train Guards will be held responsible if excess passengers of any class are found travelling in any compartment of a carriage, the regulation number being printed up inside as a warning to travellers.

18. Every person receiving uniform must wear it on duty clean and neat, and if any article of dress, tools, or other things provided by the Company shall have been improperly used or damaged, the person receiving it will be required to make it good. On leaving the Company's service each article of dress, tools, or other things which have been supplied must be delivered up.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to suppose that the Company's Officers are indifferent to these matters, and hopes that a sufficient remedy will be found by keeping the condition of the Traffic Department constantly before the public in the periodical reports of the Inspector, who has special instructions to accord courteous and punctual replies to all references.

Note by MAJOR J. HOVENDEN, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the subject of the present state of the Lower Division of the East Indian Railway with reference to the several points touched on in Circular No. 13 of 1864 from the Government of India,—(No. 227, dated the 23rd February 1865.)

ALTHOUGH my duties as Inspector are supposed to have commenced from the 1st of January, I have not yet been able to make a detailed inspection of the whole line.

The Officer appointed to relieve me from my Office duties did not join until the 10th of January and, as the Government of India had pressed for an immediate report on the state of the line with regard to the points touched on in Circular No. 13 of 1864, it was deemed advisable that I should go over the Lower Division and collect the information urgently called for.

This Note gives the information called for and will be followed early in April by the detailed Inspection Report. I now proceed to notice the different points touched on in the Circular.

OVERCROWDING 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.

On my journey I watched my own train narrowly and I examined all the trains which we met, and I am happy to be able to report that in no case did I find a 3rd class carriage with more than the authorized number of passengers in it. At Allahabad I discussed the subject with Major Drummond, the Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Provinces. Major Drummond informed me that he also has made a practice of counting the passengers in 3rd class carriages and that, as a general rule, he has not found more than the proper complement of passengers in each carriage.

The overcrowding of 3rd class carriages has become a popular cry, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is greatly exaggerated.

It cannot be denied that on particular occasions the carriages are overcrowded to a dangerous extent and the practice must be put a stop to at all hazards; but this overcrowding is caused not by any deficiency in accommodation for the ordinary traffic, but by sudden rushes of people to bathe at some particular Ghât or to worship at some particular shrine on a certain day. Of course arrangements are made as far as possible, and the Company must be required to provide carriages for pilgrims on certain well known occasions, such as the Magh Mela at Allahabad. There are also many other local festivals which the Traffic Department may fairly be expected to foresee and provide for within remunerative limits. I have myself seen the carriages overcrowded on such occasions, and I have seen men forced into a carriage to enable the Guard to close the door and start the train; but I must say that I have more often seen the Station Master and his assistants doing their best to keep the crowd from getting into the carriages.

It may be well to consider what means might be taken to alleviate this evil, for I fear that it will be almost impossible to put an entire stop to the overcrowding of carriages so long as masses of pilgrims require to be carried by rail to the same spot at the same time.

District Officers should, I think, be instructed to warn the Company of any expected increases to the local passenger traffic on account of fairs or religious festivals, so as to allow the Traffic Manager to make arrangements, as far as possible, for providing increased accommodation.

It will, however, hardly be possible at present to provide the full accommodation required on some of these occasions, but by the end of this year we may hope that the Company will have as much rolling-stock as can be used with safety on the line, as carriages are still being built, and the expected opening of the Allahabad Jumna Bridge in October may be fairly reckoned on as an increase of 20 per cent. of carrying power.

Even when we have the rolling-stock, this extra passenger traffic will have to be carried by special trains, and it must not be forgotten that special trains are by no means run without danger. The perils of excursion trains are proverbial in England, and they are not likely to be less unsafe on a single line like the East Indian, where the traffic has so nearly approached the limit of what can be carried with safety.

One obvious remedy is the doubling of the line, but if this is not to be done, I believe that

a change in the form of the rolling-stock would greatly modify the evils complained of. I cannot help thinking that the introduction of a 4th class to be carried in two-storied carriages would be a great advantage. These carriages cost but little more than the present 3rd class carriages, and only weigh 1½ tons more, while they can carry nearly twice as many people.

The weight of the passengers carried is trifling when compared with that of the carriage, and the introduction of these carriages would go far to diminish the necessity for special trains.

The weight of the present 3rd class carriage is 7 tons, and it carries fifty-two passengers, while the weight of the double-storied carriage, which carries 100 persons, is 8½ tons.

The cost of the two carriages being respectively Rupees 3,000 and Rupees 3,300, the difference in cost is so small as not to be worth considering. The present form of carriage is, it is true, somewhat lighter than the one proposed, but the advantage possessed by the latter in case of a sudden influx of passengers is, I think, more than an equivalent for this.

For example, to carry 500 passengers we have—

Present System.	Tons.	Proposed System.	Tons.
10 Carriages, at 7 tons ...	70	10 Carriages, at 8½ tons ...	85
500 Passengers, at 1 cwt....	25	500 Passengers, at ¼ cwt. ...	25
Weight of train, Tons	95	Weight of train, Tons	110

This gives 15 tons in favor of the present system, but if it becomes suddenly necessary to pick up 500 more passengers, we have—

Present System.	Tons.	Proposed System.	Tons.
Original weight of train ...	95	Original weight of train ...	110
10 Extra carriages ...	70	500 Passengers ...	25
500 Passengers	25	Total ...	135
Total ...	190		

an advantage in case of emergency which, I think, more than compensates for the trifling extra weight of the carriage.

The objections raised to this carriage are—

1*st*.—That the centre of gravity in these carriages is raised somewhat more than in the ordinary carriages, and they are, therefore, more liable to oscillation and more apt to run off the line.

2*nd*.—In case of a bad accident if one of these carriages should be crumpled up between two others, or should be sent rolling down a steep bank, the loss of life would be very much greater than if the same thing happened to one of the present 3rd class carriages.

To the first objection I attach but little importance. The centre of gravity of these carriages is raised somewhat higher than that of ordinary 3rd class carriages, but not to any great extent, or, at all events, not enough to affect a carriage on a 5′ 6″ gauge at the speed attained by the East Indian Railway.

The second objection is a perfectly valid one, but accidents of the class alluded to so seldom occur that I do not look on the additional risk to passengers as very great.

It is impossible to shut ones eyes to the fact that every large and unusual increase to the passenger traffic is an element of danger to the persons carried. The only question is how the risk can be reduced to a minimum. In my own opinion it is less dangerous to use two-storied carriages than to run special trains.

In obedience to the orders of the Government of India, the number of passengers which it is intended to contain is painted legibly in each carriage both in English and Bengalee. To ensure the order being absolutely carried out it would, I presume, be necessary to add a clause to the Act making it penal to put a greater number of persons than the one notified into the carriage.

The Traffic Manager also proposes entirely to divide off the compartments of the 3rd class carriages instead of leaving them open as at present. This will materially tend to check crowding.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I would beg most earnestly to make two recommendations on behalf of 3rd class passengers—

(1.) One or more compartments should be set aside in every train for the sole use of respectable native women. I would propose a small increase, say of one-half, to the usual fare for this accommodation to protect the Company from loss, as, in many cases, these compartments would run empty; moreover, I am certain that no respectable Native of India, having the means, would grudge a small extra payment for such accommodation, nor would he blame the Company for not giving it if he had not the means of paying for it.

(2.) Every passenger carriage, without exception, should be efficiently lighted up at night. The want of lamps is, I think, a real hardship to 3rd class passengers, and one that should be remedied at once.

Uniform for Officials.

The time of the Traffic Manager and his assistants has been so entirely occupied in simply keeping the line open during the late press of traffic that the orders laid down by the Government of India on this subject have not yet been carried out in their integrity. Uniforms are, however, being made up and it is expected that all arrangements will shortly be completed. The actual state of affairs is as follows :—

Station Masters.—Uniforms are being made up for Native Station Masters, but there is a difficulty with regard to the highly paid Station Masters at the first class Stations, as these men object to wearing uniform. If the Government consider it essential, the order will of course be carried out. The cases, however, in which a passenger actually requires to be able to identify the Station Master are extremely rare, and, if such a necessity should arise, the Guard of the train will always point him out. Unless the Government consider it actually a necessity for the good of the public, I would submit that it would be better not to give this cause of discontent to an intelligent and hard-working body of men. Guards have all been supplied with uniform, and any Guard detected out of uniform when on duty will be fined.

Company's Porters.—At a few Stations these men are in uniform. Uniform is being made up and will be supplied to all Stations.

Porters.—Arrangements are being made for a supply of authorized Porters at the main Stations; these men will be supplied with a distinctive turban and a brass badge for the arm.

Accommodation for Native Passengers at the various Stations.

The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor have been passed on this subject and are being carried into effect.

Refreshments for Native passengers.—At all the large Stations, where demand is large enough to

make it lucrative, hawkers of milk, sweatmeats, parched grain, &c., come on to the platform to meet each train. No regular shops exist for the sale of substantial food, nor, as far as my experience goes, are they required.

NATIVE REST-HOUSES.

An approved plan of a Native Rest-house with suitable privy accommodation has just been completed and will be circulated to the Civil Authorities, who must decide the amount of accommodation required at the several Stations.

TERMINAL STATIONS.

The Civil Authorities have been invited to co-operate with the Railway Authorities in carrying out the orders of Government on this point.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A detailed report on this subject will be forwarded early in April. I am going slowly up the line with the Traffic Manager and will submit my first quarterly report as soon as I return.

Note by MAJOR J. HOVENDEN, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the subject of the present state of the Eastern Bengal Railway with reference to the several points touched on in Circular No 13 of 1864 from the Government of India,—(No. 318, dated the 14th March 1865.)

CIRCULAR No. 13 from the Government of India was discussed with the Agent of this Company at a Meeting held on the 30th of September 1864, when it was decided that the Report of the Sanitary Committee, then sitting, should be awaited, when the Agent would be in a position to reply generally to the various points noted in the Circular.

The Report of the Committee was sent to the Agent about two months ago, but no reply has been received from that gentleman.

The Consulting Engineer directed me, in his letter No. 270, dated 3rd March, to proceed up the line and report what the present state of affairs was in respect to that Circular. I inspected the line on the 10th of March.

Overcrowding of Carriages.—I carefully watched the trains by which I travelled up and down and inspected all the trains we met. I saw no sign of overcrowding; in fact I may safely say that I did not see a carriage during the whole day which was more than half full. The order, however, about painting on each carriage the number of passengers which it is intended to contain has not been carried out.

There appears to be some misunderstanding as to the amount of accommodation to which passengers are entitled. There are four distinct classes of passenger accommodation provided on this Railway. Third class passengers travel in carriages provided with seats and venetians, and each carriage is intended to hold 52 persons. The 4th class is intended for the very poorest class who can only afford the minimum fare. These persons travel in carriages which are covered, but not provided with seats or venetians. In fact the only accommodation it is intended they should have is sufficient room to sit down on the floor of the carriage. The number of passengers authorized for each 4th class carriage is 75. The Magistrate of Barrackpore, being under the impression that 50 was the complement for a 4th class carriage, lately reported to His Honor, as a gross case of crowding, that he had found 70 persons in one carriage. I went down to Sealdah and put 75 full grown men into one of these carriages and told them to sit down. I then got into the carriage and found not only that each man was sitting down without interfering with his neighbour, but that I could easily have put in 10 more men. I have reported that I do not consider this number excessive.

Uniform for Officials.—The Guards, Policemen, and Khalassies on this line are provided with uniforms; no other persons connected with the line wear it.

The Station Masters need not, I think, be compelled to wear uniform on a short line like this, but I think the Porters ought to be supplied with badges.

Accommodation for Native passengers at the various Stations.—At Sealdah there is a magnificent hall in addition to a covered platform, which affords ample waiting accommodation for all classes.

At Kooshteah the hall has been turned into a refreshment room, but the covered platform affords ample and comfortable accommodation.

At Barrackpore the state of affairs is the same.

At the 3rd class Stations—Kanchraparah, Ranaghat, &c—ample accommodation is provided for waiting rooms for all classes, but it was found that these were never used and they are now locked up. They are, however, available at any moment, if required, except at Buggoolah, where the Station Master is now occupying the 3rd class waiting hall as a residence.

At all these Stations there are two privies and five urinaries. These were clean on the occasion of my visit, and the accommodation is, in my opinion, ample. The only Stations where through passengers could make use of such accommodation is at Buggoolah, where the trains stop for ten minutes. Here the Agent is prepared to construct a large latrine as recommended by the Sanitary Committee, but I would submit that the expenditure of a large sum for such a purpose on a line on which the through journey only lasts five hours is more a matter of sentiment than of actual necessity.

The 4th class Stations—Dum-Dum, Sodepore, Bailgurriah, &c.—are mere sheds for the Ticket Office, and no accommodation for passengers is provided.

Native Refreshments.—There are no stalls for the sale of these at any of the Stations, but hawkers of sweetmeats, pawn, &c., are to be found on the platforms of almost all. Bheesties with mussucks are in attendance on the platforms of all but 4th class Stations.

There are no Seraies at any of the Stations on the line.

The arrangements at the Terminal Stations are good. At Kooshteah there are, of course, no vehicles, and at Sealdah I have never experienced any difficulty myself in getting a hack carriage, nor have I heard any complaints on the subject.

Note by MAJOR J. HOVENDEN, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the subject of the arrangements for Hack Carriages at Armenian Ghât and Sealdah Stations,—(No. 322, dated the 14th March 1865.)

WITH reference to Consulting Engineer's Memorandum No. 270, dated 3rd March, I have to report that I placed myself in communication with Mr. Schalch, the Chairman of the Justices,

and Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, on the subject of the best arrangements for supplying and marshalling the hack carriages at the Armenian Ghât Station. I submit for orders the plan which has been approved of by both these gentlemen and myself.

It is proposed to build at the south end of the present Station and at right angles to it a shed which will contain a raised foot-path and a road sufficiently wide to accommodate two rows of carriages. Beyond the shed will be a second road bounded on the north side by the shed wall and on the south by a strong paling. Beyond the paling will be a paved cab stand on which the hack carriages will be arranged in a row with the horses' heads facing to the south.

Private carriages and a limited number of cabs will be admitted into the shed before the arrival of each train. When more cabs are wanted, the first cab will leave the stand, enter the enclosed road at the east end and leave it by a gate at the west end of the shed. The driver will then pick up his fare and leave the shed at the east end. No carriage will, under any circumstances, be be allowed to enter the shed by the eastern gate.

We propose that the Railway Company should construct the shed and boundary paling for the outer road and metal the road within the shed (the cost of which will be about Rs. 11,000) and the Municipality should metal the outer road and cab stand. The Traffic Manager is prepared to make all arrangements as soon as the cabs have turned into the outer road and the Commissioner of Police agrees to take charge of the cab stand.

At Sealdah the arrangements are very good and I do not think that any interference is required.

I submit a plan and section of the proposed arrangement at Armenian Ghât.

Note by MAJOR J. HOVENDEN, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department on the subject of the additions suggested to Section 29 of Act XVIII. of 1854,—(No. 324, dated the 15th March 1865.)

WITH reference to Consulting Engineer's Memorandum No. 270 of March 3rd, I have asked the opinion of the Agents of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways on the subject of adding rules for preventing the crowding of carriages and compelling Railway Officials to wear uniform to Section 29 of Act XVIII. of 1854.

I have obtained no definite opinion on the subject as yet from Mr. Prestage, who is, I understand, going to send in his views in writing, but I have discussed the matter fully with Mr Stephenson.

Mr. Stephenson thinks, and I quite agree with him, that these rules should be added to the Bye-laws of the Company and not inserted into the body of the Act.

If the Rules form part of the Bye-laws, the offenders aginst them can be punished by the Company if there are authenticated complaints. If they formed part of the Act a breach of them would be actionable; but I doubt if this would be of much practical advantage to the public. A passenger from Allahabad to Calcutta might have his carriage crowded to suffocation between Benares and Patna, and yet he would not easily prove his case on arrival at Calcutta. Moreover, in such cases the action would lie against the Company, and any damages awarded would be paid out of Revenue, so that in fact Government and not the offending Railway servant would be the party punished. The only safe-guard against crowding is, as far as I can see, that now being adopted on the East Indian Railway, *viz.* the division of every carriage into a number of small compartments which have no communication with one another.

Papers relating to a Newspaper Report of an alleged Case of Railway Mismanagement.

Office Memorandum from A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, —(No. 2149, dated the 6th March 1865.)

THE undersigned is directed to draw the attention of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the following Extract from the "Report on Native Papers for the week ending "the 18th of February 1865," taken from the *Som Prokash* of the 13th idem, and referring to a case of alleged mismanagement on the part of the East Indian Railway Officials.

"DOES no person's authority extend to the East Indian Railway? On the 30th ultimo there were so many passengers for the 5-40 P. M. train that about three hundred had to be left behind, who were sent off afterwards by a special train as far as Pundooah. Many of these had paid their fares to Burdwan, yet the Pundooah Station Master demanded more money before he would allow them to proceed further, but they refused, alleging that they had paid the full fare at Calcutta. He accordingly confined them till the next day, when directions were sent up to allow them to proceed."

From CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R. E., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 229R., dated the 17th March 1865.)

FORWARDED to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for early report. Original paper to be returned.

From J. GROGNIGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 1740, dated the 20th March 1865.)

I AM directed to forward, herewith, an Extract of a letter,* with a copy of its enclosure, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and to request that you will be good enough to enquire regarding the alleged improper proceedings of the Station Master of Pundooah on the East Indian Railway, therein referred to, and communicate the result to this Department for report to the Government of India.

* No. 2150 dated 6th March 1865.

No. 373A. of 24th March 1865.

NOTE by Captain F. S. Taylor, Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, on the subject of the alleged case of misconduct by East Indian Railway Company, transferred to the Government of Bengal by Public Works Department Docket No. 229R., dated 17th March, for report.

THE abovementioned docket was received in my Office on the 20th instant.

After personal enquiry into the case the following are the only facts I can ascertain which may have served as the basis of the editorial on the *Som Prokash* Newspaper :—

On the 30th January the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway had reason to expect a larger number of native passengers than usual and made arrangement to run a special at 5 P. M.; but as a sufficient number of passengers had not collected by that hour the ordinary 5-40 train was allowed to take out as many as it could accommodate, and the special was sent out afterwards as far as Hooghly, not Pundooah, a fact which shows how vague are the statements of the Newspaper.

The longer journey passengers were, as far as could be ascertained, all accommodated in the first train, but there is of course always a difficulty in accurately dividing the passengers in such case.

On arrival of the 5-40 train at Hooghly about a dozen passengers came to the Station Master producing tickets for Pundooah, Boinchee, Mymaree, and Sakteghur ; the Station Master informed them that they could proceed on by the night mail due at 10 P. M., and that the passengers for the other Stations at which the mail train does not call would be forwarded by next train in the morning.

Of these unfortunates some were passed on to Pundooah by the night mail, some to Mymaree next morning without re-booking ; the rest left the Station at once and were not heard of again.

The Station Master of Hooghly has been some six years in the service and bears an excellent character. The charge of confining passengers carries, I think, its own reputation on the face of it and the real damage is reduced to an insignificant figure.

I submit that the Company should pass an order to the Traffic Department to the effect that, in event of a similar unavoidable failure to meet their engagements, Station Masters be authorized to pay on the spot to applicants a reasonable sum as lodging money.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company,—(No. 376G., dated the 25th March 1865.)

I AM directed to forward copy of an Extract from the *Som Prokash* Native Newspaper relating to an alleged case of mismanagement on the East Indian Railway which has been forwarded to the Government of Bengal for report.

A report has after proper enquiry been submitted to the Government of India, and I am instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor to suggest that on similar cases of unavoidable failure on the part of the Railway Company to fulfil their engagements Station Masters may be authorized to pay on application to passengers detained at places other than their destination a reasonable sum as lodging money.

I have to request that the subject may be discussed with the Consulting Engineer at the next Official Meeting.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 377G., dated the 25th March 1865.)

IN reply to your No. 229R., giving cover to an Extract from the *Som Prokash* relating to an alleged case of mismanagement on the East Indian Railway, I am instructed to forward the accompanying copy of a Report by the Consulting Engineer made after personal enquiry into the matter, and, with reference to the concluding remarks of the Report, to state that it has been suggested to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, that in similar cases of unavoidable failure on the part of the Railway Company to fulfil their engagements, Station Masters may be instructed to pay on application to passengers detained at places other than the destination a reasonable sum as lodging money.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 378G., dated the 25th March 1865.)

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, in reference to his No. 1740, dated 20th March, for information.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. X of 1865.

An Act to amend and define the Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and define the rules of law applicable to Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Succession Act, 1865."

This Act to constitute the law of British India in cases of Intestate or Testamentary Succession.

2. Except as provided by this Act, or by any other law for the time being in force, the rules herein contained shall constitute the law of British India applicable to all cases of Intestate or Testamentary Succession.

Interpretation Clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Number."
"Gender."

Words importing the singular number include the plural; words importing the plural number include the singular; and words importing the male sex include females.

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or Association, or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Year."
"Month."

"Year" and "month" respectively mean a year and month reckoned according to the British Calendar.

"Immoveable property."

"Immoveable property" includes land, incorporeal tenements and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth.

"Moveable property."

"Moveable property" means property of every description except immoveable property.

"Province."

"Province" includes any Division of British India having a Court of the last resort.

"British India."

"British India" means the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, other than the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"District Judge."

"District Judge" means the Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

"Minor."
"Minority."

"Minor" means any person who shall not have completed the age of eighteen years, and "minority" means the status of such person.

"Will."

"Will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property which he desires to be carried into effect after his death.

"Codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a Will, and explaining, altering, or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the Will.

"Codicil."

"Probate" means the copy of a Will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator.

"Probate."

"Executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last Will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided.

"Executor."

"Administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor.

"Administrator."

And, in every part of British India to which this Act shall extend, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part; and "High Court" shall mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal therein.

"Local Government."

"High Court."

4. No person shall, by marriage, acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property which he or she could have done if unmarried.

Interests and powers not acquired nor lost by marriage.

Part II.

Of Domicile.

5. Succession to the immoveable property in British India of a person deceased is regulated by the law of British India wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. Succession to the moveable property of a person deceased is regulated by the law of the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death.

Law regulating succession to a deceased person's immoveable and moveable property, respectively.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, having his domicile in British India, dies in France, leaving moveable property in France, property in England, and property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the whole is regulated by the law of British India.

(*b*) A, an Englishman, having his domicile in France, dies in British India, and leaves property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the moveable property is regulated by the rules which govern in France the succession to the moveable property of an Englishman dying domiciled in France, and the succession to the immoveable property is regulated by the law of British India.

6. A person can only have one domicile for the purpose of succession to his moveable property.

One domicile only affects succession to moveables.

7. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his father was domiciled; or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

Domicile of origin of person of legitimate birth.

Illustration.

At the time of the birth of A his father was domiciled in England. A's domicile of origin is in England, whatever may be the country in which he was born.

8. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his mother was domiciled.

Domicile of origin of illegitimate child.

9. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired.

Continuance of domicile of origin.

10. A man acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

Acquisition of new domicile.

Explanation.—A man is not to be considered as having taken up his fixed habitation in British India merely by reason of his residing there in Her Majesty's Civil or Military Service, or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, whose domicile of origin is in England, proceeds to British India, where he settles as a Barrister or a Merchant, intending to reside there during the remainder of his life. His domicile is now in British India.

(*b*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to Austria and enters the Austrian service, intending to remain in that service. A has acquired a domicile in Austria.

(*c*) A, whose domicile of origin is in France, comes to reside in British India under an engagement with the British Indian Government for a certain number of years. It is his intention to return to France at the end of that period. He does not acquire a domicile in British India.

(*d*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to reside in British India for the purpose of winding up the affairs of a partnership which has been dissolved, and with the intention of returning to England as soon as that purpose is accomplished. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in British India however long the residence may last.

(*e*) A having gone to reside in British India under the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding illustration, afterwards alters his intention and takes up his fixed habitation in British India. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

(*f*) A, whose domicile is in the French Settlement of Chandernagore, is compelled by political events to take refuge in Calcutta, and resides in Calcutta for many years in the hope of such political changes as may enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in British India.

(*g*) A, having come to Calcutta under the circumstances stated in the last preceding illustration, continues to reside there after such political changes have occurred as would enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore, and he intends that his residence in Calcutta shall be permanent. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

Special mode of acquiring domicile in British India.

11. Any person may acquire a domicile in British India by making and depositing in some Office in British India (to be fixed by the Local Government) a declaration in writing under his hand of his desire to acquire such domicile, provided that he shall have been resident in British India for one year immediately preceding the time of his making such declaration.

Domicile not acquired by residence in a country merely as the representative of a foreign Government, or by residence with him as part of his family or as a servant.

12. A person who is appointed by the Government of one country to be its ambassador, consul, or other representative in another country does not acquire a domicile in the latter country by reason only of residing there in pursuance of his appointment; nor does any other person acquire such domicile by reason only of residing with him as part of his family or as a servant.

Continuance of new domicile.

13. A new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed, or another has been acquired.

Minor's domicile.

14. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derived his domicile of origin.

Exception.—The domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of Her Majesty, or has set up, with the consent of the parent, in any distinct business.

Domicile acquired by a woman on marriage.

15. By marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband if she had not the same domicile before.

Wife's domicile during marriage.

16. The wife's domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband.

Exception.—The wife's domicile no longer follows that of her husband if they be separated by the sentence of a competent Court, or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation.

Except in cases stated, minor cannot acquire a new domicile.

17. Except in the cases above provided for, a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile.

Lunatic's acquisition of new domicile.

18. An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

Succession to a person's moveable property in British India in absence of proof of his domicile elsewhere.

19. If a man dies leaving moveable property in British India, in the absence of proof of any domicile elsewhere succession to the property is regulated by the law of British India.

Part III.

Of Consanguinity.

Kindred or consanguinity.

20. Kindred or consanguinity is the connexion or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

Lineal consanguinity.

21. Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons, one of whom is descended in a direct line from the other as between a man and his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and so upwards in the direct ascending line; or between a man, his son, grandson, great-grandson, and so downwards in the direct descending line. Every generation constitutes a degree either ascending or descending. A man's father is related to him in the first degree, and so likewise is his son; his grandfather and grandson in the second degree; his great-grandfather and great-grandson in the third.

Collateral consanguinity.

22. Collateral consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons who are descended from the same stock or ancestor, but neither of whom is descended in a direct line from the other. For the purpose of ascertaining in what degree of kindred any collateral relative stands to a person deceased, it is proper to reckon upwards from the person deceased to the common stock, and then downwards to the collateral relative, allowing a degree for each person, both ascending and descending.

Persons held for purpose of succession to be similarly related to the deceased.

23. For the purpose of succession there is no distinction between those who are related to a person deceased through his father and those who are related to him through his mother; nor between those who are related to him by the full blood and those who are related to him by the half blood; nor between those who were actually born in his lifetime and those who, at the date of his death, were only conceived in the womb, but who have been subsequently born alive.

Mode of computing degrees of kindred.

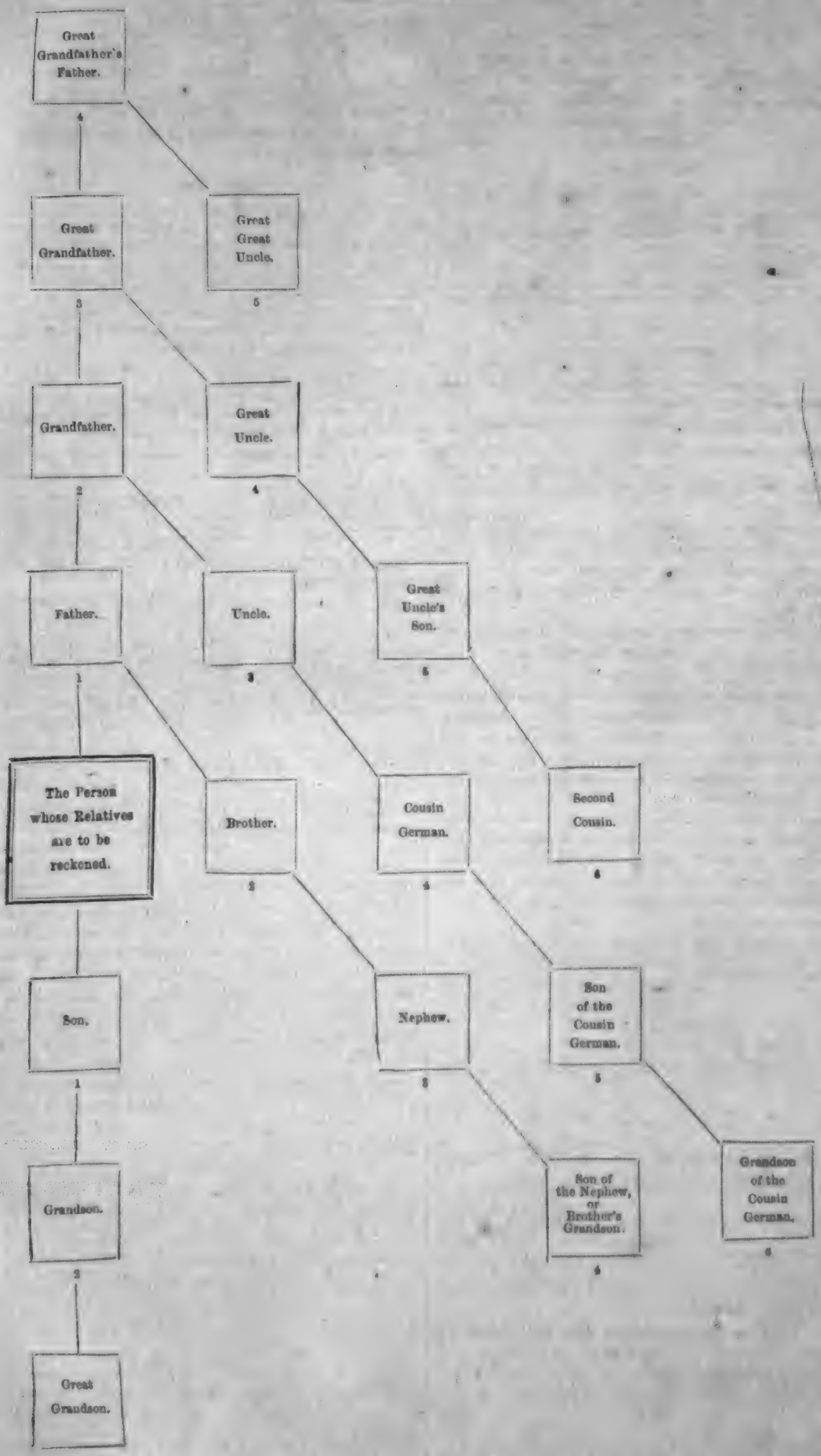
24. In the annexed table of kindred the degrees are computed as far as the sixth, and are marked by numeral figures.

The person whose relatives are to be reckoned, and his cousin-german or first cousin are, as shewn in the table, related in the fourth degree, there being one degree of ascent to the father, and another to the common ancestor, the grandfather, and from him one of descent to the uncle and another to the cousin-german, making in all four degrees.

A grandson of the brother and a son of the uncle, *i. e.* a great nephew and a cousin-german, are in equal degree, being each four degrees removed.

A grandson of a cousin-german is in the same degree as the grandson of a great uncle, for they are both in the sixth degree of kindred.

TABLE OF CONSANGUINITY.



Part IV.

Of Intestacy.

25. A man is considered to die intestate in respect of all property of which he has not made a testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

As to what property a deceased person is considered to have died intestate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has left no Will. He has died intestate in respect of the whole of his property.

(*b*) A has left a Will whereby he has appointed B his executor; but the Will contains no other provisions. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(*c*) A has bequeathed his whole property for an illegal purpose. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(*d*) A has bequeathed 1,000*l* to B, and 1000*l* to the eldest son of C, and has made no other bequest, and has died leaving the sum of 2,000*l* and no other property. C died before A without having ever had a son. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of 1,000*l*.

26. Such property devolves upon the wife or husband, or upon those who are of the kindred of the deceased, in the order and according to the rules herein prescribed.

Devolution of such property.

Explanation.—The widow is not entitled to the provision hereby made for her if, by a valid contract made before her marriage, she has been excluded from her distributive share of her husband's estate.

27. Where the intestate has left a widow, if he has also left any lineal descendants, one-third of his property shall belong to his widow, and the remaining two-thirds shall go to his lineal descendants according to the rules herein contained. If he has left no lineal descendant, but has left persons who are of kindred to him, one-half of his property shall belong to his widow, and the other half shall go to those who are of kindred to him in the order and according to the rules herein contained If he has left none who are of kindred to him, the whole of his property shall belong to his widow.

Where the intestate has left a widow and lineal descendants, or a widow and kindred only, or a widow and no kindred.

28. Where the intestate has left no widow, his property shall go to his lineal descendants or to those who are of kindred to him, not being lineal descendants, according to the rules herein contained; and if he has left none who are of kindred to him, it shall go to the Crown.

Where the intestate has left no widow, and where he has left no kindred.

Part V.

Of the Distribution of an Intestate's Property.

(*a.*) *Where he has left lineal descendants.*

29. The rules for the distribution of the intestate's property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) amongst his lineal descendants are as follows:—

Rules of distribution.

30. Where the intestate has left surviving him a child or children, but no more remote lineal descendant through a deceased child, the property shall belong to his surviving child, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving children.

Where the intestate has left a child or children only.

31. Where the intestate has not left surviving him any child, but has left a grandchild or grandchildren, and no more remote descendant through a deceased grandchild, the property shall belong to his surviving grandchild, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving grandchildren.

Where the intestate has left no child, but a grandchild or grandchildren

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has three children and no more, John, Mary, and Henry. They all die before the father, John leaving two children, Mary three, and Henry four. Afterwards A dies intestate, leaving those nine grandchildren and no descendant of any deceased grandchild. Each of his grandchildren shall have one-ninth.

(*b*) But if Henry has died leaving no child, then the whole is equally divided between the intestate's five grandchildren, the children of John and Mary.

(*c*) A has two children and no more, John and Mary. John dies before his father, leaving his wife pregnant. Then A dies, leaving Mary surviving him, and in due time a child of John is born. A's property is to be equally divided between Mary and such posthumous child.

32. In like manner the property shall go to the surviving lineal descendants who are nearest in degree to the intestate, where they are all in the degree of great-grandchildren to him, or are all in a more remote degree.

Where the intestate has left only great-grandchildren or lineal descendants in a remoter degree.

33. If the intestate has left lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the lineal descendants of the intestate who either stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, or, having been of the like degree of kindred to him, died before him, leaving lineal descendants who survived him; and one of such shares shall be allotted to each of the lineal descendants who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at his decease; and one of such shares shall be allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants; and the share allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants shall belong to his surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants, as the case may be, such surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants always taking the share which his or their parent or parents would have been entitled to respectively if such parent or parents had survived the intestate.

Where the intestate leaves lineal descendants not all in the same degree of kindred to him, and those through whom the more remote descend are dead

Illustrations.

(*a*) A had three children, John, Mary, and Henry; John died, leaving four children, and Mary died, leaving one, and Henry alone survived the father. On the death of A intestate, one third is allotted to Henry, one-third to John's four children, and the remaining third to Mary's one child.

(*b*) A left no child, but left eight grandchildren and two children of a deceased grandchild. The property is divided into nine parts, one of which is allotted to each grandchild, and the remaining one-ninth is equally divided between the two great-grandchildren.

(*c*) A has three children, John, Mary, and Henry. John dies leaving four children, and one of John's children dies leaving two children. Mary dies leaving one child. A afterwards dies intestate. One-third of his property is allotted to Henry; one-third to Mary's child; and one-third is divided into four parts, one of which is allotted to each of John's three surviving children, and the remaining part is equally divided between John's two grandchildren.

(b) Where the Intestate has left no lineal descendants

34. Where an intestate has left no lineal descendants, the rules for the distribution of his property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) are as follows :—

Rules of distribution where the intestate has left no lineal descendants.

35. If the intestate's father be living, he shall succeed to the property.

Where intestate's father is living.

36. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and there are also brothers or sisters of the intestate living, and there is no child living of any deceased brother or sister, the mother and each living brother or sister shall succeed to the property in equal shares.

Where intestate's father is dead, but his mother, brothers, and sisters are living.

Illustration.

A dies intestate, survived by his mother and two brothers of the full blood, John and Henry, and a sister Mary, who is the daughter of his mother, but not of his father. The mother takes one-fourth, each brother takes one-fourth, and Mary, the sister of half blood, takes one-fourth.

37. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and if any brother or sister, and the child or children of any brother or sister who may have died in the intestate's life-time are also living, then the mother and each living brother or sister, and the living child or children of each deceased brother or sister, shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the shares which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate's father is dead, and his mother, a brother or sister, and children of any deceased brother or sister are living.

Illustration.

A, the intestate, leaves his mother, his brothers John and Henry, and also one child of a deceased sister Mary, and two children of George, a deceased brother of the half blood, who was the son of his father but not of his mother. The mother takes one-fifth, John and Henry each take one-fifth, the child of Mary takes one-fifth, and the two children of George divide the remaining one-fifth equally between them.

38. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and the brothers and sisters are all dead, but all or any of them have left children who survived the intestate, the mother and the child or children of each deceased brother or sister shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the share which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate's father is dead and his mother and the children of any deceased brother or sister are living.

Illustration.

A, the intestate, leaves no brother or sister, but leaves his mother and one child of a deceased sister Mary, and two children of a deceased brother George. The mother takes one-third, the child of Mary takes one-third, and the children of George divide the remaining one-third equally between them.

39. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and there is neither brother nor sister, nor child of any brother or sister of the intestate, the property shall belong to the mother.

Where intestate's father is dead, but his mother is living and there is no brother nor sister nor nephew.

40. Where the intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother, the property is divided equally between his brothers and sisters and the child or children of such of them as may have died before him, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the share which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother.

41. If the intestate left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother nor sister, his property shall be divided equally among those of his relatives who are in the nearest degree of kindred to him.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother, nor sister.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the intestate, has left a grandfather and a grandmother, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. They, being in the second degree, will be entitled to the property in equal shares, exclusive of any uncle or aunt of the intestate, uncles and aunts being only in the third degree.

(*b*) A, the intestate, has left a great-grandfather or great-grandmother, and uncles and aunts, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(*c*) A, the intestate, left a great-grandfather, an uncle, and a nephew, but no relative standing in a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(*d*) Ten children of one brother or sister of the intestate, and one child of another brother or sister of the intestate, constitute the class of relatives of the nearest degree of kindred to him. They shall each take one-eleventh of the property.

42. Where a distributive share in the property of a person who has died intestate shall be claimed by a child, or any descendant of a child of such person, no money or other property which the intestate may during his life have paid, given, or settled to or for the advancement of the child by whom or by whose descendant the claim is made, shall be taken into account in estimating such distributive share.

Children's advancements not to be brought into hotchpot.

Part VI.

Of the Effect of Marriage and Marriage Settlements on Property.

43. The husband surviving his wife has the same rights in respect of her property, if she die intestate, as the widow has in respect of her husband's property, if he die intestate.

Rights of widower and widow respectively.

44. If a person whose domicile is not in British India marries in British India a person whose domicile is in British India, neither party acquires by the marriage any rights in respect of any property of the other party not comprised in a settlement made previous to the marriage which he or she would not acquire thereby if both where domiciled in British India at the time of the marriage.

No rights to property not comprised in an antenuptial settlement acquired by marriage between a person domiciled and a person not domiciled in British India.

45. The property of a minor may be settled in contemplation of marriage, provided the settlement be made by the minor with the approbation of the minor's father, or if he be dead or absent from British India, with the approbation of the High Court.

Settlement of minor's property in contemplation of marriage.

Part VII.

Of Wills and Codicils.

Persons capable of making Wills.

46. Every person of sound mind and not a minor may dispose of his property by Will.

Explanation 1.—A married woman may dispose by Will of any property which she could alienate by her own act during her life.

Explanation 2.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not thereby incapacitated for making a Will if they are able to know what they do by it.

Explanation 3.—One who is ordinarily insane may make a Will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation 4.—No person can make a Will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from drunkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause, that he does not know what he is doing.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favor it would be proper that he should make his Will. A cannot make a valid Will.

(*b*) A executes an instrument purporting to be his Will, but he does not understand the nature of the instrument nor the effect of its provisions. This instrument is not a valid Will.

(*c*) A being very feeble and debilitated, but capable of exercising a judgment as to the proper mode of disposing of his property, makes his Will. This is a valid Will.

Testamentary guardian.

47. A father, whatever his age may be, may by Will appoint a guardian or guardians for his child during minority.

Will obtained by fraud, coercion or importunity.

48. A Will or any part of a Will the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by such importunity as takes away the free agency of the testator, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A falsely and knowingly represents to the testator that the testator's only child is dead, or that he has done some undutiful act, and thereby induces the testator to make a Will in his, A's favor; such Will has been obtained by fraud and is invalid.

(*b*) A by fraud and deception prevails upon the testator to bequeath a legacy to him. The bequest is void.

(*c*) A, being a prisoner by lawful authority, makes his Will. The Will is not invalid by reason of the imprisonment.

(*d*) A threatens to shoot B. or to burn his house, or to cause him to be arrested on a criminal charge, unless he makes a bequest in favor of C. B in consequence makes a bequest in favor of C. The bequest is void, the making of it having been caused by coercion.

(*e*) A being of sufficient intellect, if undisturbed by the influence of others, to make a Will, yet being so much under the control of B. that he is not a free agent, makes a Will dictated by B. It appears that he would not have executed the Will but for fear of B. The Will is invalid.

(*f*) A being in so feeble a state of health as to be unable to resist importunity, is pressed by B. to make a Will of a certain purport, and does so merely to purchase peace, and in submission to B. The Will is invalid.

(*g*) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising his own judgment and volition, B uses urgent intercession and persuasion with him to induce him to make a Will of a certain purport. A, in consequence of the intercession and persuasion, but in the free exercise of his judgment and volition, makes his Will in the manner recommended by B. The Will is not rendered invalid by the intercession and persuasion of B.

(*h*) A with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him attention and flatters him, and thereby produces in him a capricious partiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes his Will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

Will may be revoked or altered.

49. A Will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by Will.

Part VIII.

Of the Execution of unprivileged Wills.

Execution of unprivileged Wills.

50. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, must execute his Will according to the following rules:—

First.—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the Will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second.—The signature or mark of the testator or the signature of the person signing for him shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a Will.

Third.—The Will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the Will, or have seen some other person sign the Will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses must sign the Will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Incorporation of papers by reference.

51. If a testator, in a Will or Codicil duly attested, refers to any other document than actually written, as expressing any part of his intentions, such document shall be considered as forming a part of the Will or Codicil in which it is referred to.

Part IX.

Of Privileged Wills.

Privileged Will.

52. Any soldier being employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has completed the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a Will made as is mentioned in the fifty-third Section. Such Wills are called privileged Wills.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the surgeon of a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition and can make a privileged Will.

(*b*) A is at sea in a merchant ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and being at sea can make a privileged Will.

(*c*) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged Will.

(*d*) A, a mariner of a ship in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore while she is lying in harbour. He is, in the sense of the words used in this clause, a mariner at sea and can make a privileged Will.

(*e*) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea and cannot make a privileged Will.

(*f*) A, a mariner serving on a Military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier and can make a privileged Will.

53. Privileged Wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth. The execution of them shall be governed by the following rules:—

Mode of making, and rules for executing privileged Wills.

First.—The Will may be written wholly by the testator with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed nor attested.

Second.—It may be written wholly or in part by another person and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

Third.—If the instrument purporting to be a Will is written wholly or in part by another person, and is not signed by the testator, it shall be considered to be his Will, if it be shewn that it was written by the testator's directions, or that he recognized it as his Will. If it appear, on the face of the instrument, that the execution of it in the manner intended by him was not completed, the instrument shall not, by reason of that circumstance, be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

Fourth.—If the soldier or mariner shall have written instructions for the preparation of his Will, but shall have died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will.

Fifth.—If the soldier or mariner shall, in the presence of two witnesses, have given verbal instructions for the preparation of his Will, and they shall have been reduced into writing in his life-time, but he shall have died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.

Sixth.—Such soldier or mariner as aforesaid may make a Will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.

Seventh.—A Will made by word of mouth shall be null at the expiration of one month after the testator shall have ceased to be entitled to make a privileged Will.

Part X.

Of the Attestation, Revocation, Alteration, and Revival of Wills.

54. A Will shall not be considered as insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given, either by way of bequest or by way of appointment, to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband; but the bequest or appointment shall be void so far as concerns the persons so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

Effect of gift to attesting witness.

Explanation.—A legatee under a Will does not lose his legacy by attesting a Codicil which confirms the Will.

55. No person, by reason of interest in, or of his being an executor of, a Will is disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the Will or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

Witness not disqualified by interest or by being executor.

56. Every Will shall be revoked by the marriage of the maker, except a Will made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the property over which the power of appointment is exercised would not, in default of such appointment, pass to his or her executor, or administrator, or to the person entitled in case of intestacy.

Revocation of Will by testator's marriage.

Explanation.—Where a man is invested with power to determine in the disposition of property of which he is not the owner, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Power of appointment defined.

57. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than by marriage, or by another Will or Codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged Will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Revocation of unprivileged Will or Codicil.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has made an unprivileged Will; afterwards A makes another unprivileged Will which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(*b*) A has made an unprivileged Will. Afterwards A, being entitled to make a privileged Will, makes a privileged Will, which purports to revoke his unprivileged Will. This is a revocation.

58. No obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration made in any unprivileged Will after the execution thereof shall have any effect except so far as the words or meaning of the Will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the Will, save that the Will, as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin or on some other part of the Will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of, or opposite to, a memorandum referring to, such alteration, and written at the end of some other part of the Will.

Effect of obliteration, interlineation, or alteration in unprivileged Will.

59. A privileged Will or Codicil may be revoked by the testator by an unprivileged Will or Codicil or by any act expressing an intention to revoke it, and accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Revocation of privileged Will or Codicil.

Explanation.—In order to the revocation of a privileged Will or Codicil by an act accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, it is not necessary that the testator should, at the time of doing that act, be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged Will.

60. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a Codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and shewing an intention to revive the same; and when any Will or Codicil

Revival of unprivileged Will.

which shall be partly revoked, and afterwards wholly revoked, shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shewn by the Will or Codicil.

Extent of revival of Will or Codicil partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked.

PART XI.

Of the Construction of Wills.

61. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a Will, but only that the wording shall be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

Wording of Will.

62. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a Will, a Court must inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such Will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

Enquiries to determine questions as to object or subject of Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to his eldest son, or to his youngest grandchild, or to his cousin Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the Will applies.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject-matter of the bequest, that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called Black Acre.

(*c*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "the estate which he purchased of C." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

63. Where the words used in the Will to designate or describe a legatee, or a class of legatees, sufficiently shew what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect. A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Misnomer or misdescription of object.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son, whose name is William. William shall have the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, whose first son is named Thomas, and whose second son is named William. Thomas shall have the legacy.

(*c*) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C." C has no legimitate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect although they are illegitimate.

(*d*) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "his seven children," and proceeding to enumerate them mentions six names only. This omission shall not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(*e*) The testator having six grandchildren, makes a bequest to "his six grandchildren," and proceeding to mention them by their Christian names mentions one twice over, omitting another altogether. The one whose name is not mentioned shall take a share with the others.

(*f*) The testator bequeaths "1,000 Rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the Will A has four children. Each of these four children shall, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 Rupees.

64. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted it may be supplied by the context.

When words may be supplied.

Illustration.

The testator gives a legacy of "five hundred" to his daughter A, and a legacy of "five hundred Rupees" to his daughter B. A shall take a legacy of five hundred Rupees.

65. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the Will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous and the bequest shall take effect.

Rejection of erroneous particulars in description of subject.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, but had no marsh lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous and the marsh lands of the testator lying in L shall pass by the bequest.

(*b*) The testator bequeaths to A "his zamíndárí of Rampore." He had an estate at Rampore, but it was a taluk and not a zamíndárí. The taluk passes by this bequest.

66. If the Will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of the description as erroneous because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

When part of description may not be rejected as erroneous.

Explanation.—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this Section, any words which would be liable to rejection under the sixty-fifth Section are to be considered as struck out of the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest shall be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 beegahs of land." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement shall be considered as struck out of the Will, and such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X shall alone pass by the bequest.

67. Where the words of the Will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications, one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to shew which of these applications was intended.

Extrinsic evidence admissible in case of latent ambiguity.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man having two cousins of the name of Mary bequeaths a sum of money to "his cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons, each answering the description in the Will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to shew which of the two applications was intended.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Sultánpur Khurd." It turns out that he had two estates called Sultánpur Khurd. Evidence is admissible to shew which estate was intended.

68. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of the Will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in cases of patent ambiguity or deficiency.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man has an aunt Caroline and a cousin Mary, and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his Will he bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "his aunt Caroline" and 1,000 Rupees to "his cousin Mary," and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 Rupees to "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the Will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to shew who was meant by "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under the seventy-sixth Section.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to , leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to shew what name the testator intended to insert.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B Rupees, or "his estate of ." Evidence is not admissible to shew what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

69. The meaning of any clause in a Will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other, and for this purpose a Codicil is to be considered as part of the Will.

Meaning of any clause to be collected from entire Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the death of A, and by a subsequent clause gives the whole of his property to A. The effect of the several clauses taken together is to vest the specific fund or property in A for life, and after his decease in B, it appearing from the bequest to B that the testator meant to use in a restricted sense the words in which he describes what he gives to A.

(*b*) Where a testator having an estate, one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his Will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first, as if he had said. "I give Black Acre to B, and all the rest of my estate to A."

70. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the Will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear where it may be collected from the other words of the Will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

When words may be understood in a restricted sense, and when in a sense wider than usual.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A testator gives to A "his farm in the occupation of B," and to C "all his marsh lands in L." Part of the farm in the occupation of B consists of marsh lands in L, and the testator also has other marsh lands in L. The general words, "all his marsh lands in L," are restricted by the gift to A. A takes the whole of the farm in the occupation of B, including that portion of the farm which consists of marsh lands in L.

(*b*) The testator, a sailor on ship-board, bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons, and chest of clothes, and to his friend A, (a shipmate) his red box, clasp-knife, and all things not before bequeathed The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(*c*) A, by his Will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures, and all other goods of whatever kind, and afterwards bequeathed to B a specified part of his property. Under the first bequest B is entitled only to such articles of the testator's as are of the same nature with the articles therein enumerated.

71. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings, according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other it can have none, the former is to be preferred.

Where a clause is open to two constructions, that which has some effect is to be preferred.

72. No part of a Will is to be rejected as destitute of meaning if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

No part of Will to be rejected if reasonable construction can be put on it.

73. If the same words occur in different parts of the same Will, they must be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense unless there appears an intention to the contrary.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of Will.

74. The intention of the testator is not to be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

Testator's intention to be effectuated as far as possible.

Illustration.

The testator, by a Will made on his death-bed, bequeathed all his property to C D for life, and after his decease to a certain hospital. The intention of the testator cannot take effect to its full extent because the gift to the hospital is void under the hundred and fifth Section, but it shall take effect so far as regards the gift to C D.

75. Where two clauses or gifts in a Will are irreconcileable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

The last of two inconsistent clauses prevails.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator, by the first clause of his Will, leaves his estate of Rámnagar "to A," and by the last clause of his Will leaves it "to B and not to A." B shall have it.

(*b*) If a man, at the commencement of his Will, gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition shall prevail.

76. A Will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

Will or bequest void for uncertainty.

Illustration.

If a testator says—"I bequeath goods to A;" or "I bequeath to A," or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in a Schedule," and no Schedule is found; or "I bequeath 'money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,' or the like," without saying how much, this is void.

77. The description contained in a Will of property the subject of gift shall, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will, be deemed to refer to and comprise the property answering that description at the death of the testator.

Words describing subject refer to property answering that description at testator's death.

78. Unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will, a bequest of the estate of the testator shall be construed to include any property which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power; and a bequest of property described in a general manner shall be construed to include any property to which such description may extend which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power.

Power of appointment executed by general bequest.

79. Where property is bequeathed to or for the benefit of such of certain objects as a specified person shall appoint, or for the benefit of certain objects in such proportions as a specified person shall appoint, and the Will does not provide for the

Implied gift to the objects of a power in default of appointment.

event of no appointment being made; if the power given by the Will be not exercised, the property belongs to all the objects of the power in equal shares.

Illustration.

A, by his Will, bequeaths a fund to his wife for her life, and directs that at her death it shall be divided among his children in such proportions as she shall appoint. The widow dies without having made any appointment. The fund shall be divided equally among the children.

Bequest to "heirs," &c., of a particular person without qualifying terms.

80. Where a bequest is made to the "heirs," or "right heirs," or "relations," or "nearest relations," or "family," or "kindred," or "nearest of kin" or "next of kin," of a particular person, without any qualifying terms, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A leaves his property "to his own nearest relations." The property goes to those who would be entitled to it if A had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*b*) A bequeaths 10,000 Rupees "to B for his life, and after the death of B, to his own right heirs." The legacy after B's death belongs to those who would be entitled to it if it had formed part of A's unbequeathed property.

(*c*) A leaves his property to B, but if B dies before him, to B's next of kin. B dies before A, the property devolves as if it had belonged to B and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*d*) A leaves 10,000 Rupees "to B for his life, and after his decease to the heirs of C." The legacy goes as if it had belonged to C and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of the legacy.

Bequest to "representatives," &c., of a particular person.

81. Where a bequest is made to the "representatives," or "legal representatives," or "personal representatives," or "executors or administrators" of a particular person, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it.

Illustration.

(*a*) A bequest is made to the "legal representatives of A." A has died intestate and insolvent. B is his administrator. B is entitled to receive the legacy, and shall apply it in the first place to the discharge of such part of A's debts as may remain unpaid; if there be any surplus, A shall pay it to those persons who at A's death would have been entitled to receive any property of A's which might remain after payment of his debts, or to the representatives of such persons.

Bequest without words of limitation.

82. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the Will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Bequest in the alternative.

83. Where property is bequeathed to a person, with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons;—if a contrary intention does not appear by the Will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy if he be alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he be then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the Will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the Will. The legacy goes to B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(*e*) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. Upon the death of the testator the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect.

(*f*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. A and B survive the testator. B dies in A's lifetime. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

(*g*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. B dies in the testator's lifetime. A survives the testator. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

Effect of words describing a class added to a bequest to a person.

84. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons, but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made—

to A and his children,
to A and his children by his present wife,
to A and his heirs,
to A and the heirs of his body,
to A and the heirs male of his body,
to A and the heirs female of his body,
to A and his issue,
to A and his family,
to A and his descendants,
to A and his representatives,
to A and his personal representatives,
to A, his executors and administrators.

In each of these cases A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A for life, and after his death to his issue. At the death of A the property belongs in equal shares to all persons who shall then answer the description of issue of A.

Bequest to a class of persons under a general description only.

85. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

Construction of terms.

86. The word "children" in a Will applies only to lineal descendants in the first degree; the word "grandchildren" applies only to lineal descendants in the second degree of the person whose "children," or "grandchildren," are spoken of; the words "nephews" and "nieces" apply only to children of brothers or sisters; the words "cousins" or "first cousins," or "cousins-german" apply only to children of brothers or of sisters of the father or mother of the person whose "cousins," or "first cousins," or "cousins-german" are spoken of; the words "first cousins once removed" apply only to children of cousins-german or to cousins-german of a parent of the person whose "first cousins once removed" are spoken of; the words "second cousins" apply only to grandchildren of brothers or of sisters of the grandfather or grandmother of the person whose "second cousins" are spoken of; the words

"issue" and "descendants" apply to all lineal descendants whatever of the person whose "issue" or "descendants" are spoken of. Words expressive of collateral relationship apply alike to relatives of full and of half blood. All words expressive of relationship apply to a child in the womb who is afterwards born alive.

Words expressing relationship denote only legitimate relatives, or failing such, relatives reputed legitimate.

87. In the absence of any intimation to the contrary in the Will, the term "child," "son," or "daughter," or any word which expresses relationship, is to be understood as denoting only a legitimate relative, or where there is no such legitimate relative, a person who has acquired, at the date of the Will, the reputation of being such relative.

Illustrations.

(a) A, having three children, B, C, and D, of whom B and C are legitimate and D is illegitimate, leaves his property to be equally divided among "his children." The property belongs to B and C in equal shares, to the exclusion of D.

(b) A, having a niece of illegitimate birth, who has acquired the reputation of being his niece, and having no legitimate niece, bequeaths a sum of money to his niece. The illegitimate niece is entitled to the legacy.

(c) A, having in his Will enumerated his children, and named as one of them B, who is illegitimate, leaves a legacy to "his said children." B will take a share in the legacy along with the legitimate children.

(d) A leaves a legacy to the "children of B." B is dead and has left none but illegitimate children. All those who had, at the date of the Will, acquired the reputation of being the children of B are objects of the gift.

(e) A bequeathed a legacy to "the children of B." B never had any legitimate child. C and D had, at the date of the Will, acquired the reputation of being children of B. After the date of the Will, and before the death of the testator, E and F were born and acquired the reputation of being children of B. Only C and D are objects of the bequest.

(f) A makes a bequest in favor of his child by a certain woman, not his wife. B had acquired at the date of the Will the reputation of being the child of A by the woman designated. B takes the legacy.

(g) A makes a bequest in favor of the child to be born of a woman who never becomes his wife. The bequest is void.

(h) A makes a bequest in favor of the child of which a certain woman, not married to him, is pregnant. The bequest is valid.

Rules of construction where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person.

88. Where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of, or in addition to, the first; if there is nothing in the Will to shew what he intended, the following rules shall prevail in determining the construction to be put upon the Will:—

First.—If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same Will, or in the Will and again in a Codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

Second.—Where one and the same Will or one and the same Codicil purports to make in two places a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

Third.—Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same Will, or in the same Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

Fourth.—Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a Will and the other by a Codicil, or each by a different Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

Explanation.—In the four last rules the word Will does not include a Codicil.

Illustrations.

(a) A having ten shares, and no more, in the Bank of Bengal, made his Will, which contains, near its commencement, the words, "I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." After other bequests, the Will concludes with the words, "and I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." B is entitled simply to receive A's ten shares in the Bank of Bengal.

(b) A having one diamond ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. A afterwards made a Codicil to his Will, and thereby, after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond ring which was given to A by B.

(c) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and afterwards, in the same Will, repeats the bequest in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 Rupees only.

(d) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and afterwards, by the same Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 Rupees. B is entitled to 11,000 Rupees.

(e) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees, and by a Codicil to the Will he bequeaths to him 5,000 Rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 Rupees.

(f) A, by one Codicil to his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees, and by another Codicil bequeaths to him 6,000 Rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 Rupees.

(g) A, by his Will, bequeaths "500 Rupees to B because she was his nurse," and in another part of the Will bequeaths 500 rupees to B "because she went to England with his children." B is entitled to receive 1,000 Rupees.

(h) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and also, in another part of the Will, an annuity of 400 Rupees B is entitled to both legacies.

(i) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 Rupees, and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 Rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 Rupees, and takes a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 Rupees.

Constitution of residuary legatee.

89. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that shew an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property.

Illustrations.

(a) A makes her Will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—"I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, &c., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to" B is constituted residuary legatee.

(b) A makes his Will, with the following passage at the end of it:—"I believe there will be found sufficient in my "banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, which I "hereby desire B to do and keep the residue for her own "use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(c) A bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

Property to which a residuary legatee is entitled.

90. Under a residuary bequest the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

Illustration.

A by his Will, bequeaths certain legacies, one of which is void under the hundred and fifth Section, and another lapses by the death of the legatee. He bequeaths the residue of his property to B. After the date of his Will B purchases a zamíndárí, which belongs to him at the time of his death. B is entitled to the two legacies and the zamíndárí as part of the residue.

Time of vesting of legacy in general terms.

91. If a legacy be given in general terms without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and if he dies without

having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

In what case a legacy lapses.

92. If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appear by the Will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person. In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator bequeaths to B "500 Rupees which B owes him." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator, or happens to be dead when the Will is made. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(*c*) A legacy is given to A, and in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator; B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*e*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(*f*) The testator and the legatee perished in the same shipwreck. There is no evidence to shew which died first. The legacy will lapse.

A legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before the testator.

93. If a legacy be given to two persons jointly, and one of them die before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

Illustration.

The legacy is simply to A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

Effect in such a case of words shewing testator's intention that the shares should be distinct.

94. But where a legacy is given to legatees in words which shew that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then if any legatee die before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B, and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C shall only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

When lapsed share goes as undisposed of.

95. Where the share that lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the Will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

Illustration.

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B, and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

When a bequest to testator's child or lineal descendant does not lapse on his death in testator's lifetime.

96. Where a bequest shall have been made to any child or other lineal descendant of the testator, and the legatee shall die in the lifetime of the testator, but any lineal descendant of his shall survive the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will.

Illustration.

A makes his Will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son B for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son C, who survives A, and having made his Will whereby he bequeaths all his property to his widow D. The money goes to D.

Bequest to A for the benefit of B does not lapse by A's death in testator's lifetime.

97. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's lifetime, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Survivorship in case of bequest to a described class.

98. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a class of persons described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but their possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator, by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, the property shall at that time go to such of them as shall be then alive, and to the representatives of any of them who have died since the death of the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "the children of B" without saying when it is to be distributed among them. B had died previous to the date of the Will, leaving three children, C, D, and E. E died after the date of the Will, but before the death of A. C and D survive A. The legacy shall belong to C and D to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(*b*) A bequeaths a legacy to the children of B. At the time of the testator's death B has no children. The bequest is void.

(*c*) A lease for years of a house was bequeathed to A for his life, and after his decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator B had two children living, C and D, and he never had any other child. Afterwards, during the lifetime of A, C died, leaving E his executor. D has survived A. D and E are jointly entitled to so much of the leasehold term as remains unexpired.

(*d*) A sum of money was bequeathed to A for her life, and after her decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator B had two children living, C and D, and after that event, two children, E and F, were born to B. C and E died in the lifetime of A, C having made a Will, E having made no Will. A has died, leaving D and F surviving her. The legacy is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which is to be paid to the executor of C, one to D, one to the administrator of E, and one to F.

(*e*) A bequeaths one-third of his lands to B for his life, and after his decease to the sisters of B. At the death of the testator B had two sisters living, C and D, and after that event another sister E was born. C died during the life of B; D and E have survived B. One-third of A's lands belongs to D, E, and the representatives of C in equal shares.

(*f*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to be divided equally among the children of C. Up to the death of B, C had not had any child. The bequest after the death of B is void.

(*g*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to "all the children born or to be born" of B, to be divided among them at the death of C. At the death of the testator B has two children living, D and E. After the death of the testator, but in the lifetime of C, two other children, F and G, are born to B. After the death of C another child is born to B. The legacy belongs to D, E, F, and G to the exclusion of the after-born child of B.

(*h*) A bequeaths a fund to the children of B, to be divided among them when the eldest shall attain majority. At the testator's death B had one child living, named C. He afterwards had two other children, named D and E. E died, but C and D were living when C attained majority. The fund belongs to C, D, and the representatives of E to the exclusion of any child who may be born to B after C's attaining majority.

PART XII.

Of void Bequests.

Bequest to a person by a particular description who is not in existence at the testator's death.

99. Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a person described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but his possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise; and if a person answering the description is alive at the death of the testator, or comes into existence between that event and such later time, the property shall, at such later time, go to that person, or if he be dead, to his representatives.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. The bequest is void.

(b) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son is born to C. Upon B's death the legacy goes to C's son.

(c) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son named D is born to C. D dies, then B dies. The legacy goes to the representative of D.

(d) A bequeaths his estate of Green Acre to B for life, and at his decease to the eldest son of C. Up to the death of B, C has had no son. The bequest to C's eldest son is void.

(e) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to the eldest son of C, to be paid to him after the death of B. At the death of the testator C has no son, but a son is afterwards born to him during the life of B and is alive at B's death. C's son is entitled to the 1,000 Rupees.

Bequest to a person not in existence at the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest.

100. Where a bequest is made to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest contained in the Will, the later bequest shall be void, unless it comprises the whole of the remaining interest of the testator in the thing bequeathed.

Illustrations.

(a) Property is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his eldest son for life, and after the death of the latter to his eldest son. At the time of the testator's death A has no son. Here the bequest to A's eldest son is a bequest to a person not in existence at the testator's death. It is not a bequest of the whole interest that remains to the testator. The bequest to A's eldest son for his life is void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters. A survives the testator. A has daughters some of whom were not in existence at the testator's death. The bequest to A's daughters comprises the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The bequest to A's daughters is valid.

(c) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters, with a direction that if any of them marries under the age of eighteen her portion shall be settled, so that it may belong to herself for life and may be divisible among her children after her death. A has no daughters living at the time of the testator's death, but has daughters born afterwards who survive him. Here the direction for a settlement has the effect in the case of each daughter who marries under eighteen of substituting for the absolute bequest to her a bequest to her merely for her life, that is to say, a bequest to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund is void.

(d) A bequeaths a sum of money to B for life, and directs that upon the death of B the fund shall be settled upon his daughters, so that the portion of each daughter may belong to herself for life, and may be divided among her children after her death. B has no daughter living at the time of the testator's death. In this case the only bequest to the daughters of B is contained in the direction to settle the fund, and this direction amounts to a bequest, to persons not yet born, of a life-interest in the fund, that is to say, of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund upon the daughters of B is void.

Rule against perpetuity.

101. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life; and after B's death to such of the sons of B as shall first attain the age of 25. A and B survive the testator. Here the son of B who shall first attain the age of 25 may be a son born after the death of the testator; such son may not attain 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed from the death of the longer liver of A and B, and the vesting of the fund may thus be delayed beyond the lifetime of A and B, and the minority of the sons of B. The bequest after B's death is void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and afer his death to B for his life, and after B's death to such of B's sons as shall first attain the age of 25. B dies in the lifetime of the testator, leaving one or more sons. In this case the sons of B are persons living at the time of the testator's decease, and the time when either of them will attain 25 necessarily falls within his own lifetime. The bequest is valid.

(c) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life with a direction that after B's death it shall be divided amongst such of B's children as shall attain the age of 18; but that if no child of B shall attain that age, the fund shall go to C. Here the time for the division of the fund must arrive at the latest at the expiration of 18 years from the death of B, a person living at the testator's decease. All the bequests are valid.

(d) A fund is bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the testator's daughters, with a direction that if any of them marry under age her share of the fund shall be settled so as to devolve, after her death, upon such of her children as shall attain the age of 18. Any daughter of the testator to whom the direction applies must be in existence at his decease, and any portion of the fund which may eventually be settled as directed must vest not later than 18 years from the death of the daughter whose share it was. All these provisions are valid.

Bequest to a class some of whom may come under the rules in the Sections 100, 101.

102. If a bequest is made to a class of persons with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the rules contained in the two last preceding Sections, or either of them, such bequest shall be wholly void.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to all his children who shall attain the age of 25. A survives the testator and has some children living at the testator's death. Each child of A's living at the testator's death must attain the age of 25 (if at all) within the limits allowed for a bequest. But A may have children after the testator's decease some of whom may not attain the age of 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed after the decease of A. The bequest to A's children, therefore, is inoperative as to any child born after the testator's death; and as it is given to all his children as a class, it is not good as to any division of that class, but is wholly void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B, C, D, and all other the children of A who shall attain the age of 25. B, C, D are children of A living at the testator's decease. In all other respects the case is the same as that supposed in Illustration *(a)*. The mention of B, C, and D by name does not prevent the bequest from being regarded as a bequest to a class, and the bequest is wholly void.

Bequest to take effect on failure of bequest void under Sections 100, 101, or 102.

103. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the rules contained in the three last preceding Sections, any bequest contained in the same Will, and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest, is also void.

Illustrations.

(a) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25 for his life, and after the decease of such son, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect after the bequest to such of the sons of A as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section 101. The bequest to B is void.

(b) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25 and if no son of A shall attain that age, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect upon failure of the bequest to such of A's sons as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section 101. The bequest to B is void.

104. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void, and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Effect of direction for accumulation.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death, and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Will directs that the sum of 10,000 Rupees shall be invested in Government securities and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B, and C. A, B, and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 Rupees at the end of the year from the testator's death.

(*b*) The Will directs that 10,000 Rupees shall be invested, and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 Rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(*c*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultánpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator A has an eldest son living, named B. B shall receive at the end of one year from the testator's death the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

(*d*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultánpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulations shall then be paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator A has no son. The bequest is void.

(*e*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B, and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the Will, but in consequence of B's minority.

105. No man having a nephew or niece or any nearer relative shall have power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited, within six months from its execution, in some place provided by law for the safe custody of the Wills of living persons.

Bequest to religious or charitable uses.

Illustration.

A having a nephew makes a bequest by a Will not executed nor deposited as required—

For the relief of poor people;
For the maintenance of sick soldiers;
For the erection or support of a hospital;
For the education and preferment of orphans;
For the support of scholars;
For the erection or support of a school;
For the building and repairs of a bridge;
For the making of roads;
For the erection or support of a church;
For the repairs of a church;
For the benefit of ministers of religion;
For the formation or support of a public garden.

All these bequests are void.

PART XIII.

Of the Vesting of Legacies.

106. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, become vested in the legatee on the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy. And in such cases the legacy is, from the testator's death, said to be vested in interest.

Date of vesting of legacy when payment or possession postponed.

Explanation.—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that if a particular event shall happen the legacy shall go over to another person.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 100 Rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B 100 Rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(*c*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(*d*) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18, and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(*e*) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(*f*) A fund is bequeathed to A, B, and C in equal shares, to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18 respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator the shares vest in interest in A, B, and C, subject to be divested in case A, B, and C shall all die under 18, and upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

107. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible. In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

Date of vesting when legacy is contingent upon a specified uncertain event.

Exception.—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the Will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit, the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B, and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B, and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(*b*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or, "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall then be living, but if B shall not be then living, to C. A, B, and C survive the testator. B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other shall have happened.

(*d*) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the lifetime of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that if she shall not attain 18, or marry under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy, although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(*f*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by A's marrying.

(*g*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of the Act.

(*h*) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 Rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 Rupees to B.

(*i*) A leaves his farm of Sultânpur Khurd to B if B shall convey his own farm of Sultânpur Buzurg to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed the latter farm to C.

(*j*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death. A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence, within that period, of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(*k*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by Will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(*l*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(*m*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum out of another fund shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Vesting of interest in a bequest to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age.

108. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

Illustration.

A fund is bequeathed to such of the children of A as shall attain the age of 18, with a direction that while any child of A shall be under the age of 18 the income of the share to which it may be presumed he will be eventually entitled shall be applied for his maintenance and education. No child of A who is under the age of 18 has a vested interest in the bequest.

PART XIV.

Of Onerous Bequests.

Onerous bequest.

109. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Illustration.

A having shares in (X) a prosperous joint stock company and also shares in (Y) a joint stock company in difficulties in respect of which shares heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

One of two separate and independent bequests to same person may be accepted, and the other refused.

110. Where a Will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

Illustration.

A having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is higher than the house can be let for, bequeaths to B the lease and a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He shall not by this refusal forfeit the money.

PART XV.

Of Contingent Bequests.

Bequests contingent upon a specified uncertain event, no time being mentioned for its occurrence.

111 Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the Will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death to B. If A survives the testator the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death without children, to B. If A survives the testator or dies in his lifetime leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children" are to be understood as meaning in case B shall die without children during the lifetime of A.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and "in case of B's death," to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B shall die in the lifetime of A."

Bequests to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not specified.

112. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as shall be alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Property is bequeathed to A and B, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(*b*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

(*c*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, or the survivor, with a direction that if B should not survive the testator, his children are to stand in his place. C dies during the life of the testator; B survives the testator, but dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, with a direction that in case either of them dies in the lifetime of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the lifetime of A. Afterwards C dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

PART XVI.

Of Conditional Bequests.

Bequest upon impossible condition.

113. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk one hundred miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 500 Rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the Will. The bequest is void.

Bequest upon illegal or immoral condition.

114. A bequest upon a condition the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality is void.

Illustration.

(*a*) A bequeaths 500 Rupees to B on condition that he shall murder C. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 5,000 Rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

Fulfilment of condition precedent to the vesting of a legacy.

115. Where a Will imposes a condition to be fulfilled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D, and E. A marries with the written consent of B. C is present at the marriage. D sends a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentations, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*h*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*o*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries in the lifetime of B, C and D with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries without the consent of B, C and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*f*) A makes his Will, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the lifetime of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*g*) A legacy is bequeathed to A if he executes a certain document within a time specified in the Will. The document is executed by A within a reasonable time, but not within the time specified in the Will. A has not performed the condition and is not entitled to receive the legacy.

Bequest to A, and on failure of the prior bequest to B.

116. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another if the prior bequest shall fail, the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*b*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's lifetime. The bequest to C takes effect.

Case in which the second bequest shall not take effect on failure of the first.

117. Where the Will shews an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

Illustration.

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his lifetime, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The bequest to B does not take effect.

Bequest over, conditional upon the happening or not happening of a specified uncertain event.

118. A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen the thing bequeathed shall go to another person; or, that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person. In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in Sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be divested and to go to B in case A shall die under 18.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a Will the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a Will. The estate goes to B.

(*c*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, but if B shall then be dead, leaving a son, such son is to stand in the place of B. B takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be divested if he dies leaving a son in A's lifetime.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survivor living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money and the representative of B takes the other half.

(*e*) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided, at her death, equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death. All the children of B die in B's lifetime. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

119. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by the last preceding Section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, C and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies. Even if A marries without the consent of B and C, the gift to E does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that if A dies under 18, or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18 without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

120. If the ulterior bequest be not valid, the original bequest is not affected by it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a condition superadded that if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour the estate shall go to B. The condition being void, A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life, and if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and if he marries, to the eldest son of B for life. B at the date of the testator's death had not had a son. The bequest over is void under Section 92, and A is entitled to the estate during his life.

Bequest conditioned that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen or not happen.

121. A bequest may be made with the condition superadded that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that in case he shall cut down a certain wood the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood; he loses his life-interest in the estate.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the Will the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(*d*) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if she becomes a Nun she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a Nun. She loses her interest under the Will.

(*e*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B; if B shall be then living, with a proviso that if B shall become a Nun the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a Nun in the lifetime of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

Such condition must not be invalid under Section 107.

122. In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest as contemplated by the one hundred and seventh Section.

123. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that, unless the legatee shall perform a certain act, the subject-matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing an act for which no time is specified and on the non-performance of which the subject-matter is to go over.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that unless he enters the army the legacy shall go over to B. A takes holy orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should fulfil the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the condition. The bequest ceases to have effect.

124. Where the Will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Performance of condition, precedent or subsequent, within specified time.

Further time allowed in case of fraud.

PART XVII.

Of Bequests with Directions as to Application or Enjoyment.

125. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the Will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Direction that funds be employed in a particular manner following an absolute bequest of the same to or for the benefit of any person.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to purchase a commission in the army for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

126. Where a testator absolutely bequeaths a fund so as to sever it from his own estate, but directs that the mode of enjoyment of it by the legatee shall be restricted so as to secure a specified benefit for the legatee; if that benefit cannot be obtained for the legatee, the fund belongs to him as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Direction that a mode of enjoyment of absolute bequest is to be restricted to secure a specified benefit for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths the residue of his property to be divided equally among his daughters, and directs that the shares of the daughters shall be settled upon themselves, respectively, for life, and be paid to their children after their death. All the daughters die unmarried, the representatives of each daughter are entitled to her share of the residue.

(*b*) A directs his trustees to raise a sum of money for his daughter, and he then directs that they shall invest the fund and pay the income arising from it to her during her life, and divide the principal among her children after her death. The daughter dies without having ever had a child. Her representatives are entitled to the fund.

127. Where a testator does not absolutely bequeath a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but gives it for certain purposes, and part of those purposes cannot be fulfilled, the fund, or so much of it as has not been exhausted upon the objects contemplated by the Will, remains a part of the estate of the testator.

Bequest of a fund for certain purposes, some of which cannot be fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A directs that his trustees shall invest a sum of money in a particular way, and shall pay the interest to his son for life, and at his death shall divide the principal among his children; the son dies without having ever had a child. The fund, after the son's death, belongs to the estate of the testator.

(*b*) A bequeaths the residue of his estate to be divided equally among his daughters, with a direction that they are to have the interest only during their lives, and that at their decease the fund shall go to their children. The daughters have no children. The fund belongs to the estate of the testator.

PART XVIII.

Of Bequests to an Executor.

128. If a legacy is bequeathed to a person who is named an executor of the Will, he shall not take the legacy unless he proves the Will or otherwise manifests an intention to act as executor.

Legatee named as executor cannot take unless he shews intention to act as executor.

Illustration.

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the Will and dies a few days after the testator without having proved the Will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

PART XIX.

Of Specific Legacies.

129. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

Specific legacy defined.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—

"The diamond ring presented to him by C."

"His gold chain."

"A certain bale of wool."

"A certain piece cloth."

"All his household goods, which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M. Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."

"The sum of 1,000 Rupees in a certain chest."

"The debt which B owes him."

"All his bills, bonds, and securities belonging to him lying in his lodgings in Calcutta."

"All his furniture in his house in Calcutta."

"All his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly."

"2,000 Rupees which he has in the hands of C."

"The money due to him on the bond of D."

"His mortgage on the Rampore Factory."

"One-half of the money owing to him on his mortgage of Rampore Factory."

"1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from C."

"His capital Stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock."

"His promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 Rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."

"All such sums of money as his executors may, after his death, receive in respect of the debt due to him from the insolvent firm of D. and Company."

"All the wine which he may have in his cellar at the time of his death."

"Such of his horses as B may select."

"All his shares in the Bank of Bengal."

"All the shares in the Bank of Bengal which he may possess at the time of his death."

"All the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

"All the Government securities he shall be entitled to at the time of his decease."

Each of these legacies is specific.

(*b*) A having Government promissory notes for 10,000 Rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 Rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B.

The legacy is specific.

(*c*) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares.

The legacy is specific

(*d*) A bequeaths to B—

His house in Calcutta.
His zamíndárí of Rampore.
His taluk of Rámnagar.
His lease of the Indigo factory of Sulkea.
An annuity of 500 Rupees out of the rents of his zamíndárí of W.

A directs his zamíndárí of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.

Each of these bequests is specific.

(*e*) A by his Will charges his zamíndárí of Y with an annuity of 1,000 Rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zamíndárí to D. Each of these bequests is specific.

(*f*) A bequeaths a sum of money to buy a house in Calcutta for B.

To buy an estate in Zillah Fureedpore for B.
To buy a diamond ring for B.
To buy a horse for B.
To be invested in shares in the Bank of Bengal for B.
To be invested in Government securities for B.

A bequeaths to B—

"A diamond ring."
"A horse."
"10,000 Rupees worth of Government securities."
"An annuity of 500 Rupees."
"2,000 Rupees, to be paid in cash."
"So much money as will produce 5,000 Rupees 4 per cent. Government securities."

These bequests are not specific.

(*g*) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in India. He also bequeaths a legacy to C, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in England.

No one of these legacies is specific.

130. Where a sum certain is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stocks, funds, or securities in which it is invested are described in the Will.

Bequest of a sum certain where the stocks, &c., in which it is invested are described.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 Rupees of his funded property."
"10,000 Rupees of his property now invested in Shares of the East Indian Railway Company."
"10,000 Rupees at present secured by mortgage of Rampore factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

131. Where a bequest is made in general terms of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was, at the date of his Will, possessed of stock of the specified kind to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

Bequest of stock where the testator had at the date of his Will an equal or greater amount of stock of the same kind.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 5,000 Rupees five per cent. Government securities. A had at the date of the Will five per cent. Government securities for 5,000 Rupees.

The legacy is not specific.

132. A money legacy is not specific merely because the Will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator shall have been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

Bequest of money where it is not to be paid until some part of the testator's property shall have been disposed of in a certain way.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 10,000 Rupees, and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realized in England.

The legacy is not specific.

133. Where a Will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

When enumerated articles are not to be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

134. Where property is specifically bequeathed to two or more persons in succession, it shall be retained in the form in which the testator left it, although it may be of such a nature that its value is continually decreasing.

Retention in form of specific bequest to several persons in succession.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having a lease of a house for a term of years, 15 of which were unexpired at the time of his death, has bequeathed the lease to B for his life, and after B's death to C. B is to enjoy the property as A left it, although if B lives for 15 years C can take nothing under the bequest.

(*b*) A having an annuity during the life of B, bequeaths it to C for his life, and after C's death to D. C is to enjoy the annuity as A left it, although, if B dies before D, D can take nothing under the bequest.

135. Where property comprised in a bequest to two or more persons in succession is not specifically bequeathed, it shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the fund thus constituted shall be enjoyed by the successive legatees according to the terms of the Will.

Sale and investment of proceeds of property bequeathed to two or more persons in succession.

Illustration.

A, having a lease for a term of years, bequeaths "all his property" to B for life, and after B's death to C. The lease must be sold and the proceeds invested as stated in the text, and the annual income arising from the fund is to be paid to B for life. At B's death the capital of the fund is to be paid to C.

136. If there be a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

Where there is a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not liable to abate with general legacies.

PART XX.

Of Demonstrative Legacies.

137. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

Explanation.—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that where specified property is given to the legatee the legacy is specific; where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific; the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in his field of "Green Acre."

"80 chests of the Indigo which shall be made at his factory of Rampore."

"10,000 Rupees out of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India."

An annuity of 500 Rupees "from his funded property."

"1,000 Rupees out of the sum of 2,000 Rupees due to him by C."

A bequeaths to B an annuity, and directs it to be paid out of the rents arising from his taluk of Rámnagar.

A bequeaths to B "10,000 Rupees out of his estate at Rámnagar, or charges it on his estate at Rámnagar.

"10,000 Rupees, being his share of the capital embarked in a certain business."

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

138. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee, and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund, and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

Order of payment when legacy is directed to be paid out of a fund the subject of a specific legacy.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 Rupees; of these 1,500 Rupees, 1,000 Rupees belong to B, and 500 Rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 Rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

PART XXI.

Of Ademption of Legacies.

139. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed, that is, it cannot take effect by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the Will.

Ademption explained.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—
"The diamond ring presented to him by C."
"His gold chain."
"A certain bale of wool,"
"A certain piece of cloth."
"All his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M. Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."
A, in his lifetime,—
Sells or gives away the ring.
Converts the chain into a cup.
Converts the wool into cloth.
Makes the cloth into a garment.
Takes another house into which he removes all his goods.
Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B—
"The sum of 1,000 Rupees in a certain chest."
"All the horses in his stable."
At the death of A no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable.
The legacies are adeemed.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea and A is drowned.
The legacy is adeemed.

140. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the Will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind; but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Non-ademption of demonstrative legacy.

141. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Ademption of specific bequest of right to receive something from a third party.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—
"The debt which C owes him."
"2,000 Rupees which he has in the hands of D."
"The money due to him on the bond of E."
"His mortgage on the Rampore factory."
All these debts are extinguished in A's lifetime, some with, and some without his consent.
All the legacies are adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B—
"His interest in certain policies of life assurance."
A in his lifetime receives the amount of the policies. The legacy is adeemed.

142. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum so received.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "the debt due to him by C." The debt amounts to 10,000 Rupees. C pays to A 5,000 Rupees, the one-half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption so far as regards the 5,000 Rupees received by A.

143. If a portion of an entire fund or stock be specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the extent of the amount so received, and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of portion of an entire fund of which a portion has been specifically bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one-half of the sum of 10,000 Rupees due to him from W. A in his lifetime receives 6,000 Rupees, part of the 10,000 Rupees. The 4,000 Rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

144. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee; if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Order of payment where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund to another, and the testator having received a portion of that fund, the remainder is insufficient to pay both legacies.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 Rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 Rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A afterwards receives 500 Rupees, part of that debt, and dies leaving only 1,500 Rupees due to him from W. Of these 1,500 Rupees, 1,000 Rupees belong to B, and 500 Rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 Rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

145. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed.

Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—
"His capital stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock."
"His promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 Rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."
A sells the stock and the notes.
The legacies are adeemed.

146. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does only in part exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

Ademption *pro tanto* where stock, specifically bequeathed, exist in part only at testator's death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—
"His 10,000 Rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."
A sells one-half of his 10,000 Rupees in the loan in question.
One-half of the legacy is adeemed.

147. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud, or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

Non-ademption of specific bequest of goods described as connected with a certain place by reason of removal.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." During A's absence upon a journey the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is adeemed.

148. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the Will to be situated, does not constitute an ademption, where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

When removal of thing bequeathed does not constitute ademption.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B all the bills, bonds, and other securities for money belonging to him then lying in his lodgings in Calcutta. At the time of his death these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only, which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah

A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

149. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which shall be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption; but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is adeemed.

When the thing bequeathed is a valuable to be received by the testator from a third person; and the testator himself, or his representative, receives it.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C, and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not adeemed.

150. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law, or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy is not adeemed by reason of such change.

Change by operation of law of subject of specific bequest between date of Will and testator's death.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's lifetime into 5 per cent. stock.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000*l.*, invested in Consols in the names of trustees for A.

The sum of 2,000*l.* is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 Rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power, under his marriage settlement, to dispose of by Will. Afterwards in A's lifetime the fund is converted into Consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been adeemed.

151. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

Change of subject without testator's knowledge.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "all his three per cent. Consols." The Consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent and the proceeds converted into East India Stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

152. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be re-placed, and it is re-placed accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, lent to a third party on condition that it shall be re-placed.

153. Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, sold but re-placed and belonging to the testator at his death.

Part XXII.

Of the Payment of Liabilities in respect of the Subject of a Bequest.

154. Where property specifically bequeathed is subject, at the death of the testator, to any pledge, lien, or incumbrance, created by the testator, himself or by any person under whom he claims, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumbrance. A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the Will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

Non-liability of executor to exonerate specific legatees.

Explanation.—A periodical payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this Section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the diamond ring given him by C. At A's death the ring is held in pawn by D, to whom it has been pledged by A. It is the duty of A's executors, if the state of the testator's assets will allow them, to allow B to redeem the ring.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B a zamíndári, which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for 10,000 Rupees, and the whole of the principal sum, together with interest to the amount of 1,000 Rupees, is due at A's death. B, if he accepts the bequest, accepts it subject to this charge, and is liable, as between himself and A's estate, to pay the sum of 11,000 Rupees thus due.

155. Where any thing is to be done to complete the testator's title to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Completion of testator's title to things bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths it to B and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(*b*) A having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one-half of which is to be paid down, and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

156. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property, in respect of which payment in the nature of land revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them up to the day of his death.

Exoneration of legatee's immoveable property for which land revenue or rent is payable periodically.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a house, in respect of which 365 Rupees are payable annually by way of rent. A pays his rent at the usual time and dies 25 days after. A's estate shall make good 25 Rupees in respect of the rent.

157. In the absence of any direction in the Will, where there is a specific bequest of stock in a Joint Stock Company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of such stock, such call or payment shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by such estate; but if any call or other payment shall, after the testator's death, become due in respect of such stock, the same shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the legatee if he accept the bequest.

Exoneration of specific legatee's stock in a Joint Stock Company.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathed to B his shares in a certain Railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 5*l.* in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of 5*s.* in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(*b*) A has agreed to take 50 shares in an intended Joint Stock Company, and has contracted to pay up 5*l.* in respect of each share, which sum must be paid before his title to the shares can be completed. A bequeaths these shares to B. The estate of A must make good the payments which were necessary to complete A's title.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain Railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(*d*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a Joint Stock Company. B accepts the bequest. Afterwards the affairs of the Company are wound up and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(*e*) A is the owner of ten shares in a Railway Company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of 3*l.* per share, payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment, and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

PART XXIII.

Of Bequests of Things described in general Terms.

158. If there be a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what may reasonably be considered to answer the description.

Bequest of thing described in general terms.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to C *a* pair of carriage horses, or *a* diamond ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles if the state of the assets will allow it.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "*his* pair of carriage horses." A had no carriage horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

PART XXIV.

Of Bequests of the Interest or Produce of a Fund.

159. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the Will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest shall belong to the legatee.

Bequest of the interest or produce of a fund.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the interest of his 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the Will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(*b*) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life, and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands.

PART XXV.

Of Bequests of Annuities.

160. Where an annuity is created by Will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will. And this rule shall not be varied by the circumstance that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

Annuity created by Will is payable for life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 500 Rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 Rupees.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 Rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 Rupees every month.

(*c*) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 Rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 Rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 Rupees from B's death until his own death.

161. Where the Will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity for any person, on the testator's death the legacy vests in interest in the legatee, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him, or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the Will.

Period of vesting where Will directs that an annuity be provided out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, directs that his executors shall, out of his property, purchase an annuity of 1,000 Rupees for B. B is entitled at his option to have an annuity of 1,000 Rupees for his life purchased for him, or to receive such a sum as will be sufficient for the purchase of such an annuity.

(*b*) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testator. C dies in B's lifetime. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

162. Where an annuity is bequeathed, but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the Will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the Will.

Abatement of an annuity.

163. Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

Where there is a gift of an annuity, and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity to be first satisfied

PART XXVI.

Of Legacies to Creditors and Portioners.

164. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the Will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy as well as to the amount of the debt.

Creditor *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as debt.

165. Where a parent, who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his Will that the legacy is

Child *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as portion.

meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy as well as the portion.

Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B, covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 20,000 Rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 Rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and S. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption by subsequent provision for legatee.

166. No bequest shall be wholly or partially adeemed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 20,000 Rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 Rupees. The legacy is not thereby adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths 40,000 Rupees to B, his orphan niece, whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 30,000 Rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

PART XXVII.

Of Election.

Circumstances in which election takes place.

167. Where a man, by his Will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and in the latter case he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the Will.

Devolution of interest relinquished by the owner.

168. The interest so relinquished shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the Will in favor of the legatee, subject, nevertheless, to the charge of making good to the disappointed legatee the amount or value of the gift attempted to be given to him by the Will.

Testator's belief as to his ownership immaterial.

169. This rule will apply whether the testador does or does not believe that which he professes to dispose of by his Will to be his own.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The farm of Sultânpur was the property of C. A bequeathed it to B, giving a legacy of 1,000 Rupees to C. C has elected to retain his farm of Sultânpur, which is worth 800 Rupees. C forfeits his legacy of 1,000 Rupees, of which 800 Rupees goes to B, and the remaining 200 Rupees falls into the residuary bequest, or devolves according to the rules of intestate succession, as the case may be.

(*b*) A bequeaths an estate to B in case B's elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. A also bequeaths to C a jewel, which belongs to B. B must elect to give up the jewel, or to lose the estate.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 Rupees, and to C an estate which will, under a settlement, belong to B if his elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. B must elect to give up the estate, or to lose the legacy.

(*d*) A, a person of the age of 18 domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and subject thereto devises and bequeaths to B "all his property, whatsoever and wheresoever," and dies under 21. The real property in England does not pass by the Will. C may claim his legacy without giving up the real property in England.

Bequest for a man's benefit how regarded for the purpose of election.

170. A bequest for a man's benefit is, for the purpose of election, the same thing as a bequest made to himself.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultânpur Khurd, being the property of B, A bequeathed it to C, and bequeathed another farm called Sultânpur Buzurg to his own executors, with a direction that it should be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of B's debts. B must elect whether he will abide by the Will or keep his farm of Sultânpur Khurd in opposition to it.

A person deriving a benefit indirectly not put to his election.

171. A person taking no benefit directly under the Will, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, is not put to his election.

Illustration.

The lands of Sultânpur are settled upon C for life, and after his death upon D, his only child. A bequeaths the lands of Sultânpur to B, and 1,000 Rupees to C. C dies intestate shortly after the testator, and without having made any election. D takes out administration to C, and as administrator elects on behalf of C's estate to take under the Will. In that capacity he receives the legacy of 1,000 Rupees, and accounts to B for the rents of the lands of Sultânpur which accrued after the death of the testator and before the death of C. In his individual character he retains the lands of Sultânpur in opposition to the Will.

A person taking under a Will in his individual capacity, may in another character elect to take in opposition to it.

172. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under the Will, may in another character elect to take in opposition to the Will.

Illustration.

The estate of Sultânpur is settled upon A for life, and after his death upon B. A leaves the estate of Sultânpur to D, and 2,000 Rupees to B, and 1,000 Rupees to C, who is B's only child. B dies intestate shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Sultânpur in opposition to the Will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 Rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 Rupees under the Will.

Exception to the six last Rules.—Where a particular gift is expressed in the Will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee, which is also in terms disposed of by the Will, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the Will.

Illustration.

Under A's marriage settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Sultânpur during her life.

A, by his Will, bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200*l.* during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Sultânpur, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000*l.* The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement She is bound to relinquish the annuity, but not the legacy of 1,000*l.*

When acceptance of a benefit given by a Will constitutes an election to take under the Will.

173. Acceptance of a benefit given by the Will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the Will, if he has knowledge of his right to elect, and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is owner of an estate called Sultânpur Khurd and has a life interest in another estate called Sultânpur Buzurg, to which, upon his death, his son B will be absolutely entitled. The Will of A gives the estate of Sultânpur Khurd to B, and the estate of Sultânpur Buzurg to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Sultânpur Buzurg, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Sultânpur Khurd. B has not confirmed the bequest of Sultânpur Buzurg to C.

(*b*) B, the eldest son of A, is the possessor of an estate called Sultânpur. A bequeaths Sultânpur to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B, having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 Rupees, allows C to take possession of Sultânpur. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 Rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Sultânpur to C.

Presumption arising from enjoyment by legatee for two years.

174. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the Will without doing any act to express dissent.

Confirmation of bequest by act of legatee.

175. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to C a coal mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

176. If the legatee shall not, within one year after the death of the testator, signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the Will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the Will.

When testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

Effect of non-compliance with their request within a reasonable time.

177. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election shall be made by some competent authority.

Postponement of election in case of disability.

PART XXVIII.

Of Gifts in Contemplation of Death.

178. A man may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by Will.

A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a man who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

Such a gift may be resumed by the giver. It does not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made; nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death.

When a gift is said to be made in contemplation of death.

Such a gift resumable.

When it fails.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death—
A watch.
A bond granted by C to A.
A Bank Note.
A promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank.
A Bill of Exchange endorsed in blank.
Certain mortage deeds.
A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.
B is entitled to—
The watch.
The debt secured by C's bond.
The Bank Note.
The promissory note of the Government of India.
The Bill of Exchange.
The money secured by the mortage deed.

(*b*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk, or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents, or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(*c*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels, and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

PART XXIX.

Of Grant of Probate and Letters of Administration.

179. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

180. When a Will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the Will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of Will proved abroad.

181. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the Will.

Probate to be granted to executor appointed by Will.

182. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication.

Appointment express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do not constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c*) A appoints several persons executors of his Will and Codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another Codicil are these words:—"I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my Will and Codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

183. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

184. When several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's Will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first and then to A.

185. If a Codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that Codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the Codicil, the probate of the Will must be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and the Codicil together.

Separate probate of Codicil discovered after grant of probate.

Procedure when different executors are appointed by the Codicil.

186. When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

187. No right as executor or legatee can be established in any Court of Justice unless a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Province shall have granted probate of the Will under which the right is claimed, or shall have granted letters of administration under the one hundred and eightieth Section.

No right as executor or legatee can be established unless probate or letters of administration shall have been granted by a competent Court.

188. Probate of Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Probate establishes the Will from testator's death.

189. Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband.

Persons to whom letters of administration may not be granted.

190. No right to any part of the property of a person who has died intestate can be established in any Court of Justice unless letters of administration have first been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

No right to intestate's property can be established unless administration previously granted by a competent Court.

191. Letters of administration entitled the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

From what period letters of administration entitled administrator to intestate's rights.

192. Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts of administrator not validated by letters of administration.

193. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship, except that when one or more of several executors have proved a Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

Exception.

194. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

195. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within the time limited.

196. When the deceased has made a Will, but has not appointed an executor, or when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the Will, or when the executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

197. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the Will annexed as such residuary legatee.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

198. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee or he declines or he is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly.

Grant of administration when there is no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

199. Letters of administration with the Will anexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next of kin to accept or refuse letters of administration.

Citation to be issued before grant of administration to any legatee other than universal or residuary.

200. When the deceased has died intestate, those who are connected with him either by marriage or by consanguinity are entitled to obtain letters of administration of his estate and effects in the order and according to the rules hereinafter stated.

Order in which connections by marriage or consanguinity are entitled to administration.

201. If the deceased has left a widow, administration shall be granted to the widow unless the Court shall see cause to exclude her either on the ground of some personal disqualification, or because she has no interest in the estate of the deceased.

Administration to be granted to widow unless Court see cause to exclude her.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The widow is a lunatic, or has committed adultery, or has been barred by her marriage settlement of all interest in her husband's estate, there is cause for excluding her from the administration.

(*b.*) The widow has married again since the decease of her husband; this is not good cause for her exclusion.

202. If the Judge think proper, he may associate any person or persons with the widow in the administration who would be entitled solely to the administration if there were no widow.

Persons associated with widow in administration.

203. If there be no widow, or if the Court see cause to exclude the widow, it shall commit the administration to the person or persons who would be beneficially entitled to the estate according to the rules for the distribution of an intestate's estate; provided that when the mother of the deceased shall be one of the class of person so entitled, she shall be solely entitled to administration.

Grant of administration where no widow or widow excluded.

Proviso.

204. Those who stand in equal degree of kindred to the deceased, are equally entitled to administration.

Deceased's kindred of equal degree, equally entitled to administration.

205. The husband, surviving his wife, has the same right of administration of her estate as the widow has in respect of the estate of her husband.

Right of widower to administration of wife's estate.

206. When there is no person connected with the deceased by marriage or consanguinity who is entitled to letters of administration and willing to act, they may be granted to a creditor.

Grant of administration to a creditor.

207. Where the deceased has left property in British India, letters of administration must be granted according to the foregoing rules, although he may have been a domiciled inhabitant of a country in which the law relating to testate and intestate succession differs from the law of British India.

Where deceased has left property in British India, administration must be granted according to the foregoing rules.

Part XXX.

Of Limited Grants.

(a). Grants limited in Duration.

Probate of copy or draft of lost Will.

208. When the Will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the Will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed Will.

209. When the Will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents if they can be established by evidence.

Probate of copy where original exists.

210. When the Will is in the possession of a person residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary, for the interests of the estate, that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the Will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Administration until the Will be produced.

211. Where no Will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a Will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the Will, or an authenticated copy of it, be produced.

(b). Grants for the Use and Benefit of Others having Right.

Administration, with the Will annexed, to Attorney of an absent executor.

212. When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to the Attorney of the absent executor for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Administration, with the Will annexed to Attorney of an absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

213. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to his Attorney, limited as above mentioned.

Administration to Attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

214. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the Attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

Administration during minority.

215. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor or to such other person as the Court shall think fit until the minor shall have completed the age of eighteen years, at which period, and not before, probate of the Will shall be granted to him.

Administration until one of several minor executors or residuary legatees attains majority.

216. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them shall have completed the age of eighteen years.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic *jus habens*

217. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestate's estates, be a lunatic, letters of administration, with or without the Will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court may think fit to appoint for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he shall become of sound mind.

Administration *pendente lite*.

218. Pending any suit touching the validity of the Will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate, and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

(c). For Special Purposes.

Probate limited to purpose specified in the Will.

219. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the Will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an Attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration, with the Will annexed, shall accordingly be limited.

Administration with the Will annexed limited to a particular purpose.

220. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an Attorney to prove a Will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration, with the Will annexed, shall be limited accordingly.

Administration limited to property in which a person has a beneficial interest.

221. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Administration limited to a suit.

222. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said

cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

Administration limited to the purpose of becoming a party to a suit to be brought against administrator.

223. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, it shall be lawful for such Court to grant, to any person whom it may think fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

224. In any case in which it may appear necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose District any of the property is situate may grant to any person whom such Court may think fit letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Appointment as administrator of person other than the one who, under ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to administration.

225. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a Will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor shall, at the time of the death of such person, be resident out of the Province, and it shall appear to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who, under ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to a grant of administration, it shall be lawful for the Judge, in his direction, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate, and probability that it will be properly administered, to appoint such person as he shall think fit to be administrator, and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge shall think fit.

(*d*). *Grants with Exception.*

Probate or administration with the Will annexed, subject to exception.

226. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a Will, or letters of administration with the Will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception.

Administration with exception.

227. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception.

(*e*). *Grants of the Rest.*

Probate or administration of the rest.

228. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the Will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

(*f*). *Grants of Effects unadministered.*

Grant of effects unadministered.

229. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

230. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

Administration when a limited grant has expired and there is still some part of the estate unadministered.

231. When a limited grant has expired by effluxion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

(*g*). *Alteration in Grants.*

What errors may be rectified by the Court.

232. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

Procedure where Codicil discovered after grant of administration with Will annexed.

233. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the Will annexed, a Codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

(*h*). *Revocation of Grants.*

Revocation or annulment for just cause of grant of probate or administration.

234. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is, 1st, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance; 2nd, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case; 3rd, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently; 4th, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b*) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c*) The Will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.

(*d*) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e*) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a Will has since been discovered.

(*f*) Since probate was granted a later Will has been discovered.

(*g*) Since probate was granted a Codicil has been discoverd, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the Will.

(*h*) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

PART XXXI.

Of the Practice in granting and revoking Probates and Letters of Administration.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration.

235. The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his District.

District Judge's powers as to the granting of probate and administration.

236. The District udge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration and all matters connected therewith as are by law vested in him in relation to any Civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

District Judge may order any person to produce testamentary papers.

237. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being, or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shewn to be in the possession or under the control of such person; and if it be not shewn that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct such person to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same, and such person shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper, or writing, as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit and had made such default, and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

238. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

When and how District Judge is to interfere for the protection of property.

239. Until probate be granted of the Will of a deceased person, or an administrator of his estate be constituted, the District Judge within whose jurisdiction any part of the property of the deceased person is situate is authorized and required to interfere for the protection of such property, at the instance of any person claiming to be interested therein, and in all other cases where the Judge considers that the property incurs any risk of loss or damage, and for that purpose, if he shall see fit, to appoint an officer to take and keep possession of the property.

Probate or administration may be granted by District Judge when testator or intestate at his death had a fixed dwelling or any property within the jurisdiction.

240. Probate of the Will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court if it shall appear, by a petition verified as hereinafter mentioned of the person applying for the same, that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his decease, had a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

When application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode.

241. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, it shall be in the discretion of the Judge to refuse the application if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or conveniently in another District, or where the application is for letters of administration, to grant them absolutely or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

242. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration if properly made and verified.

243. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the District at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Petition for probate.

244. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the Will annexed, and stating the time of the testator's death, that the writing annexed is his last Will and testament, that it was duly executed, and that the petitioner is the executor therein named; and in addition to these particulars, when the application is to he District Judge, the petition shall further state that the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode, or had some property, moveable or immoveable, situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

In what case translation of Will to be annexed to the petition.

245. In cases wherein the Will is written in any language other than English or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or if the Will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner:—"I (A B) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Verification of translation made by any person other than the Court translator.

Petition for letters of administration.

246. Aplications for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating the time

and place of the deceased's death, the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences, the right in which the petitioner claims, that the deceased left some property within the jurisdiction of the District Judge to whom the application is made, and the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

Petition for probate or letters of administration to be signed and verified.

247. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

"I, (*A B*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Verification of petition for probate by one of the witnesses to the Will.

248. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the Will (when procurable) in the manner or to the effect following:—

"I, (*C D*), one of the witnesses to the last Will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*), (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last Will and testment in my presence").

Punishment for making false averment in petition or declaration.

249. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified shall contain any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

District Judge may examine petitioner in person and require further evidence, and issue citations to inspect the proceedings.

250. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge, if he shall think proper, to examine the petitioner in person, upon oath or solemn affirmation, and also to require further evidence of the due execution of the Will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration. The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court House, and also in the Office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge issuing the same may direct.

Publication of citation.

Caveat against grant of probate or administration.

251. Caveats against the grant of probate or administration may be lodged with the District Judge, and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to any other Judge to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Form of caveat.

252. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of A B, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to C D, of "

After entry of caveat no proceeding to be taken on the petition until after notice to the caveator

253. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge to whom the application has been made until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

Grant of probate to be under seal of the Court.

254. When it shall appear to the Judge that probate of a Will should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last Will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his Will, was granted to , the executor in the said Will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

255. And wherever it shall appear to the District Judge that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the Will annexed, should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the Will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and the credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Administration Bond.

256. Every person to whom any grant of administration shall be committed shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge shall, from time to time, by any general or special order direct.

Assignment of administration bond.

257. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some person, his executors or administrators, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon as trustee for all persons

interested the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Probate not to be granted until after seven days, and letters of administration until after fourteen days, from the testator's or intestate's death.

258. No probate of a Will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Filing of original Wills of which probate or letters of administration with Will annexed have been granted.

259. Every District Judge shall file and preserve all original Wills of which probate or letters of administration, with the Will annexed, may be granted by him among the records of his Court until some public registry for Wills is established; and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the Wills so filed as aforesaid.

Grantee of probate or letters of administration shall alone have power to sue, &c., until the same shall have been revoked.

260. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been re-called or revoked.

Procedure in contentious cases.

261. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceedings shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or letters of administration revoked.

262. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall, notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same; and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself for payments.

Appeals from orders made by District Judge under powers conferred by this Act.

263. Every order made by a District Judge by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

264. The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

Part XXXII.

Of Executors of their own Wrong.

Executor of his own wrong.

265. A person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased, or does any other act which belongs to the office of executor, while there is no rightful executor or administrator in existence, thereby makes himself an executor of his own wrong.

Exceptions. First.—Intermeddling with the goods of the deceased for the purpose of preserving them, or providing for his funeral or for the immediate necessities of his family or property does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Second.—Dealing in the ordinary course of business with goods of the deceased received from another does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A uses or gives away or sells some of the goods of the deceased or takes them to satisfy his own debt or legacy, or receives payment of the debts of the deceased. He is an executor of his own wrong.

(*b*) A having been appointed agent by the deceased in his lifetime to collect his debts and sell his goods, continues to do so after he has become aware of his death. He is an executor of his own wrong in respect of acts done after he has become aware of the death of the deceased.

(*c*) A sues as executor of the deceased not being such. He is an executor of his own wrong.

Liability of an executor of his own wrong.

266. When a person has so acted as to become an executor of his own wrong, he is answerable to the rightful executor or administrator, or to any creditor or legatee of the deceased, to the extent of the assets which may have come to his hands, after deducting payments made to the rightful executor or administrator, and payments made in a due course of administration.

Part XXXIII.

Of the Powers of an Executor or Administrator.

In respect of causes of action surviving the deceased, and rents due at the time of his death.

267. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

Demands and rights of action in favor of, or against deceased, survive to and against his executor or administrator.

268. All demands whatsoever and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding existing in favor of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party; and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having brought any action. The cause of action does not survive.

(*b*) A sues for divorce. A dies. The cause of action does not survive to his representative.

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of deceased's property.

269. An executor or administrator has power to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he may think fit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it. The sale is valid.

(b) The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased. The mortgage is valid.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

270. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instnace of any other person interested in the property sold.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

271. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exerciseed by any one of them who has proved the Will or taken out administration.

Illustrations.

(a) One of the several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.
(b) One has power to surrender a lease.
(c) One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.
(d) One has power to assent to a legacy.
(e) One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.
(f) The Will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

272. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

273. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same power as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator during minority.

274. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

275. When probate or letters of administration have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor ar administrator.

Part XXXIV.

Of the Duties of an Executor or Administrator.

As to deceased's funeral.

276. It is the duty of the executor to perform the funeral of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

Inventory and account.

277. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, shewing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Duty of executor or administrator as to property of, and debts owing to, the deceased.

278. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

279. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

280. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for, or in respect of, any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then the other debts.

281. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan, or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

282. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account. But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assests of the deceased will extend.

Application of moveable property to payment of debts where the deceased's domicile was not in British India.

283. If the domicile of the deceased was not in British India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts is to be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 10,000 Rupees, immoveable property to the value of 5,000 Rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The debts on the instruments under seal are to be paid in full out of the moveable estate, and the proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied, as far as they will extend, towards the discharge of the debts not under seal. Accordingly, one-half of the amount of the debts not under seal is to be paid out of the proceeds of the immoveable estate.

Creditor paid in part under Section 283 to bring such payment into account before sharing in proceeds of immoveable property.

284. No creditor who has received payment of a part of his debt by virtue of the last preceding Section shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of the immoveable estate of the deceased unless he brings such payment into account for the benefit of the other creditors.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 5,000 Rupees and immoveable property to the value of 10,000 Rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 Rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors holding instruments under seal receive half of their debts out of the proceeds of the moveable estate. The proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied in payment of the debts on instruments not under seal until one-half of such debts has been discharged. This will leave 5,000 Rupees which are to be distributed rateably amongst all the creditors without distinction in proportion to the amount which may remain due to them.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

285. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

286. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

287. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses, and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions, and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Abatement of general legacies.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

288. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

289. Where there is a demonstrative legacy and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if after the fund is exhausted part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

Right under demonstrative legacy when the assets are sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

290. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond ring valued at 500 Rupees, and to C a horse valued at 1,000 Rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 Rupees. Of this sum Rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and Rupees 666-10-8 to C.

291. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the Will to produce an annuity and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

Part XXXV.

Of the Executor's Assent to a Legacy.

292. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Executor's assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B his Government paper which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*) A, by his Will, has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of D. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

293. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to devest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way. This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

Assent may be verbal, and either express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*) The interest of a fund is directed by the Will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*) A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*) Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*) A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

294. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition may be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Conditional assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B his lands of Saltánpur, which, at the date of the Will and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 Rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall, within a limited time, pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*) The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

295. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person, and his assent may in like manner be express or implied. Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Assent of executor to his own legacy.

Implied assent.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government securities bequeathed to him and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

296. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Assent of executor gives effect to legacy from testator's death.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 Rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

297. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Executor not bound to pay or deliver legacies until after one year from testator's death.

Illustration.

A, by his Will, directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

Part XXXVI.

Of the Payment and Apportionment of Annuities.

298. Where an annuity is given by the Will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by Will.

299. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death; and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid

When payment of annuity to be paid quarterly or monthly first falls due.

when due, but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

Dates of successive payments when first payment of an annuity directed to be made within a given time, or on a day certain.

300. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the Will authorizes the first payment to be made; and if the annuitant should die in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

PART XXXVII.

Of the Investment of Funds to provide for Legacies.

Investment of sum bequeathed where a legacy, not specific, is given for life.

301. Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall, at the end of the year, be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of amount of general legacy to be paid at a future time.

Intermediate interest.

302. Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding Section. The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Procedure when no fund is charged with or appropriated to an annuity.

303. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the Will to answer it, a Government annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or, if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

Transfer to residuary legatee of amount of contingent bequest.

304. Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Investment of residue bequeathed to a person for life without direction to invest in particular securities.

305. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life without any direction to invest it in any particular securities, so much thereof as is not, at the time of the testator's decease, invested in such securities as the High Court may, for the time being, regard as good securities, shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed to a person for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.

306. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not, at the time of his death, invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Time and manner of the conversion and investment.

307. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the two last preceding Sections shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor shall in his discretion think fit; and until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon the market value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

Procedure where minor is entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and there is no direction to pay to any person on his behalf.

308. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no direction in the Will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge, by whom the probate was, or letters of administration, with the Will annexed, were granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account, and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be sufficient discharge for the money so paid; and such money when paid in shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

PART XXXVIII.

Of the Produce and Interest of Legacies.

Legatee of a specific legacy entitled to produce thereof from testator's death.

309. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*) A bequeaths his Government securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*) The testator bequeaths all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them between the testator's death and A's completing 18 forms part of the residue.

Residuary legatee entitled to produce of residuary fund from testator's death.

310. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(b) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

Interest when no time is fixed for payment of a general legacy.

311. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions. (1.)—Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2.)—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3.) Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

Interest when time has been fixed.

312. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed. The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the Will for maintenance.

Rate of interest.

313. The rate of interest shall be four per cent. per annum.

No interest payable on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

314. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the Will for making the first payment of the annuity.

Interest payable on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

315. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

Part XXXIX.

Of the Refunding of Legacies.

Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

316. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

No refund if legacy paid voluntarily.

317. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Refund when legacy has become due on performance of a condition within further time allowed under Section 124.

318. When the time prescribed by the Will for the performance of a condition has elapsed without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has been allowed under the one hundred and twenty-fourth Section for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

When each legatee is compellable to refund in proportion.

319. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Distribution of assets.

320. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as would have been given by the High Court in an administration suit for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution; but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Creditor may follow assets.

Within what period a creditor may call upon a legatee to refund.

321. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may, within two years after the death of the testator, or one year after the legacy has been paid, call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient, at the time of his death, to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

When a legatee who has not received payment or who has been compelled to refund under Section 321 cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund.

322. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding Section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

When an unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor if solvent.

323. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

Limit to the refunding of one legatee to another.

324. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 Rupees to B, 480 Rupees to C, and 720 Rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 Rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 Rupees to B, 400 Rupees to C, and 600 Rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 Rupees, and D to refund 120 Rupees.

Refunding to be without interest.

325. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest

326. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property after payment of debts and legacies shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the Will.

Residue of the deceased's property after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

PART XL.

Of the Liability of an Executor or Administrator for Devastation.

327. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

328. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased he is liable to make good the amount.

For neglect to get in any part of the deceased's property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

PART XLI.

Miscellaneous.

329. For every instrument or writing of any of the kinds specified in the Schedule to this Act, and which shall be made or executed after the commencement of this Act, there shall be payable to Government a Stamp duty or fee of the amount indicated in the said Schedule.

Stamps and fees on instruments mentioned in this Act.

330. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed or taken to supersede or affect the rights, duties, and privileges of the Administrators-General and Officiating Administrators-General of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, under or by virtue of Act VIII of 1855, (*to amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General,*) Act XXVI of 1860, (*to amend Act VIII of* 1855,) The Regimental Debts Act, 1863, and the Administrator-General's Act, 1865; and it shall be the duty of the Magistrate or other Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a district or place in criminal matters whenever any person to whom the provisions of this Act shall apply shall die within the limits of his jurisdiction, to report the circumstances without delay to the Administrator-General of the Province, retaining the property under his charge until letters of administration shall have been obtained by that Officer or by some other person, when the property is to be delivered over to the person obtaining such letters, or who may obtain probate of the Will (if any) of the deceased.

Saving of rights, duties, and privileges of Administrator-General.

331. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Intestate or Testamentary succession to the property of any Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist; nor shall they apply to any Will made, or any intestacy occurring before the first day of January 1866. The fourth Section shall not apply to any marriage contracted before the same day.

Succession to property of Hindus, Muhammadans or Buddhists, and certain Wills, intestacies, and marriages not affected by this Act.

332. The Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time have power, by an order, either retrospectively from the passing of this Act, or prospectively, to exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act the members of any race, sect, or tribe in British India, or any part of such race, sect, or tribe to whom he may consider it impossible or inexpedient to apply the provisions of this Act, or of the part of the Act mentioned in the order. The Governor General of India in Council shall also have power from time to time to revoke such order, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect. All orders and revocations made under this Section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power of Governor General to exempt any race, sect, or tribe in British India from the operation of this Act.

SCHEDULE.

STAMPS.

		Stamps.		
Petition for probate or letters of administration where the value of the estate exceeds Rs. 500	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto where the value of the estate is less than Rs. 500	... Re.	1	0	0
Probate or letters of administration	Rs.	8	0	0
Caveat	„	4	0	0
Citation	Re.	1	0	0
All petitions other than those above mentioned	„	1	0	0
Inventory	„	1	0	0
Administration Bond...	... Rs.	8	0	0

FEE.

Translations by the Court Translator or by order of the Court, per folio of ninety words	... „	2	0	0

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1865.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil

Preamble.

jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature; It is enacted as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number. Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

"Judge." "Judge" includes an Acting Judge.

"Section." "Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Court of Small Causes." "Court of Small Causes" means a Court constituted under this Act.

And, in every part of British India in which this Act operates,

"Local Government." "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the Executive Government in such part, and

"High Court." "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal having jurisdiction therein.

2. Act XLII of 1860 (*for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter*) and Act XII of 1861 (*to amend Act XLII of* 1860) are hereby repealed: Provided that any Courts of Small Causes now in existence which shall have been constituted under Act No. XLII of 1860 shall be considered as constituted under this Act within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction assigned to such Courts under the said Act XLII of 1860 or which may hereafter be assigned to them under the next following Section, and shall be subject to all the provisions contained herein; and all suits and proceedings pending in any such Courts shall be heard and determined in the same manner as suits and proceedings are required to be heard and determined under this Act; but this Act shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of anything which shall have been done in any such suit or proceeding prior to the commencement of this Act.

Repeal of Acts XLII of 1860 and XII of 1861.

3. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, constitute, for the trial of suits under this Act, Courts of Small Causes with such establishment of Officers as may be necessary, at any places within the Territories under such Government. Whenever a Court of Small Causes shall be so constituted, the Local Government shall fix the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and may from time to time alter the limits so fixed. The Local Government may abolish any Court of Small Causes.

Constitution of Small Cause Courts.

Limits of their territorial jurisdiction to be fixed by Local Government.

4. Every Court of Small Causes shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in the language of the Court—"Court of Small Causes of "—and shall be subject to the general control and orders of High Court.

Seal of the Court.

Courts to be generally subject to the High Court.

5. Courts of Small Causes shall be held at such place or places within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions as shall from time to time be appointed by the Local Government.

Places where Courts to be held.

6. The following are the suits which shall be cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, namely, claims for money due on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred Rupees whether on balance of account or otherwise: Provided that no action shall lie in any such Court:—

Suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts.

Proviso.

(1.) On a balance of partnership account, unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents:

(2.) For a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a Will:

(3.) For the recovery of damages on account of an alleged personal injury, unless actual pecuniary damage shall have resulted from the injury:

(4.) For any claim for the rent of land or other claim for which a suit may now be brought before a Revenue Officer, unless, as regards arrears of rent for which such suit may be brought, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes shall have been expressly invested by the Local Government with jurisdiction over claims to such arrears.

7. The Local Government may extend the jurisdiction of any Court of Small Causes in suits of the nature described in the last preceding Section and thereby made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes to an amount not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Power to extend jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts to Rupees 1,000.

8. Courts of Small Causes may trh all such suits as are described in the sixth Section and thereby made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes if the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, shall dwell, or personally work for gain or carry on business, within tye local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; or if the cause of action arose within the said local limits, and the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, shall, by his servant or agent, carry on business or work for gain within those limits.

Jurisdiction of the Courts.

Explanations.—(*a.*) Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place, and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to dwell at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

(*b.*) A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office, or at any place where it has also a subordinate office in respect of any cause of action arising at such place.

(*c.*) The 'business' contemplated in this Section must be carried on at some fixed place for at least a certain time.

9. Suits against the Local Government or against the Government of India shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of such Government.

Suits against Government.

10. Suits against the Secretary of State shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of the Local Government for the Territories in which the cause of action arose.

Suits against the Secretary of State.

11. Service of a summons issued under this Act on any servant or agent by whom the defendant may carry on business or work for gain shall be deemed to be good service upon the defendant provided that such agent or servant himself, at the time of such service, personally carries on the business or work for gain for the defendant within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought.

Substituted service of summons.

12. Wherever a Court of Small Causes is constituted under this Act, no suit cognizable by such Court shall be heard or determined in any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Small Causes: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to take away the jurisdiction which a Magistrate, or a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or an Assistant or Deputy Magistrate can now exercise in regard to debts or other claims of a Civil nature: or the jurisdiction which can be exercised by Village Moonsiffs, or Village or District Phanchâyats, under the provisions of the Madras Code; or by Military Courts of Requests, or by Cantonment Joint Magistrates invested with Civil jurisdiction under Act III of 1859 *(for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds);* or by a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the Rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively for the trial of small suits in Military Bazars, in Cantonments, and Stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively; or by Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the Rules in force in the Presidency of Madras.

Suits cognizable by a Court of Small Causes not to be heard by any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits.

Saving of jurisdiction of Magistrates as to debts.

Of Village Moonsiffs and Village or District Panchâyats in Madras.

Of Military Courts of Requests.

Of Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay.

Or of Military Panchâyats in Madras.

13. Every Court of Small Causes shall (except as hereinafter provided) be held before a Judge appointed by the Local Government, and who shall receive such salary as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time determine. Such Judge shall be the Judge either of one such Court or of two or more such Courts as the Local Government shall appoint, but, except as hereinafter provided, he shall not exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act.

Judge of Court.

14. It shall be lawful for any Judge who is the Judge of two or more Courts of Small Causes to fix, subject to the orders of the Local Government, or, in Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India, of the Chief Commissioner or other principal Civil Authority, the times at which he will go on Circuit, and the dates on which his sittings in the several Courts of which he is Judge shall commence. Notice of such times and dates shall be published in the Official Gazette and at such places and in such manner as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner or other Authority as aforesaid shall think fit to direct in that behalf.

Power to Judge of several Courts to fix times and dates of circuits and sittings.

15. The Local Government may from time to time invest any person with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under this Act for a limited period or for specific periods in each year only, and declare in what Court or Courts of Small Causes such powers shall be exercised by such person. Any person so invested shall, in all Courts in which the Local Government shall have declared that he shall exercise the said powers, have all such powers as might in such Courts be exercised by a Judege of the said Courts appointed under the thirteenth Section.

Local Government may invest any person for a limited period with powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes.

Powers to be exercised by persons so invested.

16. If it shall be declared by the Local Government that any person invested under the last preceding Section with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall exercise those powers in a Court of which there is a Judge appointed under the thirteenth Section, the person so invested shall exercise a jurisdiction concurrent with that of such Judge. The Local Government shall from time to time make Rules to provide for the distribution of business between any person so invested and any Judge in whose Court it may be declared that such person shall execise his powers, and generally for regulating and defining the duties and relative positions of Judges of Courts of Small Causes and persons so invested as aforesaid: Provided always that no such Rule shall be in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Jurisdiction to be exercised by persons so invested in Court in which there is a Judge.

17. Every person invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the fifteenth Section shall receive such remuneration as the Governor General in Council shall from time to time determine. It shall not be lawful for any such person to practise as a Barrister, Attorney, Vakeel, Pleader, or Law Agent in any district or place within the territorial limits of which he is empowered to exercise the powers with which he is invested.

Remuneration of Judges and of persons invested with powers of Small Causes Court Judge, and restriction from practising within the limits.

18. In all suits under this Act the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, and no written statement other than the plaint shall be received unless required by the Court.

Summons.

19. When a decree is passed in any suit of the nature and amount cognizable under this Act, the Court passing the decree, may, at the same time that it passes the decree, on the verbal application of the party in whose favor the decree is given, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court passing the decree, or

In suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts, Court may, on the Judgment-creditor's application, direct immediate execution against the judgment-debtor's person or moveable property.

against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor within the same limits. If the warrant be directed against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor, it may be general against any personal property of the judgment-debtor wherever it may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or special against any personal property belonging to the judgment-debtor within the same limits, and which shall be indicated by the judgment-creditor.

Execution against immoveable property if moveable property not sufficient.

20. In the execution of a decree under this Act, if after the sale of the moveable property of a judgment-debtor any portion of a judgment-debt shall remain due, and the holder of the judgment desire to issue execution upon any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Court, on the application of the holder of such judgment, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of such copy and certificate to any Court of Civil Judicature having general jurisdiction in the place in which the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor is situate, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment according to its own rules and mode of procedure in like cases.

Decision in suits tried under this Act to be final.

21. In suits tried under this Act all decisions and orders of the Court shall be final: Provided that in any case in which a decree shall be passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may, within thirty days after any process for enforcing the decree has been executed, give notice to the Court by which the decree was passed of his intention to apply to the Court at its next sitting for an order to set it aside: and if, on the application being made to the Court at its next sitting, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented, by any sufficient cause, from appearing when the suit was heard, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the decree and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as shall to the Court seem proper: Provided also that it shall be competent to the Court, if it shall think fit, in any case not falling within the proviso last aforesaid, to grant a new trial, if notice of the intention to apply for the same at the next sitting of the Court be given to the Court within the period of seven days from the date of the decision, and if the same be applied for at the next sitting of the Court; but no such new trial shall be granted where the party applying for same is the defendant or one of the defendants, unless he shall, with his notice of application, deposit in Court the amount for which a decree shall have been passed against him, including the costs (if any) of the opposite party.

Ex parte decree may be set aside.

New trial.

On deposit of debt and costs.

Power to refer questions of law, &c., to High Court.

22. If in the trial of any suit under this Act any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or any question as to the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits of the decision, shall arise, the Court, in suits for an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees, may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, and in suits for an amount greater than five hundred Rupees, shall draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with the Court's own opinion, for the decision of the High Court.

Power to pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court.

23. The Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall have been made until the receipt of the order of the High Court.

High Court to fix day for the hearing.

24. The High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court House.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by Pleader.

25. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by Pleader.

Decision of High Court to be transmitted.

26. The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its jugdment, under the seal of the Court, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt of the copy, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

27. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court shall be costs in the suit.

Power to High Court to alter or set aside order or decree made in the matter.

28. When a case is referred to the High Court under the twenty-second Section, the High Court may alter, cancel, or set aside any order or decree which the Court stating the case may have made in the suit out of which the reference arose, and may make such order as the justice of the case may require.

Power to appoint one of the Courts of a District to be the Principal Court.

29. Whenever more Courts than one are constituted in any District under this Act, the Local Government may appoint one of the same Courts to be the Principal Court of Small Causes in such District.

Judge of Principal Court may sit with Judge of any other Court in the District for the trial of reserved suits.

30. The Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes in any District may sit with the Judge of any other Court of Small Causes in the same District, or with a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid in such Court, for the trial and determination of any suit cognizable under this Act, and shall so sit for the trial and determination of any such suit which the Judge of such other Court or other person as aforesaid may reserve for trial by himself and the Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes.

Procedure when two Judges sit together for trial of certain suits.

31. The Local Government may from time to time make Rules providing that, in such cases as shall be prescribed in such Rules, two Judges or a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid shall sit together and hear and dispose of suits and applications.

Procedure when two Judges differ on a point of law.

32. If two Judges, or a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, sit together and they concur in the decision or order to be passed, such decision or order shall be the decision or order of the Court; but if they shall differ on a point of law, or usage having the force of law, or in construing a document the construction of which may affect the merits of the decision, they shall submit a case for the opinion of the High Court on the point of difference between them in the manner prescribed in the twenty-second Section of this Act; and the provisions applicable to a reference to the High Court contained in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Sections of this Act shall be applicable to every reference made under this Section.

Casting voice in case of difference between two Judges on a question of fact.

33. If two Judges differ on any matter other than the matters above-mentioned, the Judge who is senior in respect of date of appointment as a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall have the casting voice.

Casting voice in case of difference on a question of fact between a Judge and a person invested with a Judge's powers.

34. If a Judge and a person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid differ on any matter other than the matters abovementioned, the Judge shall have the casting voice.

Appointment of Registrar.

35. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to appoint to any Court of Small Causes an Officer who shall be called the Registrar of the Court, and who shall be paid such salary as shall from time to time be authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

Duties of Registrar.

36. The Registrar of every Court of Small Causes shall be the chief Ministerial Officer of the Court. In addition to any other duties and powers herein imposed or conferred upon the Registrar he shall, subject to the provisions contained in the next following Section, receive all plaints presented to the Court; issue notice of suit to the defendants; receive any documents which the parties may wish to put in; and issue process for the attendance of their witnesses. He shall likewise keep lists of all causes coming on for trial, and fix such days for their being heard respectively as may seem to him fit. He may also receive notices under the twenty-first Section.

Procedure where Registrar thinks plaint defective in certain particulars.

37. If, when the Judge is absent on duty and there is no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, the Registrar shall be opinion that any plaint presented to the Court is defective in any of the particulars mentioned in Sections twenty-seven to thirty-two, both inclusive, of the Code of Civil Procedure, he may reject the same. But it shall be lawful for the Judge, or for any person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, to reject any plaint which may have been received by the Registrar, and to receive any plaint which may have been rejected by him: Provided that such reception or rejection (as the case may be) by the Registrar shall, in the opinion of such Judge or other person empowered as aforesaid, have been erroneous, and that an application to set the same aside shall be made at the first subsequent sitting in the said Court of a Judge or other person duly empowered as aforesaid.

Proviso.

Registrar may receive and enter up judgments by confession.

38. If a suit shall have been instituted in a Court of Small Causes, and the defendant shall have been duly summoned to appear and answer therein, and it before the day appointed for the hearing of such suit the defendant, or his agent duly authorized in that behalf, shall appear before the Registrar of the Court and admit the plaintiff's claim and apply for leave to confess judgment, it shall be lawful for the Registrar, if the Judge be absent on duty and there be no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, to enter on the record a decree for the plaintiff by confession, and such decree shall have the like force and effect as a decree for the plaintiff would have had if the suit had been heard by the Judge and a decree passed by him for the plaintiff: Provided that in every case, before passing a decree under this Section, it shall be the duty of the Registrar fully to satisfy himself of the service of the summons, of the identity of the parties, and of their good faith in appearing before him.

Proviso.

Execution of decrees by Registrar.

39. The Registrar, if the Judge be absent on duty and there be no person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, shall also receive applications for the execution of decrees passed by the Judge, or other person empowered as aforesaid, of the Court of which he is the Registrar, and, subject to any orders which he may receive from the Judge or such other person, shall execute such decrees in the same manner as the Judge might execute them. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the Registrar under this Section; but the Judge, or other person empowered as aforesaid, may, within three calendar months from the making of the order, of his own motion reverse or modify it.

Power to invest Registrar with jurisdiction of Small Cause Court Judge in certain cases.

40. The Local Government may invest any Registrar with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of which he is the Registrar provided that the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed twenty Rupees. The Registrar shall exercise such powers subject to the general control of the Judge, or when there is no Judge, of any person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid.

Hearing of suits cognizable by Registrar.

41. The suits cognizable by the Registrar under the last preceding Section shall be set down for hearing before such Registrar, and he shall hear and determine such suits and execute the decrees made therein, in such manner in all respects as the Judge of the Court might hear, determine, and execute the same respectively: Provided that the Judge, or, when there is no Judge, the person invested with the powers of a Judge, whenever he thinks proper, may transfer to his own file any suit on the file of the Registrar and may hear and determine the same.

Transfer from Registrar's to Judge's file.

No appeal from decision of Registrar under last Section; but in cases of doubt he may submit statement for opinion of Judge.

42. No appeal shall lie from any order or decision made or passed by the Registrar in any case heard or disposed of by him; but in any case in which the Registrar shall entertain any doubt upon any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits of the decision, he shall be at liberty to state a case for the opinion of the Judge, or, when there is no Judge, of the person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, in like manner as the Judge may, under the twenty-second Section of this Act, state a case for the opinion of the High Court; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

Provisions applicable to such reference.

Setting aside decree by a Registrar under Section 38.

43. A decree passed by a Registrar under the thirty-eighth Section may be set aside by the Judge of the Court, or, when there is no Judge, by the person invested with the powers of a Judge as aforesaid, in such manner and on such grounds only as it might be set aside if it were a decree passed at the hearing of the cause by the Judge or other person empowered as aforesaid.

Appointment and removal of Clerk of the Court.

44. An Officer to be styled the Clerk of the Court may be appointed to any Court of Small Causes on such salary as shall be authorized by the Governor General of India in Council. The appointment and removal of such Officer shall rest with the Court, subject to the approval of the Local Government, or, in Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India, of the Chief Commissioner or other principal Civil Authority. The Registrar of any Court of Small Causes may also be the Clerk of the Court.

Duties of Clerk.

45. When a Clerk is appointed to any Court of Small Causes such Clerk shall, subject to the orders of the Court and of the Registrar, if there be a Registrar, issue all Summonses, Warrants, Orders, and Writs of Execution, and keep an account of all proceedings of the Court, and shall take charge of and keep an account of all monies payable or paid into or out of Court, and shall enter an account of all such monies in a book belonging to the Court to be kept by such Clerk for that purpose.

High Court empowered to make rules of practice, &c.

46. The High Court shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of Courts of Small Causes, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it shall think that forms should be provided, and for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form; provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any other law for the time being in force.

Provisions of Section 26 of Act X of 1862, and of Act VIII of 1859 made applicable to cases cognizable under this Act.

47. The twenty-sixth Section of Act X of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties*), and, except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are or may be applicable, extend to all suits and proceedings under this Act.

Saving of Act XI of 1841, Section 17.

48. Nothing in the second Section of the said Act No. III of 1859, or the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*), relating to the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in Military Cantonments, shall be held to affect so much of Act No. XI of 1841 *for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company*) as declares that in places beyond the frontier of the Territories of the East India Company, actions of debt and other personal actions may be brought before the Military Courts therein mentioned, against persons so amenable as therein mentioned, for any amount of demand.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts of Requests.

49. Nothing in this Act, nor in the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of the said Act XXII of 1864 shall be held to affect the jurisdiction of any Court of Requests convened under the hundred and third Section of the Statute 27 Vic., cap. 3, or the corresponding Section in any other Statute for the time being in force, for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters, or the powers of a Commanding Officer, under any such Statute to assemble such Courts.

Reference in previous Acts to Act XLII of 1860 to be read as applying to this Act.

50. When in any Act passed prior to the coming into operation of this Act reference is made to Act XLII of 1860, such reference shall be read as applying to this Act, and when any procedure is directed to be in accordance with the provisions of Act XLII of 1860, such procedure shall be deemed to be directed to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Power to give a Small Cause Court Judge the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen or a Magistrate.

51. Whenever the state of business in any Court of Small Causes, the Judge of which shall be the Judge of such Court only, is not sufficient to occupy his time fully, the Local Government may invest him whithin such limits as it shall from time to time appoint, in addition to his powers as such Judge, with the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, in the Regulation Provinces, with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, or, in the Non-Regulation Provinces, with the powers of an Officer exercising the like or nearly the like powers as those of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

Power to give Small Cause Court Judge jurisdiction to hear claims under Act X of 1859.

52. In the places in which the provisions of Act X of 1859 (*to amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), are in force, the Local Government may empower any Judge of a Court of Small Causes to hear and determine, under the rules contained in the said Act X of 1859 applicable to trials before a Collector, and subject to the same regular and special appeal, the claims cognizable under such Act arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court. Any Judge so empowered shall exercise all the powers of a Collector under the

said Act X of 1859 except the power of hearing appeals.

53. Courts of Small Causes shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or the High Court for records, returns, and statement in such form and manner as such Government or Court may deem proper.

Small Cause Courts to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the custody of Prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient that, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, persons should, for the purpose of being received and detained in prison, be committed to the custody of an Officer appointed by the Government of Bengal instead of to the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. In this Act—

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

"High Court."

"Magistrate" includes a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.)*

"Magistrate."

2. The forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second Sections of Act XVIII of 1862 *(to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof, with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)* and Act XXV of 1863 *(to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Fort William in Bengal to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House Correction or the Great Jail of Calcutta, and to authorize the transfer of prisoners in certain cases from the House of Correction to the Great Jail and from the Great Jail to the House of Correction)* are hereby repealed.

Enactments repealed.

3. After the commencement of this Act no person shall be committed to the Sheriff of Calcutta to be received and detained in prison; and no writ shall be awarded to the said Sheriff commanding him to arrest and seize the body of any offender.

After commencement of Act no one to be committed to Sheriff; And writs not to be issued to Sheriff.

4. It shall be lawful for the Government of Bengal to appoint an Officer who shall be called the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and who shall have authority to receive and keep prisoners committed to his custody under the provisions of this Act.

Government of Bengal may appoint Superintendent of Presidency Jail.

5. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to imprisonment, or to death, the Court shall cause such person to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, together with the warrant of the said Court, and such warrant shall be executed by the said Superintendent and returned by him to the High Court when executed.

Persons sentenced by High Court to imprisonment or death to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

6. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, the Court shall cause such person to be delivered for intermediate custody to the said Superintendent, and the imprisonment of such person shall have effect from such delivery.

Persons sentenced by High Court to transportation or penal servitude to be delivered for intermediate custody to Superintendent.

7. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by a Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta to imprisonment, and whenever any person shall be imprisoned for default of payment of any fine imposed by any such Magistrate, the Magistrate shall cause such person to be delivered to the said Superintendent together with a warrant of the Court.

Persons sentenced by Magistrate to imprisonment or imprisoned for non-payment of fine to be delivered to Superintendent with a warrant.

8. The said Superintendent shall detain the person so delivered to him according to the exigency of such warrant and shall return such warrant when executed to the Court whence it issued.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant, and to return same when executed.

9. Persons committed by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the said Superintendent together with a warrant of commitment, directing him to have the bodies of such persons before the Court for trial at the Sessions of the Court next ensuing after the date of such commitment.

Persons committed by Justice for trial by High Court to be delivered to Superintendent with warrant.

10. Every person arrested in pursuance of a warrant or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Court established in Calcutta under Act IX of 1850 *(for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)* shall be delivered by the proper Officer of the Court executing such warrant, together with a copy of such warrant, to the said Superintendent, and the Officer executing such warrant shall thenceforward be absolved from responsibility for the custody of the person so delivered.

Persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Small Cause Court to be delivered to Superintendent.

11. The said Superintendent shall detain the person delivered to him by the Officer of the Court in manner aforesaid according to the exigency of the warrant, and return the same to the said Officer of the Court as soon as the terms of the said warrant shall have been complied with.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant.

12. From and after the commencement of this Act all persons confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta under the process or sentence of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of the High Court, or of any Police Magistrate, shall be considered to be and shall remain in the custody of the said Superintendent according to the terms of the warrants under which they shall have been respectively committed to custody.

Persons confined in House of Correction or Great Jail of Calcutta shall be deemed to be in custody of Superintendent.

13. Any warrant of commitment under Regulation III, 1818, of the Bengal Code, *(for the confinement of State Prisoners,)* may be directed to the said Superintendent in the same manner as the same might have been directed to the Sheriff under Act XXXIV of 1850 *(for the better custody of State Prisoners)* and Act III of 1858 *(to amend the Law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners.)*

Warrant under Regulation III, 1818, Bengal Code, may be directed to Superintendent.

14. The provisions contained in the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, *(to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India,)* relating to persons in prison or liable to be arrested or detained in, or remanded or re-committed to, or entitled to be discharged from, prison within the limits of the Town of Calcutta, shall apply to all persons in the custody of the said Superintendent or liable to be delivered to, or entitled to be discharged from, his custody.

Provisions of Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, as to prisoners, to extend to persons in custody of Superintendent.

15. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April 1865.

Commencement of Act.

16. The provisions of this Act may be extended to the local jurisdictions of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay respectively by notification in the *Gazette of India:* such provisions when so extended shall, *mutatis mutandis*, relate to the custody of prisoners in such jurisdictions; and Regulation II of 1819 of the Madras Code *(for the confinement of State Prisoners)* and Regulation XXV of 1827 of the Bombay Code *(for the confinement of State Prisoners and for the attachment of the lands of Chieftains and others for reasons of State)* shall respectively be read for the said Regulation III of 1818 of the Bengal Code, and so much of the Regulations or Acts for the time being in force in such jurisdictions respectively as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act shall thenceforward cease to have effect in such jurisdictions.

Act may be extended to Madras and Bombay.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the procedure of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and also to provide for the exercise by such Courts of original Criminal jurisdiction under the Commission of the Governor General of India in Council, or of either of the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay in places other than the Presidency Towns, or at several such places by way of circuit; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865."

Short Title.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation Clause.

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, respectively.

"High Court."

"Chief Justice," "Judge," "Registrar," and other words denoting any particular Officer respectively include any person for the time being authorized to act as such Chief Justice, Judge, Registrar, or other Officer.

"Chief Justice," "Judge," &c.

"Magistrate" denotes any person exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and includes Police Magistrates in any Presidency Town.

"Magistrate."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes, besides such Officer, a Crown Prosecutor and any Officer specially appointed by the Governor General of India in Council or the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a Judge or Judges of the High Court in a place other than the usual place of sitting, or in respect of any sittings of a Barrister under the forty-fourth Section of this Act.

"Clerk of the Crown."

"British India" denotes the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors under the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106,

"British India."

except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Gender and Number.

Words importing the masculine gender include females: words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the the singular.

Of Charges where the accused is committed in a Presidency Town.

Charge to be delivered to Clerk of the Crown with commitment within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

3. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate who shall commit to custody or hold to bail any person for trial before the High Court for an offence committed, or which, according to law, may be dealt with as if it had been committed within the local limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, shall, together with all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances now required to be delivered to such Court before the trial, deliver to the Clerk of the Crown a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is so committed or held to bail.

Clerk of the Crown to consider, and if he will, to amend, alter, or add to the charge.

Charge, with amendments, alterations, or additions, (if any,) to be recorded.

4. The Clerk of the Crown shall peruse and consider the charge, and may, if he consider it necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter, or add to the same. The charge, with such amendments, alterations, or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court, and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge with such amendments, alterations, or additions (if any) gratis.

Accused to have copies of examination.

5. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of the witnesses upon whose depositions he has been so committed or held to bail on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Effect of charge.

6. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the eighth Section of this Act) shall be arraigned at suit of the Crown and the verdict shall be recorded thereupon.

Provisions of Act XVIII of 1862 as to indictments to apply to charges preferred under this Act.

7. In Act XVIII of 1862 (*to repeal Act XVI of* 1852 *in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature*) the word "indictment" shall be understood to include the word "charge," and all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to charges recorded as aforesaid and the trial of such charges.

Nolle prosequi on unsustainable charge.

8. When any such charge shall have been recorded in the High Court as aforesaid, and shall, at any time before the person charged is arraigned, appear to the Judge of the High Court who would, in ordinary course, try the same to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by such Judge. Such entry may be made without the fiat of the Advocate-General, and shall have the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless, and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Of Grand Juries.

After commencement of this Act Grand Jury not to be summoned.

9. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation, no warrant or precept shall be issued to the Sheriff or other Officer directing him to summon any persons to attend and serve as Grand Jurors. All persons who, but for this Act, would have been exempt from serving on common Juries shall be liable, except as hereinafter provided, to serve on such Juries.

No one to be charged on the presentment or inquisitions of Grand Jurors unless they have been summoned before the commencement of this Act.

10. No person shall be brought before the High Court on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors, unless such presentment or inquisition shall have been made by Grand Jurors who shall have been duly summoned before this Act comes into force: Provided that if any precept for summoning a Grand Jury shall have been issued for the then next coming Sessions of the High Court, such Grand Jury shall proceed at such Sessions as if this Act had not passed.

Of Juries in Presidency Towns.

Certain trials to be held before Special Jurors.

11. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence which is punishable with death, or upon any other charge if a Judge of the High Court shall so order, shall be tried before a Special Jury.

The Jurors' Book for the current year to be taken as giving the first list of Jurors and Special Jurors.

12. The Jurors' Book for the year current when this Act comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors under this Act, and those persons whose names are entered in the said Jurors' Book as being privileged to serve on Grand or Special Juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as Special Jurors under this Act: and a list of such last mentioned persons, to be called the "Special Jurors' List," shall forthwith, and subject to such rules as shall be prescribed by the High Court, be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct.

The number of Special Jurors in the first list to be allowed to die down to two hundred.

13. The number of persons included in the "Special Jurors' List" prepared as in the last preceding Section is provided shall be permitted gradually from year to year to diminish until the whole number of names remaining on such list shall not exceed two hundred: and no new name shall be added to such list until the number shall have been so diminished by the death or change of residence of the persons originally included in the list, or by other

loss of such qualification as gave them the privilege of serving only as Grand or Special Jurors.

After which the number of Special Jurors not to exceed two hundred.

After the number shall once have been reduced as aforesaid, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall ever at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' List.

Special Jurors exempted from serving on common Juries.

14. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than Special Juries.

Preparation of lists of Jurors and Special Jurors.

15. The Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject in all respects to such rules as the High Court shall from time to time prescribe, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors: and shall, before the fifteenth day of April which shall first occur after the reduction of the number of names in the "Special Jurors' List" as aforesaid and before every subsequent fifteenth day of April, but subject always to such rules as aforesaid, take from the general list of Jurors the names of such persons as he may think fit, regard being had to their property, character, and education, and shall enter the same in the "Special Jurors' List."

Officer preparing the lists to have full discretion: no appeal from his decision.

16. The Clerk of the Crown or other Officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full and entire discretion to prepare the said lists as shall seem to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Lists of Jurors to be published in the Gazette.

17. The list of persons qualified or liable to serve as Jurors, and the "Special Jurors' List," respectively, signed by the Officer by whom the same shall have been prepared, shall be published once in the Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation, and copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court House.

Jurors and Special Jurors to be summoned for each Sessions.

18. Out of the names contained in the lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each Sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries.

Of Challenges of Jurors in the Presidency Towns.

Challenges.

19. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in Common Juries, and ten in Special Juries, shall be allowed; but there shall be no challenge to the array, and save as aforesaid the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

(1.) Some personal objection, such as alienage infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force.

(2.) Some presumed or actual partiality in the Juror.

(3.) A previous conviction of the Juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the Criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

Judge to try challenge.

20. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge, the Juror shall be set aside.

High Court to retain its present jurisdiction as to Jurors in Presidency Towns, except as altered by this Act.

21. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging, and service of Jurors in the Presidency Towns: and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall seem to it to be proper. All rules relating thereto now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this Section.

Of Sittings under a Commission.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission from Governor General of India in Council.

22. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor General of India in Council convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the said High Court, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and the Governor General of India in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings at such place or places accordingly, at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of such High Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Madras.

23. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Madras convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Madras should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same High Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Madras, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall

have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Madras, in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Bombay.

24. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Bombay convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Bombay, other than the usal place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Bombay in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

High Court may allot jurisdiction to Judge acting under Commission.

25. The High Court may allot to a Judge or Judges acting under a Commission as aforesaid such part of the extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and of the Civil and Criminal Appellate jurisdiction, and of the jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference, which it is competent to exercise at its usual place of sitting, as the High Court may consider can be more conveniently exercised at any place or places mentioned in such Commission.

Commission to specify time and place during and in which it shall travel.

26. Every Commission issued as aforesaid under any of the preceding Sections shall specify the time during which and the Districts or places within which such Commission shall remain in force; and such time and the limits of such Districts or places shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

Power to appoint an Associate Judge.

27. The Governor General of India in Council or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, may, by such Commission as aforesaid, associate with such Judge of the High Court any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, or any Sessions Judge. The person so associated shall be called the Associate Judge, and, unless directed to try persons separately as hereinafter provided, may sit with the Judge of the High Court during the trials of persons tried under such Commission. Whenever any Associate Judge sits with the Judge of the High Court, the latter shall preside, conduct the case, and pronounce judgment.

Charge to be delivered with record of preliminary inquiry without the local limits of the original Criminal jurisdiction.

28. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate without the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court before whom any European British subject shall be brought for an offence committed without those limits shall, immediately after the conclusion of the preliminary enquiry, and if he shall determine to commit or hold to bail such person for trial, give notice thereof to the High Court to which the commitment or bailment would ordinarily be made, and shall send to the Clerk of the Crown, together with the record of the preliminary enquiry, and translations into English of any writings not in that language, a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is committed or held to bail. On receipt of these documents, the Clerk of the Crown shall proceed as directed in the like case in the fourth Section, and the person charged shall be entitled to copies in like manner as he would be entitled to copies under the fifth Section in this Act. If a Commission under which the person charged might be be tried shall have been issued, the High Court shall consider at what place the person charged can be most conveniently tried, and shall give directions accordingly: if no such Commission shall have been issued, the High Court shall obtain information from the Government as to whether such Commission is about to issue, and shall then give such directions as last aforesaid. Provided always that, if the commitment or bailment have been made after the issue and during the running of a Commission under which the person charged might be tried, the notice by this Section directed to be given to the Clerk of the Crown shall be given, and the documents directed to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown with the Judge of the High Court acting under the Commission. Such Judge shall have all the powers given to the High Court by this and the next succeeding Section.

The charge shall be deemed a charge under the Criminal Procidure Code.

29. The charge, whether it shall or shall not have been amended, altered, or added to under the last preceding Section, shall, if the person charged be directed to be tried at a place other than the usual place of sitting of the Court, have the same effect as a charge under the thirteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the person charged shall be tried thereon before a Judge of the High Court, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge. But if, at any time before the High Court shall have directed where the trial of the person charged shall take place, the charge appear to the High Court to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made by the proper Officer of the Court at any time before the commencement of the trial. Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings on the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted. If the person charged be directed to be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the charge, whether amended, altered, or added to

If unsustainable the proceedings may be stayed.

as last aforesaid or not, shall have the same effect as, and be deemed to be, a charge under the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of this Act.

Procedure pending directions of High Court.

30. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every such British subject as is referred to in the twenty-eighth Section of this Act shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest Criminal Jail in which he can be most conveniently confined. If the trial shall be directed to take place in the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the Jail at such place. If the High Court shall direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than in its usual place of sitting, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial in the place directed, or (as the case may be) shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the Criminal Jail of or nearest to the place at which such person is directed to be tried; and the Officer in charge of such Criminal Jail shall keep such person in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

High Court may order European British subjects committed in certain Districts in certain seasons of the year to be tried at a particular place and confined in a particular Jail.

31. It shall be lawful for the High Court to direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified Districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court or to direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named; and also to order that such European British subjects shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular Jail, being one of the Jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners. In any such case the High Court may direct further that the notice required by the twenty-eighth Section of this Act to be given, and the papers required by that Section to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown, shall be given and sent to a particular Clerk of the Crown named by the High Court in that behalf. Every person bailed or committed to take his trial at any particular place in compliance with a general direction under the provisions of this Section shall be dealt with in all respects as if he had been bailed or committed in compliance with a special direction under the twenty-eighth Section of this Act.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects tried under Commission.

32. When the High Court shall have directed that any European British subject shall be tried at any place other than its usual place of sitting, the Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid in the place and manner therein mentioned shall, whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, have and exercise in respect of such European British subject the same jurisdiction, power, and authority which would be had and exercised by the High Court at its ordinary place of sitting if the said European British subject had been committed or bailed to the said High Court at its ordinary place of sitting for the offence with which he is charged. But the trial of the said European British subject before such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, be conducted in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and thereby made applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session for offences triable by such Court.

Code of Criminal Procedure to apply to such subjects except as hereinafter declared.

Jurisdiction over persons not European British subjects tried under commission.

33. The Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission in the place or manner therein mentioned, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, if he shall think fit, have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority in respect of any person committed or bailed for trial under the Code of Criminal Procedure before the Court of Session at the place and within the time in such Commission mentioned as might be had and exercised by the Court of Session to which such person was committed or bailed. The trial of such person shall be conducted, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and thereby made applicable to trials before a Court of Session of persons committed or bailed to such Court for offences triable by the same.

Trials under Commission to be by Jury.

34. All trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall be by Jury.

Summoning of Jurors to serve on trials under Commission.

35. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council, or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, shall have signified to the High Court that it is intended to issue a Commission as aforesaid to any Judge or Judges of the High Court authorizing and directing sittings of the said Judge or Judges in any place, the High Court shall give notice of such intention to the Court of Session at such place, and thereupon the said Court of Session shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by Sections three hundred and thirty-six to three hundred and forty, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the summoning of Jurors; and in addition to the persons so summoned as Jurors the said Court of Session shall, if it shall think needful after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court shall consider to be necessary to make up the Juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid. All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such Juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer shall desire to have excused on the ground of urgent Military duty or for any other special Military reason. The juries for the trial of persons triable by such Judge of

Military men not exempt.

the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned under the said Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and from the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such Officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same Sections.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

36. If the person charged shall be a European British subject and shall so require before the Jury shall be empannelled, the majority of the Jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans. If such a Jury cannot be procured, the person so charged shall be sent for trial by the High Court in its usual place of sitting.

Number of Jury requisite to verdict of guilty.

37. On every trial mentioned in the thirty-fourth Section of this Act the Jury shall consist of twelve persons, and unanimity, or a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the presiding Judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty. In default of such unanimity, or of such majority and concurrence, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Acts not of a judicial nature may be done by Clerk of the Crown.

38. During the trial of any person before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or by a Judge of the High Court and an Associate Judge sitting together, any act, not of a judicial nature, which the Code of Criminal Procedure requires to be done by the Court of Session may be done by the Clerk of the Crown or by any Officer of the Court directed by such Judge to perform such act.

Portions of Section 380 of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences by High Court Judge.

39. So much of the three hundred and eightieth Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires the confirmation by the Sudder Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session, and so much of the said Section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable by death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death, shall not apply to sentences by a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid

Portion of 26th Chapter of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences of High Court Judge.

40. So much of the twenty-sixth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form shall not apply to judgments, sentences, or findings in trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge; but the Judge shall pass judgment and shall record, or cause to be recorded, the sentence and finding in such form as he shall think proper.

Power to reserve for High Court any question of law or evidence.

41. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, the Judge, if he think proper, may reserve, for the decision of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person. If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail of the District at which the trial was held, and such Magistrate or other Officer shall proceed thereupon in like manner as he is directed by the Code of Criminal Procedure to proceed in respect of sentences by a Court of Session not requiring confirmation. If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision of the High Court thereon, be dealt with in like manner as persons sentenced by a Court of Session in cases where the sentence requires the confirmation of the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the decision of the High Court be adverse to the person convicted, such decision shall be forwarded to the Court of Session of the District in which the trial took place in like manner as is directed by the three hundred and eighty-third Section of the said Code with reference to orders of confirmation of sentences, and thereupon the said Court of Session and all other persons shall proceed as if the person convicted had been sentenced by such Court of Session and as if such sentence had been confirmed by the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Procedure where no such question reserved.

Save as aforesaid, Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Juries under Commission.

42. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of Juries for the purpose of trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to trials before such Judge of the High Court or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to sentences by such Judge of the High Court and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

High Court Judge may direct Associate Judge to try any one triable under Commission not an European British subject.

43. If the Judge of the High Court think fit, he may direct the Associate Judge to try any person, other than a European British subject, who, under this Act, is triable by such Judge of the High Court. The trial of such person shall be regulated without exception by the rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before a Court of Session, and such person, if convicted, shall be dealt with as if he had been convicted before the Court of Session of the District in which the trial was held. Any person, other than a European British subject, who has been committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session of any place mentioned in such Commission as aforesaid, but who has not been tried under this Act during the time for which the Commission remains in force, shall be tried by the Court of Session to which he was committed or bailed as if this Act had not passed.

Power to Governor General of India in Council to appoint a Barrister to hold sittings under Commission at places not hereinbefore referred to.

44. From and after the commencement of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by his Commission to authorize and direct any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, although not a Judge of any High Court, to hold sittings at any place in British India other than the usual place of sitting of

such Court, and other than any place referred to in the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth Sections of this Act, or at several such places by way of circuit. The Barrister acting under such Commission, in the places and manner therein directed, shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as (subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained) would be had and exercised by a Judge of the High Court acting under any such Commission as aforesaid.

Commencement of Act.

45. This Act shall commence and come into operation on such date as the Governor General of India in Council shall appoint by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Act not to extend to Straits' Settlement.

46. This Act shall not extend to the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1865.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Parsee Community has presented the necessity of defining and amending the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsees; And whereas it is expedient that such Law should be made conformable to the customs of the said Community; It is enacted as follows:—

I.—*Preliminary.*

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number.

Word in the singular number include the plural and words in the plural number include the singular.

"Priest."

"Priest" means a Parsee Priest and includes Dastúr and Mobed.

"Marriage."

"Marriage" means a marriage between Parsees whether contracted before or after the commencement of this Act; and "Husband" and "Wife" respectively mean a Parsee husband and a Parsee wife.

"Husband" and "Wife."

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes Senior Judge.

"Court."

"Court" means a Court constituted under this Act.

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or shall be vested in Her Majesty or her sucessors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic, cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

"Local Government."

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized to administer Executive Government in such part of India, or the Chief Executive Officer of such part when it is under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council, and when such Officer shall be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government; and

"High Court."

"High Court" means the highest Civil Court of appeal in such part.

II.—*Of Marriages between Parsees.*

Requisities to validity of Parsee marriages.

3. No marriage contracted after the commencement of this Act shall be valid if the contracting parties are related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity prohibited among Parsees and set forth in a Table which the Governor General of India in Council shall, after due enquiry, publish in the *Gazette of India*, and unless such marriage shall be solemnized according to the Parsee form or ceremony called "A'sírvád" by a Parsee Priest in the presence of two Parsee witnesses independently of such officiating Priest; and unless, in the case of any Parsee who shall not have completed the age of twenty-one years, the consent of his or her father or guardian shall have been previously given to such marriage.

Re-marriage save after divorce unlawful during life-time of first wife or husband.

4. No Parsee shall, after the commencement of this Act, contract any marriage in the life-time of his or her wife or husband, except after his or her lawful divorce from such wife or husband, by sentence of a Court as hereinafter provided; and every marriage contracted contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be void.

Punishment of Bigamy.

5. Every Parsee who shall, after the commencement of this Act and during the life-time of his or her wife or husband, contract any marriage without having been lawfully divorced from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections four hundred and ninety-four and four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.

Certificate and registry of marriages.

6. Every marriage contracted after the commencement of this Act shall, immediately on the solemnization thereof, be certified by the officiating Priest in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act. The certificate shall be signed by the said Priest, the contracting parties, or their fathers or guardians when they shall not have completed the age of twenty-one years, and two witnesses present at the marriage; and the said Priest shall thereupon send such certificate, together with a fee of two Rupees, to be paid by the husband, to the Registrar of the place at which such marriage is solemnized.

The Registrar on receipt of the certificate and fee shall enter the certificate in a register to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall be entitled to retain the fee.

Appointment of Registrar.

7. For the purpose of this Act a Registrar shall be appointed, who may be the Registrar appointed under Act XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)* Within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, the Registrar shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of such Court, and, without such limits, by the Local Government. Every Registrar so appointed may be removed by the Chief Justice or Local Government appointing him.

Marriage Register to be open for Public inspection.

8. The Register of Marriages mentioned in the sixth Section shall, at all reasonable times, be open for inspection, and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the Registrar on payment to him by the applicant of two Rupees for each such extract. Every such register shall be evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

Penalty for solemnizing marriage contrary to Section 4.

9. Any Priest knowingly and wilfully solemnizing any marriage contrary to and in voilation of the fourth Section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for Priest's neglect of requirements of Section 6.

10. Any Priest neglecting to comply with any of the requisitions affecting him contained in the sixth Section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished for every such offence with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for omitting to subscribe and attest the certificate.

11. Every other person required by the sixth Section to subscribe or attest the said certificate who shall wilfully omit or neglect so to do shall, on conviction thereof, be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for making, &c., false certificate.

12. Every person making, or signing, or attesting any such certificate containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not know to be true, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to the penalties provided in Section four hundred and sixty-six of the said Code.

Penalty for failing to register certificate.

13. Any Registrar failing to enter the said certificate pursuant to the sixth Section shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for secreting, destroying, or altering the Register.

14. Any person secreting, destroying, or dishonestly or fraudulently altering the said register in any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to two years, or, if he be a Registrar, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees.

III.—*Of Parsee Matrimonial Courts.*

Constitution of special Courts under this Act.

15. For the purposes of hearing suits under this Act, a special Court shall be constituted in each of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in such other places in the Territories of the several Local Governments as such Governments respectively shall think fit.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Courts.

16. The Court so constituted in each of the Presidency Towns shall be entitled the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court shall be conterminous with the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court, or such other Judge of the same Court as the Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint, shall be the Judge of such Matrimonial Court, and, in the trial of cases under this Act, he shall be aided by eleven Delegates.

Parsee District Matrimonial Courts.

17. Every Court so constituted at a place other than a Presidency Town shall be entitled the Parsee District Matrimonial Court of such place. Subject to the provisions contained in the next following Section, the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be conterminous with the limits of the District in which it is held. The Judge of the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction at such place shall be the Judge of such Matrimonial Court, and, in the trial of cases under this Act, he shall be aided by seven Delegates.

Power to alter territorial jurisdiction of District Courts.

18. The Local Government may from time to time alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Parsee District Matrimonial Court, and may include within such limits any number of Districts under its government.

Certain Districts to be within the jurisdiction of the Chief Matrimonial Court.

19. Any District which the Local Government, on account of the fewness of the Parsee inhabitants, shall deem it inexpedient to include within the jurisdiction of any District Matrimonial Court, shall be included within the jurisdiction of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court for the Territories under such Local Government where there is such Court.

Court Seal.

20. A seal shall be made for every Court constituted under this Act, and all decrees and orders, and copies of decrees and orders of such Court, shall be sealed with such seal, which shall be kept in the custody of the presiding Judge.

Appointment of Delegates.

21. The Local Government shall, in the Presidency Towns and Districts subject to their respective Governments, respectively appoint persons to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under this Act. The persons so appointed shall be Parsees; their names shall be published in the Official Gazette; and their number shall, within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, be not more than thirty, and in Districts beyond such limits not more than twenty.

Power to appoint new Delegates.

22. The appointment of a Delegate shall be for life. But whenever a Delegate shall die, or be desirous of relinquishing his office, or refuse or become incapable or unfit to act, or be convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code or other Law for the time being in force, then and so often the Local Government may appoint any other person being a Parsee to be a Delegate in his stead, and the name of the person so appointed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Delegates to be deemed public servants.

23. All Delegates appointed under this Act shall be considered to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Selection of Delegates under Sections 16 and 17 to be from those appointed under Section 21.

24. The Delegates selected under the sixteenth and seventeenth Sections to aid in the adjudication of suits under this Act shall be taken, under the orders of the presiding Judge of the Court, in due rotation from the Delegates appointed by the Local Government under the twenty-first Section.

Practitioners in Matrimonial Courts.

25. All Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies-at-Law entitled to practise in High Court shall be entitled to practise in any of the Courts constituted under this Act; and all Vakeels entitled to practise in a District Court shall be entitled to practise in any District Matrimonial Court constituted under this Act.

Court in which suits to be brought.

26. All suits instituted under this Act shall be brought in the Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant resides at the time of the institution of the suit.

When defendant has left British India.

When the defendant shall at such time have left British India, such suit shall be brought in the Court at the place where the plaintiff and defendant last resided together.

IV.—*Of Matrimonial Suits.*

(a.) *For a Decree of Nullity.*

In case of lunacy or mental unsoundness.

27. If a Parsee at the time of his or her marriage was a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind, such marriage may, at the instance of his or her wife or husband, be declared null and void upon proof that the lunacy or habitual unsoundness of mind existed at the time of the marriage and still continues. Provided that no suit shall be brought under this Section if the plaintiff shall, at the time of the marriage, have known that the respondent was a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind.

In case of non-consummation owing to physical causes.

28. In any case in which consummation of the marriage is, from natural causes, impossible, such marriage may, at the instance of either party thereto, be declared to be null and void.

(b.) *For a Decree of Dissolution in case of Absence.*

In case of absence for seven years.

29. If a husband or wife shall have been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of as being alive within that time by those persons who would naturally have heard of him or her had he or she been alive, the marriage of such husband or wife may, at the instance of either party thereto, be dissolved.

(c.) *For Divorce or Judicial Separation.*

On the ground of the wife's adultery.

30. Any husband may sue that his marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that his wife has, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; and any wife may sue that her marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that, since the celebration thereof, her husband has been guilty of adultery with a married, or fornication with an unmarried woman not being a prostitute, or of bigamy coupled with adultery, or of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with wilful desertion for two years or upwards, or of rape, or of an unnatural offence. In every such suit for divorce on the ground of adultery the plaintiff shall, unless the Court shall otherwise order, make the person with whom the adultery is alleged to have been committed a co-defendant, and in any such suit by the husband the Court may order the adulterer to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

On the ground of the husband's adultery, &c.

31. If a husband treat his wife with such cruelty or personal violence as to render it, in the judgment of the Court, improper to compel her to live with him, or if his conduct afford her reasonable grounds for apprehending danger to life or serious personal injury, or if a prostitute be openly brought into or allowed to remain in the place of abode of a wife by her own husband, she shall be entitled to demand a judicial separation.

Grounds of judicial separation.

32. In a suit for divorce or judicial separation under this Act, if the Court be satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, and that the offence therin set forth has not been condoned, and that the husband and wife are not colluding together, and that the plaintiff has not connived at, or been accessory to the said offence, and that there has been no unnecessary or improper delay in instituting the suit, and that there is no other legal ground why relief should not be granted, then and in such case, but not otherwise, the Court shall decree a divorce or judidial separation accordingly.

Suits for divorce or judicial separation.

33. In any suit under this Act for divorce or judicial separation, if the wife shall not have an independent income sufficient for her support and the necessary expenses of the suit, the Court, on the application of the wife, may order the husband to pay her monthly or weekly during the suit such sum, not exceeding one-fifth of the husband's net income, as the Court, considering the circumstances of the parties, shall think reasonable.

Alimony *pendente lite*.

34. The Court may, if it shall think fit on any decree for divorce or judicial separation, order that the husband shall, to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such gross sum, or such monthly or periodical payments of money for a term not exceeding her life as, having regard to her own property (if any), her husband's ability and the conduct of the parties shall be deemed just, and for that purpose may require a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties and suspend the pronouncing of its decree until such instrument shall have been duly executed. In case any such order shall not be obeyed by her husband, he shall be liable to damages at her suit, and further to be sued by any person supplying her with necessaries, during the time of such disobedience, for the price of value of such necessaries.

Permanent alimony.

35. In all cases in which the Court shall make any decree or order for alimony, it may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court may seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee if for any reason it shall appear to the Court expedient so to do.

Payment of alimony to wife or to her trustee.

(*d.*) *For Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*

36. Where a husband shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with his wife, or where a wife shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with her husband, the party so deserted or with whom cohabitation shall have so ceased may sue for the restitution of his or her conjugal rights, and the Court, if satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, and that there is no just ground why relief should not be granted, may proceed to decree such restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. If such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

Suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

37. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit shall be brought in any Court to enforce any marriage between Parsees or any contract connected with or arising out of any such marriage if, at date of the institution of the suit, the husband shall not have completed the age of sixteen years, or the wife shall not have completed the age of fourteen years.

No suit to be brought to enforce marriage or contract arising out of marriage when husband under sixteen years or wife under fourteen years.

38. In every suit preferred under this Act the case shall be tried with closed doors should such be the wish of either of the parties.

Suits may be heard with closed doors.

39. Every plaint and petition of appeal preferred under this Act shall bear a stamp of thirty-two Rupees, and all other instruments and writings of the kind specified as requiring a stamp in Schedule B to Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)* and exhibited in a suit under this Act shall be stamped in accordance with the provisions of the said Act No. X of 1862.

Stamps on plaints and petitions.

40. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to suits instituted under this Act.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code to apply in suits under this Act.

41. In suits under this Act all questions of law and procedure shall be determined by the presiding Judge; but the decision on the facts shall be the decision of the majority of the Delegates before whom the case is tried.

Determination of questions of law and procedure and of fact.

42. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of any Court established under this Act, whether a Chief Matrimonial Court or a District Matrimonial Court, on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other ground: Provided that such appeal be instituted within three calendar months after the

Appeal to High Court.

decision appealed from shall have been pronounced.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

43. When the time hereby limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage shall have expired and no appeal shall have been presented against such decree, or when any such appeal shall have been dismissed, or when, in the result of any appeal, any marriage shall be declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.

V.—*Of the Children of the Parties.*

Custody of children *pendente lite.*

44. In any suit under this Act for obtaining a judicial separation or a decree of nullity of marriage, or for dissolving a marriage, the Court may from time to time pass such interim orders and make such provision in the final decree as it may deem just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children under the age of sixteen years the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit, and may, after the final decree, upon application by petition for this purpose, make from time to time all such orders and provisions with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of such children as might have been made by such final decree, or by interim orders in case the suit for obtaining such decree were still pending.

Orders as to custody of children after final decree.

Settlement of wife's property for benefit of children.

45. In any case in which the Court shall pronounce a decree of divorce or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it shall be made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property either in possession or reversion, the Court may order such settlement as it shall think reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof for the benefit of the children of the marriage or any of them.

VI.—*Of the Mode of enforcing Penalties under this Act.*

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

46. All offences under this Act may be tried by any Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable shall exceed that which such Officer is competent to award under the law for the time being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such Officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Punishment of offences under this Act committed within local limits of High Court.

47. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable with fine, or with fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months, shall be committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable, upon summary conviction, by any Magistrate of Police of the place at which such Court is held.

Levy of fines by distress.

48. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the offender's moveable property by warrant under the hand of the Officer imposing the fine.

Procedure until return is made to distress warrant.

49. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, such Officer may order the offender to be arrested and kept in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress.

50. If upon the return of the warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient moveable property whereupon such fine could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount of fine.

VII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Rules of procedure of Parsee Matrimonial Courts to be made by the High Court.

51. Subject to the provisions contained or referred to in this Act, the High Court shall make such rules and regulations concerning the practice and procedure of the Parsee Chief and District Matrimonial Courts in the Presidency of Government in which such High Court shall be established as it may from time to time consider expedient, and shall have full power from time to time to revoke or alter the same. All such rules, revocations, and alterations shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government.

52. The Governor General of India in Council may invest the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India with the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government.

Commencement and extent of Act.

53. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of September 1865, and shall extend to the whole of British India.

SCHEDULE.—(*See Section 6.*)

Date and place of Marriage.	Names of the Husband and Wife.	Condition at the time of Marriage.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.	Names of the Fathers or Guardians.	Rank or Profession.	Signature of the Officiating Priest.	Signatures of the Witnesses.	Signature of Father or Guardian when Husband or Wife is an infant.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 27th March 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1865.

An Act for the prohibition of the practice of Inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Towns to which Act III of 1864, *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, has been or shall hereafter be extended.*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is found that Small Pox is spread by Inoculators who infect persons living in Towns without adopting any precaution against contagion; and whereas proper and sufficient arrangements have been made in the Town of Calcutta and in its Suburbs, and in certain other Towns in the Province of Bengal, for the Vaccination or Inoculation with the Cow Pox of the inhabitants thereof respectively; and it is desirable to prohibit by law the practice of Inoculation with the Small Pox in such Towns and places; It is enacted as follows :—

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing Small Pox. I. Any person who shall hereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by Inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of Small Pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place subject to this Act, without a proper Certificate, before forty days from date of Inoculation. II. If any person, having been inoculated with the Small Pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the Town of Calcutta, or any other Town or place to which such provisions shall then be applicable, before the lapse of forty days from the date of such Inoculation, or without a Certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Act where to take effect. III. This Act shall take effect in the Town of Calcutta and in the Station of Howrah and Suburbs of Calcutta, as the same are defined in the Schedule appended to Act XXI of 1857 (*to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah*), from the date of the passing of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time after such date, by Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend this Act to any Town or place to which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (*the District Municipal Improvement Act*), shall then apply, or in which there shall then be any Military Cantonment, or in which it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that at the time of such Notification there exist proper and sufficient arrangements for the Inoculation of the inhabitants thereof with the Cow Pox.

Mode of procedure. IV. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to the meaning thereby assigned to the word "Magistrate," and to cases triable under Chapter XV of the said Code, and to the recovery of fines, shall apply to the case of any offence committed against this Act beyond the Town of Calcutta; and the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*), and of Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of* 1856), or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta for the time being in force, shall apply to the case of any such offence committed within the said Town. Whenever the convicting Magistrate shall sentence the offender to fine, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion, not exceeding one-half, of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 5th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th instant, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act II of 1864 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act for the Regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein), and to extend the provisions thereof to the Presidency Jail.)*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain provisions of Act II of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; and whereas by Act XII of 1865 of the Governor-General of India in Council the custody of persons confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta is vested in an Officer to be appointed by the Government of Bengal; It is enacted as follows :—

Act IV of 1862 repealed. I. Act IV of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council is hereby repealed, save as regards any act done thereunder.

II. Sections V, XV, and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and the following Sections shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act II of 1864.

Sections V, XV, and XIX of Act II of 1864 repealed.

III. The Civil and Criminal Jail in every District shall, unless the Government shall invest some other Officer with the control thereof, be under the control of the Magistrate of the District, or of any Magistrate to whom the Magistrate of the District may make over the control thereof; and the Jails in any Division of a District shall be under the control of the Magistrate who shall be in charge of such Division, acting under the instructions of the Magistrate of the District.

Civil and Criminal Jails to be under whose control.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Officer in whom the control of a Jail shall be vested, to inquire into all breaches of the Rules that may be made under this Act, and to punish prisoners guilty of any breach thereof, or of violent or refractory conduct, or of using insolent language, or of refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform the work, or of wilfully mismanaging the work allotted to them, or of wilfully disabling themselves for labor. Such punishment may consist of separate confinement, of corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan, or of confinement in irons for a period not exceeding one month in the case of a first offence, and for a period not exceeding six months in the case of a second offence of the same description. Provided that corporal punishment or confinement in irons shall not be inflicted on any female prisoner or on any person imprisoned in a Civil Jail, and that confinement in irons may be inflicted on hardened offenders for any period not exceeding one year.

Punishment for breaches of Rules and of Jail discipline.

V. In any case in which the Officer in whom the control of the Jail shall be vested, shall consider it necessary for the safe custody of any prisoner who shall have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, that such prisoner should be confined in irons, it shall be lawful for such Officer so to confine the said prisoner. Provided that, in every case in which any prisoner shall be confined in irons solely under the provisions of this Section, it shall be the duty of the Officer in whom the control of the Jails shall be vested, to report the circumstances under which such prisoner shall have been so confined, without delay, to the Officer who shall have been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section VIII of the said Act II of 1864.

Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment may be confined in irons for the purpose of safe custody.

Proviso

VI. If any prisoner, whether he shall have been sentenced to rigorous or only to simple imprisonment, shall be convicted, under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code, of having attempted to escape from such imprisonment, it shall be lawful for the Officer in whom the control of the Jail shall be vested, in carrying into execution the remainder of such sentence of imprisonment, or any portion of the punishment to which such prisoner may be sentenced for such attempt, to confine the said prisoner in irons for a period not exceeding one year in the case of a first offence, and for the whole term of imprisonment to which the said prisoner shall have been sentenced, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence.

Prisoners convicted of escaping or attempting to escape from custody may be confined in irons for a period not exceeding one year for the first offence, and for the whole remaining term of imprisonment for the second and subsequent offences.

VII. From and after the passing of this Act, the power of making Rules and of appointing Visitors, Medical Officers, Jailors, and Inspectors, which by Sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XV, and XVI of the said Act II of 1864 are vested in the Government of Bengal, may be exercised by such Government with respect to the Presidency Jail, and all persons confined and to be confined therein and the said Government shall have the power of transferring prisoners from any Jail within the Provinces under its control, to any other Jail within the same limits. Provided that such transfer shall, on the report of the person or persons appointed under Section VIII of Act II of 1864, appear necessary.

Lieutenant-Governor may make Rules &c., for the Presidency Jail.

VIII. From and after the passing of this Act, all and singular the powers and authorities, which by the said Act II of 1864 and by this Act are conferred on the Officer in whom the control of a Jail shall be vested, shall and may, as respects persons confined or to be confined in the said Presidency Jail, be exercised by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. The provisions of Section XVII of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby extended to the said Presidency Jail.

Powers of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

THE following Bill, as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th April 1865, is hereby published for general information, and will be re-considered on the 22nd instant:—

A Bill to amend the law for the sale of such Under-tenures as by the Title Deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen in consequence of the repeal of Section XVI of Regulation VII of 1832, as to the authority by whom Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Section I of Regulation VIII of 1819 are to be sold for arrears of rent due to the proprietor on account thereof; and whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the sale of such Under-tenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. The word "Collector" as used in this Act shall include all Officers exercising the full powers of a Collector of a District.

Meaning of the Term "Collector."

Words used in the singular number include the plural.

Laws repealed.

II. Section XVI of Regulation VIII of 1819 of the Bengal Code, Act VIII of 1835, and Section X of Act VI of 1853, are repealed, except in so far as any other Regulation or law is repealed thereby.

Sale by whom to be conducted.

III. The sale for the recovery of arrears of rent of such Under-tenures as by the Title deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise, shall be conducted by the Collector of Land Revenue in whose jurisdiction, as defined by Act VI of 1853, the lands lie, or by his Deputy or Assistant exercising the powers of a Deputy Collector, and all acts preparatory to or connected with the sale of such Under-tenures as aforesaid, which, by Regulations VIII of 1819 and I of 1820, the Judge is required to perform, shall be performed by the said Collector, his Deputy, or Assistant; and no Under-tenure shall henceforth be sold in execution of a decree for the recovery of rent due in respect thereof, otherwise than as hereinafter provided.

Notice of sale where to be hung up.

IV. Whenever any person shall obtain a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of any such Under-tenure as aforesaid, he may apply for the sale thereof to the Collector, Deputy or Assistant Collector by whom the decree was passed, or, in his absence, to the person in charge of his Office, who shall thereupon cause a notice of the sale of the Under-tenure to be hung up in his own Court, in that of the Collector, and the Judge of the District within which the Under-tenure to be sold is situated, and at some conspicuous place on the lands comprised in the Under-tenure itself or immediately adjacent thereto.

Notice of sale what to contain.

V. The notice shall be for the sale of the Under-tenure on some fixed date not less than fifteen days from the date of the notice, and shall specify, in the words used in the plaint in the suit in which the decree was given, the name of the village, estate, and Pergunnah or other local division in which the Under-tenure is situate, the yearly rent of the Under-tenure, and the amount of the arrear due in respect thereof.

How the sale may be stopped.

VI. If the sum due under the decree, together with interest to date of payment and all costs of process be paid into Court at any time before the sale commences, whether by the defaulting tenant or any one interested in the protection of the Under-tenure, such sale shall not take place; and the provisions of Section XIII of Regulation VIII of 1819, for the recovery of sums paid by other than the defaulting tenant to stay the sale of the Under-tenure, shall be applicable to all similar payments made under this Section.

Sale to be to the highest bidder.

VII. The Under-tenure shall be sold to the highest bidder in open Court. Provided, however, that no bid made by or on behalf of the defaulting tenant shall be accepted.

Purchaser to deposit 25 per cent.

VIII. The party who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately, in cash or Government Currency Notes, twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his bid, and in default of such a deposit the Under-tenure shall be put up again and sold forthwith, or on the next ensuing office day.

Deposit to be forfeited if balance of purchase money be not paid up in time.

IX. The full amount of the purchase money shall be made good by the purchaser before sunset of the eighth day from that on which the sale of the Under-tenure took place, reckoning that day as one of the eight, or, if the eighth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the eighth day; and, in default of payment within the prescribed period as aforesaid, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government, and the Under-tenure shall be resold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims thereto or to any part of the sum for which the said Under-tenure may be subsequently sold. If the proceeds of the sale, which may be eventually consummated, be less than the price bid by the defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the law for enforcing the payment of money in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent.

Provisions as to sales to apply to all re-sales.

X. The provisions of all the preceding Sections with regard to sales shall also be applicable to all re-sales under this Act, which may be rendered necessary by the default of any purchaser.

Certificate and possession to be given to purchaser on payment by him in full.

XI. When the purchase money shall have been paid in full, the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a Certificate, in the form prescribed in the Schedule annexed to this Act, and shall further, on the purchaser making application and depositing the requisite costs, depute an Officer or Ameen to put him in possession of the Under-tenure in the customary manner, and to publish the fact of the purchase to the cultivators of the lands comprised therein.

Proceeds of sale how to be dealt with.

XII. From the proceeds of the sale of the Under-tenure, the Officer holding such sale shall repay to the judgment-creditor the necessary expenses incurred by him in procuring it; and, after satisfying the decree in execution of which the sale was made, shall hold the residue, if any, in deposit on account of the defaulting tenant.

Appeal.

XIII. An appeal shall lie to the Collector from any proceedings of a Deputy or Assistant Collector, if made within fifteen days; and to the Commissioner from any original proceedings of a Collector, under this Act, if made within thirty days from the date of the sale: but no proceedings under this Act shall be reversed or modified in appeal, except upon the ground of irrelevancy of the law, or of such an irregularity in procedure as, in the opinion of the Appellate Court, has caused injury to the interests of one of the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed.

XIV. No appeal as of right shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this Act; but a Commissioner, in any case in which an appeal has been heard by a Collector, and the Board of Revenue, in any case in which an appeal has been heard by the Commissioner, may call for the proceedings at any time within six months from the date thereof, and pass thereon such orders as they may think proper.

Power of revision.

XV. If any sale of an Under-tenure shall under either of the two preceding Sections be set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to recover the purchase money in such manner as the appellate or revising authority may in each instance direct.

Purchaser to recover purchase money in such manner as appellate or revising authority may direct, if sale be set aside.

XVI. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall acquire it free of all incumbrances, whether by engagements, gift, sale, or otherwise, which may have accrued thereon by any act of the original holder of the Under-tenure, his representatives, or assignees; and no mortgage or other limited assignment shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the Zemindar or other landholder to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent; unless the transfer or assignment shall have been made with a condition to that effect under express authority obtained from such Zemindar or other landholder.

Purchaser to acquire the Under-tenure free of incumbrances.

XVII. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall apply to the Zemindar or other landholder, within fifteen days from the day of sale, to have his name registered in the Zemindar or other landholder's books as the purchaser, and to execute a kubooleut on the same terms and conditions on which the Under-tenure was held by the defaulter; and if such application be not made within fifteen days, it shall be lawful for the Zemindar or other landholder to sue the said purchaser under the provisions of Act X of 1859.

Zemindar how to proceed if purchaser do not register.

XVIII. The provisions of Section III shall be applicable to all sales held under Regulation VIII of 1819, previous to the passing of this Act; and no suit shall lie in respect of such sales on the plea of want of jurisdiction of the Officer by whom they were conducted.

Indemnity.

Schedule.

I certify that *A. B.* has purchased under Act of 1865, the Under-tenure (*as specified in the notice of sale*) and that his purchase took effect on the day of (*being the day after that fixed for the last day of payment*).

(Sd.) *C. D. Collector.*

G. S. Fagan,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2444.

Appointments.—*The 6th April* 1865.—Mr. E. Drummond to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Behar during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. Hope, or until further orders.

Mr. T. Walton to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. E. E. Lowis to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

The 7th April 1865.—Mr. J. D. Gordon to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Muspratt, or until further orders.

The 8th April 1865.—Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.

Major J. Emerson, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that Cantonment.

The 10th April 1865.—Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A., C. E., to be an Assistant Professor in the Engineering Department of the Presidency College, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge.

The 12th April 1865.—Mr. G. Graham to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea.

Baboo Eshan Chunder Banerjee to officiate as a Professor in the Hooghly College.

The 13th April 1865.—Mr. H. F. J. Kean to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Behar, with effect from the 1st instant, the date on which he assumed charge from Mr. Hope, until the arrival of Mr. E. Drummond, or until further orders.

Leave of Absence.—*The 7th April* 1865.—Mr. J. R. Muspratt, Judge of Purneah, for six weeks, from the 17th instant, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 8th April 1865.—Mr. H. Hankey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, for eleven days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Dr. E. J. Gayer for fifteen days, in addition to the time allowed for joining his appointment as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Tirhoot.

Mr. W. E. Kinsey for thirty days, in addition to the time allowed for joining his appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

Errata.—In the Notification of the 17th February last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, appointing a Committee for the Management of the Endowment of Dhukinessur and Bhugwatti Thakoorani, of Banpore, in Pooree, for "Nobin Putnaik Surburacar," read "Govind Putnaik Surburacar."

In the Notification of the 20th October last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, containing a List of the candidates who have been passed for the Junior Grade of Pleaders at the last Examination held at Burdwan, for "Hem Chunder Bose," read "Hemango Chunder Bose."

NOTIFICATION.—*The 12th April* 1865.—The leave granted to Mr. M. B. Rochfort, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bogra, under orders of the 23rd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 8th April* 1865.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section VI. of Act XXII. of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the establishment, from the 1st proximo, of a Court of Small Causes in the Military Cantonment of Dinapore, with pecuniary jurisdiction extending to Rupees 500. The territorial jurisdiction of the Court shall be conterminous with the limits of the Cantonment.

The 10th April 1865.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of Act XX. of 1856, that the provisions of the said Act shall have effect from the 1st proximo within the Cantonment of Berhampore, in the District of Moorshedabad.

Under Section X. of the Act, it is also notified that the Tax to be levied in the said Cantonment shall be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

The 12th April 1865.—With the sanction of the Governor General in Council the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following addition to the Schedule of Fees for registration of Assurances under Act XVI. of 1864, published, under the provisions of Section LIII. of the Act, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th December 1864.

For copies of documents rgistered under the provisions of Sections XXIII., XXV., and XXVII. of the Act, required to be sent to other Offices than that of the Officer registering, an additional fee to be charged at the rate fixed for granting certified copies in Clause 4 of the Schedule.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 17th April* 1865.—The Lieutenant-Governor having proceeded to Bhaugulpore, the following general directions are notified for the guidance of Authorities who correspond directly with the Government:—

As a general rule, all communications are to be sent, as usual, to the Secretary's Office in Calcutta.

Communications which are urgent and can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers in the Office, may be sent direct to the Junior Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor on Tour.

The 6th April 1865.—The following List of Candidates who selected to be examined in the Vernacular and who have been passed respectively for the Senior and Junior Grades of Pleaders in the Mofussil Courts of the Lower Provinces, is published for general information:—

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	PLACE WHERE EXAMINED.
SENIOR GRADE.	
Hurry Mohun Goohoo ...	Dacca.
Moheema Chunder Mozoomdar	Moorshedabad.
Soorjo Kant Chowdry ...	Burdwan.
Bipin Beharee Mitter ...	
Nilmadhub Roy ...	
Poorus Ram Mustofee ...	
Poorno Chunder Roy Chowdry	
Tarinee Churn Gangolee ...	
Kali Mohun Mookerjee ..	
Radhanath Chand Chowdhoree	
Hem Chunder Mookerjee ..	
Hurry Nath Dutt ...	
Rambromo Chatterjee ..	
Lala Protab Chunder ...	
Dinonath Mullick ...	
Ram Dyal Ghose ...	
Jeebun Kishore Chatterjee ...	Bhaugulpore.
Abdool Azeez ..	
JUNIOR GRADE.	
Tarrucknath Pundit ...	Dacca.
Omapersaud Biswas ...	
Mohun Chunder Dey ..	
Radha Churn Banerjee ..	
Chunder Mohun Sen ...	
Kumul Nath Ghose ...	
Nundo Coomar Gooho ...	
Soorjo Coomar Dutt ...	
Ramkisto Pal ...	
Kalinath Roy ...	Chittagong.
Rajmohun Nuther ...	
Chunder Mohun Doss ...	
Auruth Chunder Bhuttacharj ..	
Bhyrub Chunder Dey ...	
Abdool Soobhan ..	
Gooroodoss Gangooly ...	Moorshedabad.
Kishen Dhur Chowdry ...	
Hur Chunder Roy ...	
Omakanth Ghuttuck ..	
Surbanund Mozoomdar ...	
Kisshen Bullub Roy ..	
Umbica Churn Ghose ...	
Moheema Chunder Chowdry...	
Hurrish Chunder Mozoomdar..	
Keter Nath Roy ...	
Bhoothnath Hazera ...	Burdwan.
Syed Abdool Allee ..	
Sarodapersad Chuckerbutty ...	
Bepin Beharee Chatterjee ...	
Nubeenuckoo Bose ..	
Gobind Mohun Sircar ..	
Urobundhoo Roy ...	
Nubbodeep Chunder Doss ...	

Bungseedhur Ghose	...	Burdwan.
Indronarain Chowdhoree	...	
Ram Suden Banerjee	...	
Suckunundun Dutt	...	
Kaliprosono Sen	...	
Seetanauth Banerjee	...	
Purbode Chunder Dutt	...	
Sreenath Bhattacharjee	...	
Ram Sudoi Sircar	...	
Perionath Bannerjee	..	
Nundloll Doss	...	
Suruthnath Rae	..	
Luckonath Nundoe	...	
Abdool Hossein	...	
Dwarkanath Sircar	...	
ProssonoChunderChuckerbutty		
Hurrinath Mookerjee	...	
Grejanfuth Roy	...	
Junmajoy Ghuttuck	...	
Ram Gopal Chatterjee	...	
Ramloll Sircar	...	
Gresh Chunder Bagchee	...	
Sreehurri Banerjee	...	
Mun Mohun Banerjee	...	
Hurri Mohun Paramanick	...	
Nobin Madhub Ghose	..	
Prosonno Chunder Mullick	...	
Sumerodin Ahamed	...	
Ubby Churn Paul	...	
Rajkisto Gangoolee	...	
Soorjoo Koomar Banerjee	...	
Sheeprosad Chuckerbutty	...	
Rajah Ram Banerjee	...	
Gunnesh Chunder Chatterjee	..	
Rushick Lall Shome	...	
Ishur Chunder Dutt	...	
Nund Lall Mookerjee	...	
Raj Narain Roy	...	
Ramdhun Paulit	...	
Soorjo Narain Singh	...	
Bawun Doss Banerjee	...	
Gobind Chunder Bhuttacharjee		
Shada Ram Bose	...	
Gooroo Churn Ghose	...	
Nobin Chunder Sein	...	
Greesh Chunder Mookerjee	...	
Dwarkanath Roy	...	
Boshonto Chunder Doss	...	
Sreeram Mookerjee	..	
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee	...	
Khetter Mohun Banerjee	...	
Taraprosaud Mitter	...	
Dwarkanath Ghose	...	
Raj Coomar Moytra	...	
Gooroodoss Sein	...	
Banee Madhub Banerjee	...	
Hurreehur Churn	...	Patna.
Koonjo Beharee Lall	...	
Mohbut Ally	...	
Mahomed Fyz Afzul	...	
Nilcomul Sircar	...	
Bhoobun Acharjee	...	Cuttack.
Kylas Chunder Turkalonkur	...	
Goor Shubay	...	Bhaugulpore.
Aleewar Rahman	...	
Bundee Bishall	...	
Ameer Hossein	...	
Ahamudoollah	...	
Syad Seokut Hossein	...	
Sutafut Hossein	...	

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for general information:—

No. 2076.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

Read a letter from the Civil Pay-Master, N W. Provinces, No. 59-325, dated the 13th March 1865, enquiring whether the Return of Uncovenanted Servants (European and East Indian) required to be submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State in conformity with instructions contained in paragraph 4 of his Financial Dispatch No. 161, dated 30th June 1864, should be prepared in the old form, and, in case of any modification, pointing out that it would be useful to retain the column shewing the age of Uncovenanted Servants to enable Government to know at any time all persons whose time of compulsory retirement was at hand.

Read a Report on the above by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 51, dated 28th March 1865.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the Return of Uncovenanted Servants (European and East Indian) required by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State shall be prepared in future in the following form:—

List of Uncovenanted Civil Servants (European and East Indian) in the Office of
on the 1st May 186 .

1	2	3	4
Name.	Description of Appointment.	Salary.	Period of residence in India.

2. With regard to the enquiry whether any record should be kept of the age of Uncovenanted Servants (European, East Indian, and Native) the Governor General in Council observes that it should be kept in the Leave Registers in the Civil Pay Master's Office from information furnished by Heads of Offices, who should be careful to note in the Pay Abstract in which pay may, for the first time, be drawn for an Uncovenanted Officer eligible to pension, his age on his first admission into the service.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Military and Public Works Departments for information and guidance in respect of Uncovenanted Servants under the control of those Departments.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Civil Pay-Masters, Madras, Bombay, N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, the Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General, Bengal, British Burmah, Hyderabad, and Central Provinces, and the Accountant-General to the Government of India, for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for general information:—

No. 393 *of* 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Troops composing the Dooar Field Force shall be formed into one Brigade, with effect from such date as may be ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier-General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., is appointed to command the Dooar Field Force, and will have his Head Quarters ordinarily at Gowhatty.

Brigadier-General H. Tombs, C. B., V. C., will revert to the command of the Gwalior District.

A. EDEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 118.

The 21*st March* 1865.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865 *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Faree, and Chandkhallee.

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kookri Cherra, and Balookhallee.

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act* the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—	At Kolagaon at the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek,—	At Banskhallee near the junction with the Sungoo River.
On the Moishkhallee Khal,—	At the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.

Description of Vessels.		Rates of Tolls.		
On all boats or other vessels, whether laden or empty ...	Per 100 maunds of Tonnage	0	2	0
Rafts of timber, bamboos, or grass not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in width	Per Raft	0	4	0

No. 119.

The following draft of Rules having reference to the undermentioned three navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghat,—

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal,—

Is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of the *Canals' Act* (V. of 1864, B. L. C.) :—

1. Every vessel on entering any of the above Navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos, or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Every vessel or raft which has paid toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any vessel or raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall for each day in excess of such period be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll paid. Every vessel or raft remaining in any one of the Channels more than one month without authority from the Supervisor shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 148.

The 12th April 1865.

Notification.—Mr. J. O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer of the Second Grade, assumed charge* of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division on the 1st current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 113 of the 20th March 1865.

No. 149.

The 13th April 1865.

Transfers.—Mr. J. Robinson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, from the Behar (Local Road) to the Burrakur Division.

Baboo Ramgopal Bose, Local Overseer of the First Grade, from the Damoodah to the Midnapore Division.

Baboo Kally Coomar Doss, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Midnapore to the Hidgellee Division.

No. 150.

Notifications.—The transfer of Mr. H. Beck, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Damoodah* to the Hidgellee Division is cancelled.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 122 of the 21st March 1865.

No. 151.

The 17th April 1865.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 391 *of the* 13*th April* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Second Captain Clement John Mead, of the Royal Artillery, First Class Executive Engineer, Department Public Works ...	7th November 1864.

No. 152.

Promotion.—The following Military Overseers of the Second and Third Grades are promoted to Overseer, First Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1865, in accordance with the 7th paragraph of the Standing Order by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 85 of 1864 :—

Hyde,	Serjeant	W.,	Darjeeling Division.
Forsyth	,,	A.,	Dinapore ,,
Wilson,	Corporal	J.,	Shillong ,,
Chisholm,	Serjeant	C.,	Ramghur ,,
Freeman,	,,	A.,	Tirhoot ,,
Dallas,	,,	D.,	Berhampore ,,
Guinane,	,,	R. L.,	Presidency ,,
Wilks,	Corporal	W.,	Darjeeling ,,
Porter,*	,,	J.,	Upper Assam ,,
McCarthy,*	Gunner	E.,	Darjeeling ,,

* These Subordinates are to be considered on probation under Rules hitherto applicable to Probationary Assistant Overseers.

No. 153.

Notification.—Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Bremner having been admitted to pension from the 1st March 1865, his name is struck off the Roll of the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No. 154.

The 18th April 1865.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the site of lines for imported Coolies of the Public Works Department at Cachar, it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, land is required, measuring two rears, two joits, and five puns, more or less, and lying on the left bank of the Borak River immediately to the north of the plot of land rented by Government for the Public Works Brick-fields in the Station of Cachar.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL.

No. 155.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the completion of the Railway Feeder from Paneegur to Joyrampore *viâ* Sonamookhy, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, land is required between the Villages of Kistobatty and Bullorampore, measuring in length about 3,200 feet and in width varying between 50 and 100 feet, and aggregating 16 beegahs, 8 cottahs, 11 chittacks, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Bishenpore, Chowkey Sonamookhy, in the District of Bancoorah.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Notification.

TREASURY Officers are hereby informed that the Treasury at Pertabgurh, in Oudh, was abolished on the 1st instant.

H. D. SANDEMAN,
Accts.-Genl., Bengal.

The 4th April 1865.

No. 213.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th May 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th May respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 15th May 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th May 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 12th June 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	20,437	17,055	37,492

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th April 1865.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th March 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th March 1865.	REMARKS.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	4,880	52,324	Boats are easily obtainable
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	39,124	60,876	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	24,000	.....	24,000	
	Total ...	9,09,433	1,96,107	7,13,326	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 4th April 1865.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th April 1865.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th April 1865.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 27th March 1865.	53,000	300	25,55,000	23,12,000	96,18,500	66,66,600	33,13,200	4,82,67,100	2,43,78,600	17,600	16,000	9,71,97,900
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	81,000	.....	....	.. ..	81,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	.....	....	6,000	....	4,200	1,600	10,600	1,04,300	5,65,700	....	.....	6,92,400
Total ...	53,000	300	25,61,000	23,12,000	96,22,700	66,68,200	33,23,800	4,84,52,400	2,49,44,300	17,600	16,000	9,79,71,300
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	43,500	....	500	....	2,000	3,500	....	....	.....	49,500
Total ...	53,000	300	25,17,500	23,12,000	96,22,200	66,68,200	33,21,800	4,84,48,900	2,49,44,300	17,600	16,000	9,79,21,800

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 12th April 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 15th April 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Pressure of Wind. Max.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
April ...	9	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	10	29·885	96·8	80·4	16·4	87·5	78·0	72·3	0·62	S. & S. W.	...	...
	11	·901	96·6	80·2	16·4	86·2	77·6	71·6	·63	S. & S. W.	...	...
	12	·946	93·6	78·2	15·4	85·1	77·7	72·5	·67	S.	...	...
	13	·985	92·1	75·2	16·9	84·3	75·1	68·7	·61	S. & S. W.	...	...
	14	·962	94·6	79·2	15·4	85·4	77·6	72·1	·66	S. & S. W.	...	...
	15	·879	95·2	79·6	15·6	85·7	77·8	72·3	·65	S. & S. W.	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	21·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	96·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	101·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 15th current	...	5·03
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	2·64

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th April 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th April 1865.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ৫ আপ্রিল ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ২৫ আপ্রিল ১৮৬৫ সাল মঙ্গলবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Feb. 6th ...	1 Coil of Wire, None ...	Zemindar.
„ 3rd ...	1 Bundle Coir Yarn, A T ...	Frane Morin.
„ 8th ...	1 Box, R. Newnis ...	Str. Thunder.
„ 8th ...	1 Package, G. Norton, Esq., care of J. W. Brown, Esq. ...	Ditto.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 18th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Package if not cleared on or before the 20th April 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1865, Jan. 25th ...	1 Box, Master G. Debnam, Doveton College ...	Str. Busheer.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 18th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertised for sale:—

	Malabar.	
April 30th ...	1 Cask, [H G.]	
	Maria Hay.	
„ 30th ...	N S C, 15 Packages, Major F. Burrough, 1 Case, 93rd Highlanders.	
	Pembroke Castle.	
May 30th ...	R M C 1 Case, Captain C. Hunter, care of Lyall, Rennie, 1 Case ...	[N S P] 1 Case.
„ 30th ...	[R. M. C. and Co.] C and B 1 Case, R C L M 1 Case.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 18th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculm to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA;
MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 16th March 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tolls on the Buxee and Gyhatty Navigation Channel between the Damooda and Roopnarain Rivers will be let by public Auction on the 20th April 1865, at 11 (eleven) A. M., at the Government Dâk Bungalow at Ooloobariah, for one year, from 1st May 1865 to 20th April 1866.

Each intending bidder will be required to deposit before the Sale commences a sum of Rupees 100, to be returned to him in the event of his bid not having been accepted. The deposit of the highest bidder will be returned on the lodgment of security equal to the amount of first instalment.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. G. SMYTH, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Damooda Division.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

To R. TURNBULL, ESQ.,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace
for the Town of Calcutta.

SIR,—IN conformity with Section XXXIV., Act VI. of 1863, B. C., we have the honor to report, for the information of the Justices of the Peace, that we have gone over the Accounts and Books for the year 1864, that the charges have been vouched, and that we have certified to the correctness of the annual Statements by affixing our signatures thereto.

General Fund.
Lighting Rate Fund.
Water-supply Fund.
Loan Account Drainage Fund.

We have also examined the Statement received from the Bank of Bengal of the Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Bank and found the same correct.

We have, &c.,

Signed { RICHARD LLOYD, J. B. BISS, } *Auditors.*

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1865.

Published under Section XXXIV. of Act VI. of 1863, B. C.

By Order of the Justices of the Peace,
R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 13th April 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division III. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., free of charge.

Deeltahad, Mullicknbad.
North Balliaghattah.
South Balliaghattah.
Bahir-Jellialparrah.
Foreparrah, Koochnun.
East Soorah, Neez Soorah.
Khodagunge, Kakorgatchee.
North Narealdangah.
West Soorah, Kooleah.
West Kooleah, Bathykhannah.
Moonsee Bazar, Shibtollah.
New Balliaghattah.
Gooreparrah, South Narealdangah.
Bahir-Simlah and Sealdah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 26th of April, sit daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
Alipore,
The 8th April 1865.

No. 18.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for supply of Beef and Mutton to Troops at Fort William and Dum-Dum, on the march, and in Camp, at various distances from the Presidency, for ten months from 1st July next.

Form of Tender to be had at No. 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 8th, and opened at noon on the 9th May 1865.

Separate Tenders required for each Station.

Earnest deposit to be in Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by the Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Fort William.							
Beef ...	From 1st July 1865 to 30th April 1866.	3,06,000	Ration Grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sunrise daily, according to daily Indents, &c.	3,000	10,000	Best grass-fed.
Mutton ...		51,100					
Dum-Dum.							
Beef ...		2,16,300			3,000	10,000	
Mutton ...		36,300					

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
The 7th April 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 8.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Deputy Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles :—

Potatoes and mixed Vegetables for Berhampore, (from 1st June 1865 to 30th April 1866, for which separate Tenders are required,) Lime, Dhoonah, Charcoal, &c., for Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore, (from 1st July 1865 to 30th April 1866,) Paddy-straw for Barrackpore and Rice for Elephant for Berhampore, (from 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866,) Oil and Cotton, &c., for Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore, (from 1st August 1865 to 30th April 1866.)

Sealed Tenders will be received at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 2nd May 1865 and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 20th February 1865.

W. BRIGGS, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

BARRACKPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 17th April 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, consisting of about 3,600 Acres, situated in Thannah Bhuttearee, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lots will will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 11th March 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

LOT No. 65.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 1,000 Acres.

North—By the Burra Koomeria Serra.

South—By the Ghorah Marah and Andermanic Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at the Village Burra Koomeria.

East—By the ridge of the highest or Nizampore Range.

LOT No. 66.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the Suker Kota Dallah.

South—By the Burriallia Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at an angle of 21° west of north from a point 3¼ miles up the Barriala Serra.

LOT No. 69.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 600 Acres.

North—By the Barrallia Stream.

South—By the Muddun-ke Dallah.

West—By the assessed lands of the Villages of Setulpore and Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at 27° west of north from a point 1¼ miles up the Muddun-ke Dallah.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1.—About 1,000 acres in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

LOT No. 2.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

LOT No. 3.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

LOT No. 4.—About 100 acres in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gerekee Bheel.

LOT No. 5.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borborooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookani Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

LOT No. 6.—About 1,500 acres in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. LOWIS, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

DEBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department a Head Clerk. Salary, Rupees 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good Testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the Office and general good character.

E. J. SPILSBURY,
Deputy Commissioner.

AKYAB;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 25th March 1865.

Wanted,

FOR the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, a Sheristadar in the Dewany side of the Court. Present salary Rupees 60, with probability of increase. Intimate knowledge of Oordoo and Persian and a fair acquaintance with English indispensible. Application to be made in English by Candidates in their own handwriting and copies of Testimonials attached (post paid) to Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.

H. M. BODDAM,
Deputy Commr., Hazareebaugh.

HAZARIBAUGH;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, with the express sanction of the Government of India, the ungranted Waste Lands, situate in the Sunderbuns south of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, estimated to consist of about 11,69,327 acres, and within the several boundaries described hereafter, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an acre, at noon on Saturday, the twentieth day of May, at the Office of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, should no claim or objection of the nature of those provided for by Act XXIII. of 1863 be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale.

It is to be understood that the sale, though made in general accordance with the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will not be a sale under Act XXIII. of 1863, and that the purchaser will not obtain a complete title under that Act. The purchaser will be required to enter into a written engagement binding himself to be responsible for and to defend at his own risk any suit that may be brought against the Government as to rights in the land sold.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
The 18th April 1865.

Boundaries of the unappropriated Waste Lands lying in one Block in the Sunderbuns to the south of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY.

The Bay of Bengal.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN BOUNDARIES.

An irregular line starting from the point at which the Moree Gunga or Channel Creek flows into the Bay of Bengal, and proceeding generally in a northerly direction as far as the Noukchura, which forms the southern boundary of Lot 115, and generally in an eastern direction from the said Noukchura to the junction of the Chuar Gang, the Colputtoon, and the Arpangassya River between Lots 166 and 169, but following the bends described below:—

From the mouth of Moree Gunga or Channel Creek northwards to the point at which it is joined by the Naukhana Dooagra; ther east along the said Naukhana Dooagra and the Hetalya Doanya, and the Baurchurra Nuddee; North along the Calchura, Noukchura, and the portion of the Poukchura which lies between the Noukchura and the Thakoorun River; the said Thakoorun, Hulloonee, or Jumeera River as far south as the Creek which forms the south-western boundary of Lot 118; to the south-east and then another Creek northwards, which forms the Eastern boundary of Lot 118, till the said Creek joins the Boula River or Kaikalmaree south of Lot 120; north along the Kaikalmaree, Bainchoppy, Petkulchand, and Thakooran River, as far north as the imaginary line which forms the boundary between the northern and southern portions into which Lot 122 has been divided by the Revenue Officers; East along the said line till it joins the Nypekenea; South along the said Nypekenea to its junction with the Mutlah River, northwards along the Mutlah as far the northern boundary of Lot 126; East along the said northern boundary indicated by a Creek in Lieutenant Hodge's Map to its junction with the Biddah River; North along the said Biddah River, the Curtal, the Moukhallee, and the imaginary line which forms the south-eastern boundary of the portion of Lot 132 which has been assigned to Mr. Shepherd, (*vide Gazette* of 2nd November 1864, page 943); South along the Huttakhal and the Khals which form the boundaries between Lots 132 and 142, Lots 143 and 132, and Lots 143 and 149, as shewn in Hodge's Map; East along the Melmell, Carar, and Poonjally to the Roymungul River; North along the Roymungul and Burrakoolya Khal to the Canay Rattee Khal, as far as the imaginary line which forms the boundary between the eastern or granted portion, and the western or ungranted portion of Lot 163; Southwards along the said imaginary line to its junction with the imaginary line which is shewn in Hodge's Map as forming the boundary between Lots 162 and 163; East along the last mentioned imaginary line to its junction with the Khalindee Nuddee; South along the Khalindee Nudden; East by the line between the cultivated and uncleared portion of Lot 164, and the line between the cultivated and uncleared portion of Lot 172; North-East along the line between the cultivated or settled and the uncleared portion of Lot 169; East along the Eshamuttee River from Chundepoor north along the boundary of the Soonderbuns Forest as shewn in Hodge's Map as far as Hajeepoor; South-East along the Chaar Gang to its junction with the Colputtoon River.

EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Arpangassya River, part of the Namood Samoonder or Burra Pangah River, and the Malinchen River.

A.

List of Lots and Lands South of Lots divided into Blocks included within the above boundaries.

Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.
Lot		Lot		Lot	
.....	.....	152	10,909	172, a portion	13,215
121	3,636	153	9,586	173	8,264
122, 2nd portion	7,935	154	12,562	174	14,206
124	6,280	155	25,124	175	8,264
125	8,595	156	9,914	176	6,611
126	8,595	157	8,925	177	11,900
.....	.....	158	10,909	178	14,206
132, a portion	14,793	159	8,595	179	6,810
141	7,273	160	14,545	179½	3,438
144	11,900	161	5,289	180	4,297
145	4,958	162	21,818	181	12,892
146	15,533	163, 2nd portion	5,619	182	13,223
147	9,256	164, a portion	6,300	183	10,909
148	13,545	165, single portion	16,950	184	9,256
149	4,958	169	12,892	185	15,867
150	10,909	170	15,768	186	8,264
151	4,958	171	10,578	187	9,256

Total ...	...	5,10,285
Add area of lands south of the Lots divided into Blocks	..	6,52,531
And also of isolated Lots as per Statement B. ...	...	6,511
Total Acres ...		11,69,327

B.

BOUNDARIES OF UNAPPROPRIATED ISOLATED LOTS.

Lot 90 ... ... 3,867 Acres.

North—By an imaginary straight line drawn from the junction of Bairmaree Gang with Khajoortullah Khal to the junction of Akratollah and Huish Khals with Chitpore Khal and a part of Chitpore Khal.

East—By the Betneetullah Gang.

South—By the Khajoortullah Khal.

West—By the Khajoortullah Khal.

Lot 128, a portion ... ... 2,644 Acres

North—By a portion of Hooghly Nuddee.

East—By an imaginary straight line drawn from the Hooghly Nuddee to the Khal which separates Lot 128 from Lot 127, but which in Lieutenant Hodge's Map is not named.

South—By the Khal separating Lot 128 from Lot 127.

West—By the Mutlah River.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badreepar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th February 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.
West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.
North—Badree Nuddee.
South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

'Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the land known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khâl.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

Notice.

MR J. TWEEDIE made over charge of the Mynagoree Treasury to MR. W. H. VERNER on 5th instant.

MR. VERNER is authorized to draw Bills upon the Government Treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Political Agent.

JULPIGOREE,
The 7th April 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 1st to 7th April 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 0	
On the Entrance Shoal	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below the Entrance	4 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	3 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 10 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 6	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 4	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 8th April 1865, 4¼ inches below *Zero.*

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 10th April 1865.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind Chunder Sen *vs.* Jadub Churn Takoor, dated 26th May 1862, with the approbation of the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon, the following property, *viz.*, a two-storied brick-built House and premises No. 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, containing by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situate at Soorthe Bagan, Rutto Sircar's Street, and bounded on the East by the two-storied House of Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased; on the West by the Dwelling-house of Sonatun Pyne; on the North by the House of the late Rassmoney Dassee situated at the Street; and on the South by the House of the said Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had by applying at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office of Messrs. Temple and Fenn, No. 3, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Temple and Fenn,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C. T. Davis,
Chief Clerk.

High Court;
Registrar's Office,
The 31st March 1865.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the 17th day of June 1864, in cause J M Hamilton *vs.* H. Hamilton, the Creditors of Joseph Hamilton, deceased, late of Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, who died on or about the 21st day of October 1860, are, on or before the 10th day of May next, to come in and prove their claim before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson, one of the Judges of this Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Saturday, the 20th day of May next 1865, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

(Sd.) C. T. Davis,
Chief Clerk.

S. J. Leslie,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

High Court;
Registrar's Office,
The 10th April 1865.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction made in the cause "Mariam Bibee *vs.* Khajah Deenwoollah and Bunnoo Bibee," dated eighteenth June last, by the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 29th day of April instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock, (noon,) the following property, *viz.*—

Lot No. 1.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 425, in Moorghyhattah Street, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 2.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 8, Nabootollah Gully, in Kalakar's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 3.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 28, Colootollah, Chuna Gully, in the said Town of Calcutta. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office, of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors, No. 11, Old Post Office Street.

C. T. Davis,
Chief Clerk.

Hatch and Stewart,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court;
Registrar's Office,
The 6th April 1865.

Receiver's Sale.

To be sold, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in cause Sumbhoo Nauth Ghose *vs.* Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dassee and others, dated 21st day of September last, by the Receiver of the said Court and Receiver in case Aushootosh Dey *vs.* Bhola Nauth Roy Chuckerbutty, on Friday, the fifth day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his Office, No. 5, Strand Road, the half share of and in the 4th share of the Talooks, lands, and premises specified below, which belonged to Bhola Nauth Roy Chuckerbutty, and to which the defendants, Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dassee, Charro Chunder Ghose, and Surrut Chunder Ghose, Executrix and Executors of Aushootosh Dey, are entitled:—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook Mancoondoo, in Pergunnah Boro, in the Zillah Hooghly, with all the Mouzahs and Kismuts appertaining thereto.
2. Two annas sixteen and a half gundahs share of and in the Turruff Hateearah, in Pergunnah Calcutta, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs.
3. Turruff Noarah and other Villages in Pergunnah Baliah, in 24-Pergunnahs.
4. Two Houses at Burra Nagar, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Receiver of the High Court, No. 5-Strand Road, and at the Office of Baboo Radha, nauth Bose, Attorney-at-Law, No. 6, Hare Street Calcutta.

Radhanauth Bose,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The 5th April 1865.

Notice.

For Sale, by public Auction, at noon precisely on the 2nd May 1865, at Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. J. N. Bishop, Tea Planter, a grant of fine forest Tea land, in fee simple, under Lord Canning's Resolution of the 17th October 1861, subject to a call of Rupees 2-8 an Acre by Government, comprising 528 Acres, surveyed and mapped with between four and five Acres of well covered flourishing Tea cultivation in its second year, situated about a couple of miles south of the Military road to Jeypore, and within eleven miles of the Station. Cash payable on delivery of the Transfer Certificate of possession. Costs of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

(Sd.) James Warren,
R. D. Nuthall,
Executors of the Estate.

Dibrooghur,
The 16th March 1865.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 11th April 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	81,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,47,79,183 5 1
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,59,446 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	17,94,408 7 5
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs.	37,23,032 14 9	1,20,51,043 7 1	Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	87,53,160 5 10
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	83,28,010 8 4		Dead Stock ditto	...	...	4,04,131 2 11
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,441 13 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,06,82,212 12 5	Balances with other Banks	...	...	4,45,609 0 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	6,57,168 14 3	Sundries ...	...	...	7,40,323 4 8
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,03,325 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	9,44,683 10 8				3,00,64,408 3 7
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	Rs. Nil.	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	" 1,71,21,248 1 9	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	" 1,12,92,223 13 9	
							2,84,13,471 14 8
Rupees	...	...	5,84,77,880 2 1			Rupees	5,84,77,880 2 1

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Issue of Shares.

IN consequence of the great increase which has taken place in the business of this Bank during the past three months of the current half-year and the steady increase which is going on, the Directors of the National Bank of India, Limited, have determined, in virtue of the power vested in them by Section VI. of the Bank's Articles of Association, to issue the 10,000 unissued Shares, of the nominal value of Rupees 500 each, representing the unsubscribed portion of the authorized Capital of the Company. Five Thousand of these Shares have been taken up in Bombay, and the remaining Five Thousand Shares will be issued to the holders of the present subscribed stock in the following manner:—

1*st.*—That the new Shares be offered to the Proprietors of the present subscribed Stock at Rupees Twenty premium per Share, and that each registered Proprietor be entitled to take up one new Share for every two old Shares he holds at the close of business on the Twenty-fourth day of April instant, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date until First May proximo, inclusive.

2*nd.*—That a payment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share, *viz.*, Rupees Twenty on account of premium to be carried to reserve fund, and Rupees One Hundred per Share as the first instalment towards payment of each new Share be made on or before the First day of May proximo, and that the remaining One Hundred and Fifty Rupees per Share be paid on or before First July 1865.

3*rd.*—That any Proprietor resident in India failing to pay the first instalment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share on or before the First day of May 1865, and any Proprietor resident out of India failing to make said payment within three months from the date of this Notification, shall forfeit all right to such new Shares as he or she might otherwise have been entitled to, and the Shares so forfeited shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

4*th.*—That of the payment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty, payable on or before the First day of May 1865, Rupees One Hundred shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of payment to Thirtieth June 1865, and that after that date the new Shares shall participate in Dividend for the Half-year ending 31st December 1865.

Parties failing to pay the Second Call of Rupees One Hundred and Fifty per Share on or before First July 1865 will be charged Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from that date till date of payment.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.;
Calcutta,
The 3rd April 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 19th April 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the twentieth day of April instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of an *alias* writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects, &c., of Kasub Chunder Paul Chowdry and others,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of Sreemutty Sarodasoondery Dossee, one of the defendants, of, in, and the following landed property, *viz.*:—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook called or known by the name of Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Chacklay Sreenagore, in Zillah Nuddea, and registered No. 1, containing 105 Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty, gardens, &c., appertaining to the said Zemindary.

2. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Samtah, in Chacklay Moolghur, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 490, containing fourteen Mouzahs.

3. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Dharreahpore, in Pergunnah Okrah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 2061, containing thirty-two Mouzahs, together with all that Lease-hold Mehal called Kismut Dadpore and Gantee Tumma being in, and appertaining to, the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and together also with the katchareebatty, garden, and tank appertaining to the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreapore, together also with the Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of indigo, called or known by the name or description of Moreecha Factory, situate, lying, and being in Mouzah Moreecha, in the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and all lands, houses, goods, wares, chattels, and merchandizes to the said Indigo Factory belonging or in any wise appertaining.

4. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Turruff Chaprah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 110, containing three Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

5. Also all that other Talook called Dhee Heejeelee, in Turruff Maumjoaney, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 242, containing six Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

6. Also all that one-third part or share (the whole into three equal parts or shares) being considered as divided of, and in all that Talook called Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 438, containing four Mouzahs.

7. Also all that Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Autghurrah, in Pergunnah Aunorepore, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, registered No. 567, containing thirteen Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty, garden, and tank appertaining thereto.

8. Also all that Pronamee Mehal in the said Zemindaries or Talooks, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, and the one-third share of Turruff Ranaghat, in the Zillah of Nuddea.

9. Also all that Andoorcah Mehal in the said Talooks, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Dhee Samtah, Dhee Dharriahpore, Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, the one-third part of Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nudden, and Dhee Autghurrah, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

10. Also that Julkur of the Choornee River, in Zillah Nuddea.

11. Also all that Government Leasehold or Bundobustee Mehal, in Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

12. Also all those Karajee (rented) and Lackraj (rent-free) lands, together with a Bytuckhannahbatty, garden, and tank, &c., in Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea.

13. Also all that purchased Lackraj or rent-free land in the said Zemindary, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

14. Also all those perpetual jumma or rented lands in Mouzah Bamundandah, in Pergunnah Okrah, in Zillah Nuddea.

15. Also all those lands, measuring eight beegahs in the market, called Gangooreah, in the said Zemindaree, Dhee Dharriahpore, in Zillah Nuddea.

16. And also all that lodging house with the tenanted lands appertaining thereto, situate at Goahree, in Zillah Nuddea.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to notify that the adjourned Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Thursday, the 4th of May next, at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

THE Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Friday, the 12th May, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Accounts for the year ending 31st March, to declare a Dividend for the past half-year, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Orders of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the petition of Ramsebuck Misser, Rogoonundun Misser, and Jodoonundun Misser, all, respectively, of Gazeepore, in the Province of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Mirzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser, the said Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Rogoonundun Misser, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the provision of the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

Victoria by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Upon reading two several Rules *Nisi* made in this matter on the twenty-first day of February and sixteenth day of March last, two joint and several Affidavits of Sewnarain Misser and Gobind Chunder Bysack of the duo service thereof filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Woodroffe, it is ordered that the claims of the Creditors, numbered respectively two hundred and twenty-nine and two hundred and twenty-three, who do not appear to shew cause, be expunged from the Schedule of the said Insolvents; and it is further ordered, so far as relates to the claim of the following Creditors, numbered respectively two hundred and twenty-four, two hundred and twenty-five, nine, one hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and twenty-one, that the further hearing of this matter do stand adjourned to Saturday, the sixth day of May next, and that the said Creditors do personally, or by their duly constituted Agents or Attorneys, attend before this Court on the said sixth day of May next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and prove their respective claims against the estate of the said Insolvents, and in default thereof shew cause why their respective names should not be expunged from the Schedule of the said Insolvents as Creditors; and it is further ordered that the Chief Clerk of this Court do publish the substance of this Order once in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Sd.) C. T. Davis,
Chief Clerk.

Paliologus, *Attorney.*

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of George May, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 12,000 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend, at the rate of Company's 8 annas per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Edward Shearin, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 3,198-10 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend, at the rate of Company's Rupees 100 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Robert MacCrea, formerly carrying on business at Lucknow, in the North-Western Provinces, in co-partnership with George W. Bonner, Lalla Lattapersaud, and Mrs. John Berrill, all of the same place, as General Dealers, under the style or Firm of Kirk and Company, and late of Bareilly, also in the North-Western Provinces, Manager to the Firm of Messrs. Drew and Company, of the same place, General Agents, but at present of Hastings' Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 24th day of April instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must "appear before the said Court at the time and "place aforesaid."*

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Robert MacCrea, formerly carrying on business at Lucknow, in the North-Western Provinces, in co-partnership with George W. Bonner, Lalla Lattapersaud, and Mrs. John Berrill, all of the same place, as General Dealers, under the style or Firm of Kirk and Company, and late of Bareilly, also in the North-Western Provinces, Manager to the Firm of Messrs. Drew and Company, of the same place, General Agents, but at present of Hastings' Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 13th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Robert MacCrea, formerly carrying on business at Lucknow, in the North-Western Provinces, in co-partnership with George W. Bonner, Lalla Lattapersaud, and Mrs. John Berrill, all of the same place, as General Dealers, under the style or Firm of Kirk and Company, and late of Bareilly, also in the North-Western Provinces, Manager to the Firm of Messrs. Drew and Company, of the same place, General Agents, but at present of Hastings' Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shircore, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Kalleechurn Khetry, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 11th day of April 1862 to the 1st day of March 1865, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ "*Any Creditor or other person interested "who may intend to establish or oppose any claim "upon the Estate of the said Insolvent may attend "and be heard having given notice to the Chief "Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.*"

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee*.

In the matter of Baney Maudub Auddy, of Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business of Twist Merchant at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Baney Maudub Auddy, of Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business of Twist Merchant at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 8th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Benarussee Doss, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of October next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Moses, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Antonio Alexandro Massa, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of June next. This Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order of the said Insolvent from arrest to take effect from the date hereof in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the Schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Chunder nauth Ghose, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent, being served with this order, do peremptorily attend before this Court on the said 6th day of May next, and in default thereof that a Writ of attachment do issue out of, and under the seal of, this Court against the said Insolvent for disobedience of this order unless the said Insolvent shall shew good cause to the contrary on the 6th day of May next.

Swinhoe, Law and Company, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of George Benjamin Smith, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Gooroochurn Dutt, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Ramrutten, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th April 1865.

In the matter of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widow and Orphan Fund.

THIS Fund is in the course of distribution in the Office of the Accountant-General of the High Court to the persons named in Schedules K. and L. pursuant to the order of Court, *viz*,—

L. Bond.
Maria Harding.
S. M. Laughlin.
Percival James Baker.
John Herbert Baker.
Eveline Emily Baker.
L. M. A. Collins.
P. A. A. Collins.
M. L. Collins.
Anne E. E. Harding.
Isabella M. Harding.
Mary Anne McLaughlin.
E. A. F. Collins.

It will save trouble if the applicants bring with them the amount of the Office fees, that is, 10 Rupees for each Cheque, and receipt Stamp.

W. THEOBALD,
Accountant-General, High Court

OFFICE No. 20;
Chowringhee,
The 4th April 1865.

Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hare Street, at noon on Friday, the 28th April 1865, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the nine months ending 31st January 1865 and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
A. WILSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
9, *Hare Street,*
The 13th April 1865.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Assam Company.

GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office on Thursday, the 20th instant, at noon, when the Accounts ending 31st December 1864 will be submitted.

The Accounts are now open for the inspection of Proprietors.

By Order,
R. S. STAUNTON,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
4, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 10th April 1865.

Se b augor Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and closed Accounts for 1864 and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
BEGG, DUNLOP AND CO.,
Secretaries.

East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 14, Strand, at noon, on Saturday, the 29th April 1865, for the purpose of passing the Accounts, declaration of a Dividend, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

R. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1865.

Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on by us at Burra Bazar, under the style of Takoordoss, Gopauldoss, has this day been closed by mutual consent.

TAKOORDOSS SETT.
GOPAULDOSS GUZRATTEE.
RAMCHUND KHETREE.
GONNESSDOSS KHETREE.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1865.

Notice.

WE have this day commenced a new business as Merchants and Agents at Burra Bazar under he style of Takoordoss, Gopauldoss.

TAKOORDOSS SETT.
GOPAULDOSS GUZRATTEE.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. D. J. ZEMIN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st of January 1865.

ARLINGTON & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

MR. JAMES BLACKBURN KNIGHT has been admitted as a PARTNER in the Firms of HAROLD AND CO. and W. NEWMAN AND CO. from the 1st of January 1865.

HAROLD & Co.
W. NEWMAN & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1865.

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing or receiving in pledge, or in any way negotiating, the Government Promissory Note, No. 13049 of 1st March 1836, for Rupees 1,000, at 4 per Cent. Interest, the same having been stolen from my house on the 7th April 1865.

RADA SHAM COONDOO,
at MESSRS. GRANT, SMITH & Co.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{2}$97846, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

THE First Halves of Government Notes,—
No. 03303, for Rs. 20,
„ 30767, „ „ 10,
of which payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Notice.

LOST the First Half of a Government Note of Rupees 100, No. 03695, with a registered letter, the payment of which is stopped in the Bank.

Lost,

THROUGH the Post from Tezpore to Khundokolla, *vid* Santipore, the Half of a Government Currency Note, No. 59160, for Rupees 50. Payment has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 938.

The 1st April 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Mail *vid* Southampton and Marseilles, dispatched hence on the 21st and 22nd March, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 939.

The 8th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 940.

The 10th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 941.

The 13th April 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Simla* will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.		Vià Marseilles.	Vià Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

There will be no After-Packet.

No. 942.

The 13th April 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 29th April 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton on the 21st April 1865.
Vid Marseilles on the 22nd April 1865.

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 21st and 22nd instant, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

Rates of Postage.

	Via Southampton.	Via Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 0 6 8
„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	„ 0 13 4

No. 943.

The 15th April 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Mail *viâ* Southampton and Marseilles, dispatched hence on the 6th and 7th April 1865, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 944.

The 17th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bombay, Gopaulpore, Bmlipatam, Coconoda, Madras, Galle, Cochin, Calicut, Tillicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 945.

The 17th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 946.

The 17th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Thunder*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 947.

The 17th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Lightning*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 6 P. M.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned surplus Railway land, situate in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fusly.

The Purchaser of this land will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.				Rs. As. P.	
		Nugloh Saver Chuck and Bhurutpore Simlee, Pergh. Azeemabad ...	2 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th March 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Bancoorah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 28th April 1865, corresponding to 17th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

Two annas 13*g.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7 Talook Jamturrah, Pergunnah Bishenpore, and 10 annas 13*g.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7 Pooruderpore, &c., two Mouzahs; recorded Proprietor Mr. J. M. G. Cheke; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,221-6-3.

BANCOORAH,
The 1st April 1865.

W. S. WELLS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that permanently-settled Estate Duhgama, Pergunnah Futtehpoor Singhea, in Zillah Purneah, No. 300 Towjee; recorded Proprietors Mussamut Bebee, Mehur Jan, Shaik Busarut Ally, Shaik Sheer Mahomed, Dost Mahomed, and Muhmut Omroo Bhartee; Government Revenue Rupees 825-0-4 will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 5th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue Rupees 19-11-10 due on 28th March 1865.

PURNEAH,
The 6th April 1865.

J. BEAMES,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Saturday, the 29th April 1865, corresponding with the 18th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Towjee No. $\frac{6}{11}$.—Mouzah Madhubpore, Pergunnah Jhapurtoil; recorded Proprietors Nuranarayun, Taruknath Chowdry, and Ramchundra Rai; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,520-13-$\frac{3}{4}$. The four annas share of this Estate paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 2,130-3-3$\frac{1}{4}$ of Ramchundra Rai is to be sold according to Section X., Regulation XI. of 1859.

Towjee No. 241.—Mouzah Aturtaoghaira, Pergunnah Kharail; recorded Proprietors Ram Lochun Das, Bindoobashinee Debya, Surbasoonduree Debya, Tarakant, Hureemohun, Gobindchundra, and Chundrakant Gangoolee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,748-5-4$\frac{1}{4}$.

Towjee No. $\frac{1}{11}$.—Mouzah Debnathpooroghaira, Pergunnah Deora; recorded Proprietors Issurchundra Acharjya, Bishnoo Deyal, Shishiyan Deyal, Oodmul Rai, Oorf Lal Baboo, Anundchundra Goshyamee, Fakeerchundra, Pudmo Lochun, Ramtunoo, Krisna Lochun, Sreemutee Debya, mother of Hemchundra, and Mr. H. Holm; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,275-10-$\frac{3}{4}$. Three gundas, three kourees, and two teels share of this Estate paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 39-6-10$\frac{1}{4}$ of Mr. H. Holm is to be sold according to Section X., Regulation XI. of 1859.

Towjee No. 318.—Mouzah Baneepooroghairu, Pergunnah Rajnuggur; recorded Proprietor Mr. H. Holm; Sudder Jumma Rupees 581-4.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 6th April 1865.

J. B. WORGAN,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 27th April 1865, corresponding with the 16th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 1918.—Ramdeb Sen Talook, in Tuppah Howlee Shillamabad; recorded Proprietors Bhugwan Chunder Bhuttacharje, hissa 1*g.* 2*c.* 17*t.*, Gunga Doss Mookopadhia, hissa 5*g.* 2*kt.* Goluk Chunder Sen, hissa 17*g.* 2*c.* 10*t.*, Ramdeb Sen, hissa 11 annas 18*g.* 2*c.* ¼*kt.* 63*t.*, Jogut Chunder Sen, hissa 1*g.* 2*c.* 70*t.*, Ram Comul Sen, hissa 19*g.* 1*c.* ¼*kt.*, Radha Nath Bachushputty, hissa 14*g.* 1*kt.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,797-10-9½. The Rights and Interests in hissa 14 annas 6*g.* 2*c.* ½*kt.*, Bhugwan Chunder Bhuttacharje and others, are only to be sold.

Class IV.—Permanently-settled Estates to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 3255.—Ruttondee Calicapore, hissa 2 annas; recorded Proprietors Joy Kishoree Chowdrine, Aununda Moye Chowdrine, Gobind Chunder Roy, hissa 1 anna, Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa ½ anna, and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa ½ anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,154-11-5. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry himself and guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy, Minor, are only to be sold.

No. 3257.—Ruttondee Calicapore, hissa 4 annas; recorded Proprietors Doorga Soondery Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa 1 anna, and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa 1 anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,309-6-10. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry himself and guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy, Minor, and Doorgah Soondery Chowdrine, are only to be sold.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3842.—Pergunnah Shillimabad, hissa 18*g.* 2*c.* Zemindary; recorded Proprietors Gokool Chunder Paulit, hissa 4 annas, Hur Chunder Bose, hissa 4 annas, Monmohinee Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, Kattianee Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, and Unnoda Churn Naug Chowdree, hissa 4 annas;

Sudder Jumma	Rupees	5,100	15 3½
Salt Khelery	„	440	15 11½
Total ...	Rupees	5,541	15 3

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 4843.—Pergunnah Jelalpore, Chur Kalkinee (4 parcels) Ijarah of Ramdoolub Chuckerbutty, Gour Mohun Chuckerbutty, Sibsoondury Dibba, Ram Narain Shaha, Radha Nath Shaha, Tymen Nessa Bebee, Toyan Nissah Bebee, Seytara Begum, Parbutty Churn Gooho, Meer Hossain Ally, Kally Sunkur Gooho, Bungo Chunder Gooho, Omraw Khanum, Aya Khootun Nissah, Anwar Gazee, Bykontoram Shaha, Syed Belley-Ameen, guardian, Absurreen Nissah Khatoon, Okhillun Nissah Khatoon;

Sudder Jumma	Rupees	5,980	14 4
Malkhana	„	664	9 0
Road Expenses	„	77	4 0
Total ...	Rupees	6,722	11 4

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 3rd April 1865.

A. LEVIEN,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 28th April 1865, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1272 *B. E.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of March 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 585.—Chur Satooe, Pergunnah Mohalundee; recorded Proprietors Brojo Soondur Tribedee, Bebee Jeegeeroonnissa, Gudda Dhur Ghose, Unnungo Munee Debya, Petambur Chowdry, Manik Lal, and Sreenath Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 728-11-5. The share of Brojo Soondur Tribedee bearing a Sudder Jumma of Rupees 134-10-7 is not to be sold.

MOORSHEDABAD;
Collector's Office,
The 7th April 1865.

W. H. D'OYLY,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Behar, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fuslee, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporary-settled Estate.

No. 2369.—Mehal Sârr Muggawan, &c., Pergunnah Jurrah; recorded Proprietors Shamsoondur, Teeka Sing, Narain Sing, Ootim Sing, Gujraj Sing, Gungoo Sing, and Moorlee Sow; Sudder Jumma Rupees 998-1, from which the right of Milkeeut of Teka Sahoo purchaser in the mokurruree allowance of Sicca Rupees 75 per annum for plots named Koomret and Sonaree attached to the abovementioned Mehal, exclusive of half of that allowance belonging to Jhaoolal, will alone be sold to recover the amount due to the said Jhaoolal, decree-holder.

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gya.
The 5th April 1865.

H. J. KEAN,
Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Patna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 4th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 315.—Mehal Saedpore Gowhur, Chuck Madhoe, Pergunnah Azeemabad; recorded Proprietors Syed Uheedooddeen Ushruf, Usalut Ali, Bebee Neamah, Meer Emam Ali, and Koorban Ali; Sudder Jumma Rupees 503-9-1.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th April 1865.

J. MONRO,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 2nd May 1865, corresponding with 21st Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue due on the 25th February 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 9.—Turruff Allee Rohollah; Proprietors Mohmud Jummah, Mohmud Aumee, Mohmud Hossein, Atteeollah, and Sonaollah; Sudder Jumma Rupees 994-0-6.

No. 79.—Turruff Brojokishore, Kismut Probabuttee; Proprietors Mohmud Diam, Muddun Mohun Ghose, Ramnarain, Ramsoondur, Ramhuree Dutt, Brindabun Dutt, Boishtub Churn Dutt, Noor Bebee, Syud Ruhaman, Ramdass, Goreemohun, Radhamohun Dutt, Bunneejan Bebee, Hashmut Allee, Srimuttee Surffonissah, Tooah Bebee, Mohmud Alli Chupprassie, Futteh Alli, Khoolun, Sharut Chunder, Abool Khyr Mohmud, Mohotosombillah, Kishto Churn Pal, Horeedass Pal, Bissambur Pal, Kishno Churn Pal, Ramdass, Kallikineur, Nilmonee, Boseer Mohmud Showdagur, Gorhoree Biswas, Sharut Chunder Rai Canoongoe, Srimuttee Bhoobunnesshoree, Srimuttee Shor Indree, Moonshee Tilluck Chunder Biswas, Abool Fuzzul, Mohmud Mohotomudbillah, Horee Churn Pal, exclusive of the share of Sharut Chunder Rai, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid their portion of the Revenue, Rupees 244-9-7. The remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 688-2-9.

No. 370.—Turruff Kishno Dass Canoongoe; Proprietors Oomurallee Booeah, Srimuttee Anundo Mohee Mohamyah, exclusive of the share of Domur Allee and others, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid their portion of the Revenue, the share of Mohmud Summee will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 1,032.

No. 502.—Turruff Nassim Chowdree; Proprietors Ramjan Allee Chowdree, Nittanund Sein, Jan Allee, Wahed Allee, Mohesh Chunder Sein, Jugguth Chunder Sein, Srimuttee Annundo Mohee Kishoree, Prankishen Sein, Nittanund Sein, Wahed Allee, Jan Allee, exclusive of the shares of Moheshchunder Sein, Srimuttee Anundo Mohee Kishoree, Nittanund Sein, Wahed Allee, and Prankishen Sein, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid the portion of the Revenue, and the shares of Jugguth Chunder Sein, Meahjan, and Jan Allee will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 653-7-6.

No. 666.—Turruff Shadee Kassim; Proprietors Hareemiah, Modon, Momoo, Sonoo, Hassun Allee, Mosun Allee, Mohmud Allee, Sumshare Allee, Shahabur Allee, Diljan, Ameerjan, Maherjan *alias* Bisha Bebee, exclusive of the shares of Hamid Allee, Osee Miah, Doolah Miah, Sonoo Miah, Srimuttee Shahebjan, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid their portion of the Revenue. The remaining shares of Mosun Allee and others will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 661-13-1.

No. 682.—Turruff Shermust Khan; Proprietors Dewan Bebee, Shaick Mukbool Allee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 527-6-6.

CHITTAGONG;
Collector's Office,
The 6th April 1865.

A. S. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 14.] [185

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Papers relating to the Opium Revenue.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The letters from the Board of Revenue, No. 50, dated the 23rd January, and No. 60, dated the 27th idem, should be forwarded to the Government of India. Also the Board's letter No. 523, dated 24th September last, together with the detailed Statement therein enclosed.

2. Comparing the area under cultivation with the produce for the fourteen years ending with 1863-64 as shewn in this Statement, it appears that the average yield per beegah is a fraction above 5 seers, and that it has varied from 6¼ seers in 1853-54 to 3¼ seers in 1858-59. It is to be observed, however, that since 1853-54 the average has never been above 6 seers, the highest point having been reached in the extraordinarily prolific season of 1863-64. The Returns of cultivation are now prepared with greater care than they used to be; and we may assume, therefore, that a yield of 5 seers a beegah is for all practical purposes a sufficiently correct average.

3. Now the object of Government is to realize from Bengal Opium the largest *net* revenue possible, and at the same time to keep the selling price within such limits that it shall not fall so low as to affect the pass duty of Rupees 600 a chest on Malwa Opium, or rise so high as to encourage competition in the China market. How to accomplish this is the problem to be solved.

4. From 1851-52 to 1854-55 inclusive, the produce varied from 33,500 to 53,500 chests, the price paid to the cultivators from Rupees 3-10 to 3-8 a seer; the selling price from Rupees 1,109 to Rupees 736 a chest; and the net revenue from 227 lakhs to 233 lakhs of Rupees.

5. In 1855-56 the provision fell from 44,400 to 43,900 chests, the price paid to the cultivators having been reduced from Rupees 3-8 to Rupees 3-4 a seer; but the selling price rose from Rupees 944 to Rupees 1,090 a chest, and the net revenue took an upward jump from 272 to 366 lakhs.

6. Under the influence of the low price paid to the cultivators, and owing also to two bad seasons, the provision fell to 32,693 chests in 1856-57, to 27,175 chests in 1857-58, to 21,367 chests in 1858-59, and to 21,427 chests in 1859-60. But the average selling price during these years rose to Rupees 1,444, Rupees 1,639, Rupees 1,760, and Rupees 1,846, successively, so that, notwithstanding the diminution of produce, the net revenue was as follows:—

1856-57	...	...	Rs. 3,85,00,000
1857-58	...	...	„ 3,67,00,000
1858-59	...	...	„ 3,17,00,000
1859-60	...	...	„ 3,33,00,000

7. Then it was perceived that we were allowing the produce to fall too low; that Rupees 3-4 or even Rupees 3-8 a seer was no longer a sufficient inducement to the ryots to cultivate the Poppy except in the better class of soils; and that though, by diminishing the provision by more than one-half, we had forced up the selling price to a pitch which jeopardised the position of Bengal Opium in the China market, the net revenue was evidently falling below the point it had reached with a larger provision and lower selling prices in 1855-56.

8. A revulsion of policy accordingly took place. The price paid to the cultivators was raised in 1860-61 to Rupees 4 and in 1861-62 to Rupees 5 a seer, and has continued at the latter rate ever since. The consequence of these measures has been to extend the cultivation in three years from 4,35,000 to 8,32,000 beegahs, and to raise the provision to 29,358 chests in 1860-61, to 39,656 in 1861-62, to 49,727 in 1862-63, and to 64,269 in 1863-64. The selling prices during these four years have fallen inversely to Rupees 1,449, Rupees 1,372, and Rupees 1,002, and now the average price realized at the first two sales of the provision of 1863-64 is only Rupees 850. The net revenue continued to keep up during the first two of these four years, and in 1861-62, when the selling price was Rupees 1,372, stood so high as 379 lakhs, but the large provision of nearly 50,000 chests in 1862-63, while it added 40 lakhs to the charges, brought down the selling price by a sudden fall of Rupees 370, from Rupees 1,372 to Rupees 1,002, and reduced the net revenue to 299 lakhs, that is, to less than it had been since 1854-55.

9. The full effect of the further increase in the provision of 1863-64 to 64,249 chests remains to be seen. At present all we know is that it has raised the charges by 55 lakhs more, and that the average selling price realized at the first two sales of the year is Rupees 850. At this rate (if it be maintained) the net revenue will not be more than 292 lakhs.

10. Thus the measures of 1860-61 and 1861-62, while no doubt they have served to stimulate in an extraordinary degree the cultivation of the Poppy in Bengal, and have brought a great deal of money into the country, scattering it broadcast among the agricultural population of the Opium producing Districts, and have also had the effect of reducing prices in China so as effectually to discourage competition from Opium either of native or of foreign growth, have most seriously diminished the net revenue from Bengal Opium, and have already directly affected the public finances during the year ending with December 1864 to the extent of nearly a million and a half Sterling.

11. At the same time the selling price of Bengal Opium in 1865 has been brought so low that (its cost being at the rate of about Rupees 400 a chest) the duty amounts to no more than Rupees 450 a chest, that is to say, less by Rupees 150 a chest than the duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

12. It is clear, therefore, that in seeking to avoid one extreme we have fallen into the other; that we have, as it were, been burning the candle at both ends; and that, while we have paid the cultivators a much higher price than was necessary to induce them to take to the cultivation of the Poppy in preference to other crops, we have so extended the cultivation, and in consequence so increased the production of Opium, that the market is glutted, and the selling price has fallen, not only far below the rate at which competition is practically impossible, but to a point which threatens the maintenance of the present duty on Malwa Opium, and has caused a serious financial deficit.

13. Now, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the number of chests of Opium which ought to be made in any one season and sold in the course of the following year, so as to realize the largest net revenue at a moderate price, we cannot do better than consider the conditions under which this result was attained in 1861-62.

14. In that year a net revenue of 379 lakhs was realized from a provision of 39,656 chests, the average price being Rupees 1,372 a chest.

15. It is true that a net revenue of 385 lakhs was realized in 1856-57 from a provision of 32,693 chests, but the cost price was then Rupees 3-4 a seer, while the average selling price was Rupees 1,444 a chest. These are conditions which it is neither desirable nor indeed practicable to restore, and, as there is no doubt that the demand in China has considerably increased during the last seven years, it may be concluded that the experience of 1856-57 is not so safe a guide as that of a later year, while the difference in the net revenue of the two years is only 6 lakhs.

16. Now, if in 1861-62 the price paid to the cultivators had been Rupees 4-8 a seer instead of Rupees 5, and if the extent of cultivation and the number of chests manufactured had remained the same, the charges would have been diminished by about 15 lakhs of Rupees, and the net revenue would have been 394 lakhs.

17. But the yield in that year was only 4½ seers the beegah. Let us suppose it had been at the average of 5 seers a beegah. The provision would then have been about 41,000 chests, and the charges would have been about 154 lakhs; but the average selling price would probably have not been more than Rupees 1,335 a chest.* The gross revenue would, therefore, have been about 547 lakhs, and the net revenue about 393 lakhs.

18. Whether, therefore, the provision be 40,000 or 41,000 chests, the probable net result is nearly the same.

19. If the provision be 45,000 chests, and the cost price paid for it be Rupees 4-8 a seer, the charges would be about 167 lakhs, and, taking the selling price at Rupees 1,187, (the mean of the averages of 1864 and 1865,) the net revenue about 363 lakhs.

If, however, the provision be 50,000 chests, and the cost price Rupees 4-8 a seer, the charges would amount to about 186 lakhs, and, as the selling price may in that case be expected to go down as it did in 1862-63 to Rupees 1,002 a chest, the net revenue would not exceed 322 lakhs.

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* NOTE.—The average selling price of about 40,000 chests was Rupees 1,372, and that of about 50,000 chests Rupees 1,002. It may, therefore, be assumed that the average selling price of 41,000 chests, all other arrangements being the same, would be $1,372 - \frac{370}{10} = 1,335$ Rupees.

20. If, on the other hand, the provision were to be reduced to 35,000 chests, and the cost price were still Rupees 4-8 a seer, the average selling price would probably go up to about 1,410* a chest, while the charges would be about 135 lakhs, and the net revenue only about 365 lakhs.

* The mean of the averages of 1862 and 1863, when about 30,000 and 40,000 chests were sold respectively.

21. Thus it appears that if the cost price be Rupees 4-8 a seer a provision of 40,000 chests is calculated to give the highest amount of net revenue, but only in combination with a selling price of Rupees 1,372 a chest, which is likely to encourage competition in China; and that a provision of 45,000 chests, though calculated to yield a net revenue less by 30 lakhs than the maximum, gives upwards of 3½ millions Sterling and reduces the selling price somewhat below Rupees 1,200 a chest, a rate which is believed to bar competition, and which at the same time renders it quite safe to maintain a duty of Rupees 600 a chest on Malwa Opium.

22. Assuming, therefore, as I have no doubt we may, that the cost price may be reduced to Rupees 4-8 a seer without thereby greatly reducing the area now under Poppy cultivation, it would seem that we ought to aim by that and other means to bring the cultivation within such limits as at an average yield of 5 seers the beegah will give about 45,000 chests. If the consumption and consequent demand should hereafter increase in China, and prices should rise, it may be advisable to extend the provision hereafter, but at present we ought not to maintain an area under cultivation much beyond what it was in 1861. Seven hundred thousand beegahs in both Agencies is apparently the utmost prudent limit to which we ought to go; and as the cultivation in 1863-64 covered an area of 830,000 beegahs, a reduction of 130,000 should be effected as soon as possible.

23. In the above calculations I have taken no account of the Opium which is made up for Abkaree purposes, but the quantity is comparatively so small that it does not practically affect the results.

24. The Board have gone carefully into the question as to whether the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of Opium at less than Rupees 5 a seer is remunerative to the cultivator comparatively with other crops. I do not, however, think that we can place much reliance upon the data on which the Board's conclusions are formed, or put calculations of this sort against the broad fact that under the stimulus of such a price as Rupees 5 a seer the cultivation increased nearly 100 per cent. in three years. At the same time I quite agree with the Board in thinking that it would not be expedient to reduce the price either next year or in future years below Rupees 4-8 a seer. If the provision be hereafter limited to an average of 45,000 chests, financial exigencies will demand no further reduction, and there is manifest justice in paying the cultivators somewhat more than is absolutely needed to make the cultivation remunerative, seeing that they are debarred under heavy penalties from cultivating Opium except on account of Government and from delivering their produce to any one but the public monopolist. I desire, therefore, to support the Board's recommendation that the ryots be assured that no further alteration in the cost price shall take place for the next two years.

25. The orders conveyed to the Board in the Junior Secretary's letter No. 2925, dated the 25th August last, (which has been communicated to the Government of India,) have already had the effect of arresting all further extension of cultivation in the Benares Agency during the current season, and of reducing the area under cultivation in the Behar Agency by 20,000 beegahs. But as the cost of Behar Opium is less than that of Benares, while the selling price of the former is considerably greater, it is obvious that further reduction should be effected chiefly, if not entirely, in the Benares Agency. While, therefore, the cultivation in Behar may be left to the natural operation of the reduction in cost price, and the Agent be still restricted from taking up new lands, in Benares some more stringent measures of reduction are required; and the Board should be desired to warn the Agent accordingly, and to submit, as soon as possible, the Report promised in the last paragraph of their Secretary's letter No. 50, dated the 23rd ultimo.

26. It will be seen that, as regards the extent of the annual provision, I entirely agree with the conclusions already formed by the Government of India, and that in my opinion the cultivation ought to be restricted to the extent which may be expected to produce an average provision of 50,000 chests in 1865-66 and of 45,000 chests in future years.

27. I am further of opinion that the cultivation in the Benares Agency ought to be reduced until the average yield of that Agency bears nearly the same proportion to that of the Patna Agency as it bore in 1859-60 when the selling prices of the two kinds of Opium was nearly equal, and that while a total cultivation of 700,000 beegahs is maintained in both Agencies, the area under cultivation in Behar should be about 450,000 beegahs, and in Benares about 250,000 beegahs.

28. The prospects of the current season, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are not such as to lead me to suppose that the provision to be brought forward for sale in 1866 will exceed 50,000 chests. If this be so, it may be expected that the selling price of the year's provision now in course of disposal will begin to rise at the May sale, and that this, in combination with a reduction of cost price next season, will tell favorably on the finances of 1865-66, though it will not be till the following year that the full effects of the reduction in price and restriction of cultivation will be apparent.

CECIL BEADON.

BELVEDERE,
The 21st February 1865.

From T. B. LANE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 190, dated the 22nd March 1865.)

IN reply to your letter No. 997, dated the 8th instant, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to report on the injury sustained by the present Poppy crop during the late unfavorable weather.

2. In the Behar Agency the produce had, in the Return for February, been estimated at maunds

47,031, exclusive of the Tehta Sub-Division, from which no report had been received. The rain and hail which fell in many Districts during the early part of this month are considered by the Principal Assistant Agent in charge to have done much damage. That Officer states that "the extent of loss can scarcely be estimated correctly, but from reports from the District Officers he concludes that the outturn will fall short of the above estimate by about 7,000 maunds."

3. The Benares Agent reports as follows:—"As far as we can judge at present (15th instant) this Agency is not likely to produce more than about 40,000 maunds of Opium, and from 20 to 25 thousand provision chests during this season." As, however, the weather was then still very cloudy and there was a probability of more rain, Mr. Hamilton desires that this estimate may be considered liable to variation.

4. From these estimates the Board are led to conclude that the provision of the season will not exceed 50,000 chests.

Report of the Cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of February 1865.

From T. Anderson, Esq., M. D., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Chinchona Cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. Bayley, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 71, dated the 13th March 1865.)

I have the honor to submit the Report on the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling during the month of February 1865.

The month has been less favorable for growth than January, as the cold, which has been quite as great as in January, has been accompanied by a very dry state of the atmosphere. Hail fell on the 3rd of the month and rain on five days, but, with the exception of the 25th and 26th of the month, only in slight showers, which did no benefit whatever to the Cinchona. The slight increase that appears in the Table of growth took place almost entirely during the last five days of the month, with the exception of the lowest plantation, where, about the 17th, the plants began to shew the first symptoms of the return of Spring. At the first plantation (5,500 feet above the sea) the temperature has been very low, causing the destruction of at least three plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana*, and affecting a few of *Cinchona Officinalis*. At the second plantation (4,350 feet above the sea) hoar frost occurred in several nights in February, but no damage has been done to any plants at this elevation. No frost was observed below this plantation. Observations on the temparture of the air have been made with more or less regularity during the month at the third, fourth, and fifth plantations. At the fourth plantation (2,500 feet above the sea) the maximum and minimum temperature in the shade was recorded every twenty-four hours during the month. The mean maximum temperature for the month at this elevation was 66·18, the mean minimum 47·93, and the monthly mean temperature 57·05. At the fifth, the lowest plantation, altitude 1,825 feet, fewer observations were made, as the plantation was not visited daily by the person observing; the results from the detached observations there give 71·56 as the mean maximum, and 47·77 as the mean minimum, and 59·5 as the mean temperature of the month.

The number of plants in the open ground for yielding bark has been increased by 220 plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* taken from the number of plants intended to be kept for cuttings. The 9,820 cuttings made during last month have all rooted without a single exception, and have accordingly been transferred to the column of rooted cuttings. They will be planted during March in the beds for stock-plants and for permanent plantations.

No cuttings were made during the month, as no room could be provided until the cuttings made in January are disposed of, and besides the plants from which the cuttings are to be made have only recently been planted in the open air beds; after so sudden a change it is not advisable to run the risk of injury by removing leaves and branches, as must be done in preparing cuttings.

The work done during the month consists of making roads, clearing and preparing jungle land for the permanent plantations, making terraced beds for nurseries, erecting sheds for Coolies employed on the plantation, and temporary houses for the Europeans engaged in the cultivation. All the stores left at Lebong pending the erection of godowns at Rungbee have been removed during the month, and the temporary nursery at Lebong, where the cultivation has been carried on since 1st April 1863, has been entirely abandoned.

NUMBER and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantation at Darjeeling on the 1st March 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchona.	Number in permanent Plantation.	Number of Stock Plants for propogation.	Number of Seedlings or rooted Cuttings in Nursery beds for permanent Plantation.	Number of rooted Cuttings in Cutting beds.	Number of Cuttings made during the month.	Total number of Plants, Cuttings, and Seedlings.
C. Succirubra ...	389	2,731	None.	1,660	None.	4,780
C. Calisaya ...	None.	23	...	None.	...	23
C. Micrantha ...	15	569	...	360	...	944
C. Officinalis, including varieties ...	270	11,259	...	7,800	...	19,329
C. Pahudiana ...	92	None.	5,000	None.	...	5,092
Total ...	766	14,582	5,000	9,820	None.	30,168

Abstract of Mr. G. Mann's Report.

At the middle plantation 220 plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* have been planted out permanently during the month, and continue to grow as much as could be expected this season, which has been so unsually dry that in many of the Tea Estates a large proportion of the young Tea plants have been destroyed, and which has rendered the operation of transferring plants from frames in the open ground more laborious than usual, as constant watering was required.

No cuttings have been made during the month, as it was considered advisable to remove the plants from the frames into the open beds for stock plants undisturbed.

The cuttings made during the month of January are all rooted without exception and without any loss, but remain still in the frames to be gradually hardened for the transfer into open beds.

A frame has been planted with twenty-two *Cinchona Officinalis*, and the same number of plants of exactly the same size have been planted out at the same time in an open bed to obtain results regarding the difference in the condition and number of cuttings obtained by the different methods of cultivation to be able to judge if it would be advisable to keep all the stock for propogation under glass.

During the month three plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana* were killed by frost at the highest plantation, which, however, must partly be ascribed to their small size, as larger and sturdier plants on the same spot suffered, but were not killed.

The 2,100 plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* planted out last November have been planted further apart, *viz.* from 6 inches to 18 inches, and in addition to the 8,759 plants which were in the open beds at the end of January 2,500 more have been planted out on thirty-eight terraces and are doing remarkably well, and would have done better if we had had rain in December, as is usual here in the hills.

The condition of the plants is excellent, and the greater suitability of Rungbee, than of those places, where the cultivation had to be carried on formerly until we gained access to Rungbee, vouchsafes much more rapid progress in the experiment this year than it was possible to make before.

TABLE shewing the growth during February of Cinchona at the Rungbee Plantation near Darjeeling.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,500 feet.				2nd Plantation, Altitude 4,350 feet.				3rd Plantation, Altitude 3,715 feet.				4th Plantation, Altitude 2,500 feet.				5th Plantation, Altitude 1,825 feet.				
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Height on 1st March.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Height on 1st March.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Height on 1st March.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Height on 1st March.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Height on 1st March.	Growth during February.
		1864.					1864.																			
C. Succirubra	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th June .	18½	22½	22⅝	...	29th July ...	5	7	8	1	29th July ...	6	23½	25	1½
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ „	17½	19½	19½	...	29th „ ...	6	16½	16½	...	15th Oct. ...	10½	12	13½	0½
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ „	16	20½	20½	...	29th „ ...	7½	9½	10½	0¾	29th July ...	3½	10½	10½	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July ...	6	10½	10½	...	15th Oct. ...	10	12½	12¾	...	29th „ ...	3½	8½	13	1½
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	13	13½	0½	29th July ...	4½	8½	8¾	0½	29th „ ...	5½	17½	18½	1½
Ditto ...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	4½	9½	10½	1	29th „ ...	3	12½	13	0½
Ditto ...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3½	11½	11½	...	29th „ ...	4	12½	12½	...
Ditto ...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	2	7¼	7¼	...	29th „ ...	4½	12½	13½	1
Ditto ...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	8½	9	0½	29th „ ...	4	13½	14½	1¼
Ditto ...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	10½	10½	...	29th „ ...	3	10½	11½	1
C. Micrantha	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July ...	5	8	8½	0¼	15th Oct. ...	9	9½	9½	...	29th „ ...	5½	12¾	13¼	0½
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	7½	10¾	11½	0¾	15th „ ...	6½	7¼	7¼	...	29th „ ...	6	11½	11½	...
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	10½	10½	0¼	29th July ...	3	7¼	7¼	...	15th Oct. ...	6	6	6	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	5	7	7	...	29th „ ...	2½	5¾	5¾	...	29th July ...	4½	7¾	7¾	...
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	5½	9	9	...	29th „ ...	3	11	11	...	15th Oct. ...	5½	11	11	...
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec. ...	8½	8½	8⅝	0¼	15th Dec. ...	8½	9	9½	0½	4th „ ...	8½	12½	13	0½	15th Oct. ...	4	5¾	6	0¼	15th „ ...	5	6	6	...
Ditto ...	2	15th „ ...	7½	7½	7	...	15th „ ...	11½	12	12½	0½	15th Oct. ...	6	7½	7⅝	...	15th „ ...	5½	6¾	6¾	...	15th „ ...	4½	7⅝	8¾	1
Ditto ...	3	15th „ ...	6½	6⅝	6½	...	15th „ ...	6½	6½	6½	...	15th „ ...	5	7	7	...	15th „ ...	4½	6⅝	6¾	0¼	15th „ ...	5	8	8	0½
Ditto ...	4	15th „ ...	6½	6½	6	...	15th „ ...	9	6	6	...	15th „ ...	5	6	6½	...	15th „ ...	5½	8	8	...	15th „ ...	4	7½	8½	1¼
Ditto ...	5	15th „ ...	5½	5½	5½	...	15th „ ...	7	7½	8	0½	15th „ ...	5	6	6	...	15th „ ...	5	6½	6½	...	15th „ ...	6	7	7	...
Ditto ...	6	15th „ ...	6¼	6	6	...	15th „ ...	9½	7	7½	0½	15th „ ...	5½	6½	6½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	6½	7½	1	15th „ ...	4½	7½	8½	1½
Ditto ...	7	15th „ ...	5	5	5	...	15th „ ...	6	6½	7½	0½	15th „ ...	4	5	5	...	15th „ ...	5½	7	7	...	15th „ ...	5	6½	7½	0½
Ditto ...	8	15th „ ...	4	4	4	...	15th „ ...	7½	8	8½	0½	15th „ ...	5	5½	5½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	5½	5½	...	15th „ ...	5½	7	7½	0½
Ditto ...	9	15th „ ...	4½	5	5	...	15th „ ...	7	7½	8½	0½	15th „ ...	6	7½	8	0½	15th „ ...	4	6	6½	0¼	15th „ ...	4	6	6½	0½
Ditto ...	10	15th „ ...	10	10½	10½	0¼	15th „ ...	7½	7½	7½	...	15th „ ...	6½	6	6½	0½	15th „ ...	3	4½	4½	0¼	15th „ ...	4½	6	6½	0½
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „ ...	5	5	5½	0¼	15th „ ...	5	5½	6	0½	4th July ...	5	8½	9¼	0¾	15th „ ...	7½	8	8	...	15th „ ...	7½	9	9	...
Ditto ...	2	15th „ ...	3½	4½	Dead	...	15th „ ...	4	4½	4½	...	4th „ ...	5½	9	9	0¾	15th „ ...	4½	5½	5½	...	29th July ...	1½	5	5	0½
Ditto ...	3	15th „ ...	2½	2½	Dead	...	15th „ ...	4½	4½	4½	...	4th „ ...	3	7	7	0½	29th „ ...	3	8	8	...	29th „ ...	2	8	9	1
Ditto ...	4	15th „ ...	3	3	3	...	15th „ ...	5	5	5	...	4th „ ...	3	6	6	0½	29th „ ...	3	6½	6½	0¼	29th „ ...	3	7	9	1½
Ditto ...	5	15th „ ...	2½	2½	2½	...	15th „ ...	5	5	5	...	4th „ ...	3	6	6	...	29th „ ...	3	6	6	...	29th „ ...	2½	4	4	...
Ditto ...	6	15th „ ...	2½	2½	2½	...	15th „ ...	6½	6½	5½	...	4th „ ...	3	7	7	0¼	29th „ ...	3	7¼	7¼	...	29th „ ...	1½	4	4	0½
Ditto ...	7	15th „ ...	2	2½	Dead	...	15th „ ...	4	5	5	...	4th „ ...	2	7	7	0½	29th „ ...	3	7½	7½	...	29th „ ...	2	9	11½	2½
Ditto ...	8	15th „ ...	2½	2½	2½	...	15th „ ...	5½	6	6	...	4th „ ...	2½	7	7	...	29th „ ...	3½	6½	6½	...	29th „ ...	2½	3¼	3¼	...
Ditto ...	9	15th „ ...	3½	4½	4½	0¼	15th „ ...	2½	3	3	...	4th „ ...	2½	8½	9½	0¾	29th „ ...	6	7½	7½	...	29th „ ...	1½	7	9	2
Ditto ...	10	15th „ ...	2½	3	3	...	15th „ ...	3½	4	4	...	4th „ ...	3	8½	8½	...	29th „ ...	3	6½	6½	...	29th „ ...	4	8¼	9¼	1

The 1st March 1865.

T. Anderson, M. D.,
Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the custody of Prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient that, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, persons should, for the purpose of being received and detained in prison, be committed to the custody of an Officer appointed by the Government of Bengal instead of to the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. In this Act—

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. "High Court."

"Magistrate" includes a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.)* "Magistrate."

2. The forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second Sections of Act XVIII of 1862 *(to repeal Act XXI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof, with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)* and Act XXV of 1863 *(to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Fort William in Bengal to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House Correction or the Great Jail of Calcutta, and to authorize the transfer of prisoners in certain cases from the House of Correction to the Great Jail and from the Great Jail to the House of Correction)* are hereby repealed. Enactments repealed.

3. After the commencement of this Act no person shall be committed to the Sheriff of Calcutta to be received and detained in prison; and no writ shall be awarded to the said Sheriff commanding him to arrest and seize the body of any offender. After commencement of Act no one to be committed to Sheriff; And writs not to be issued to Sheriff.

4. It shall be lawful for the Government of Bengal to appoint an Officer who shall be called the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and who shall have authority to receive and keep prisoners committed to his custody under the provisions of this Act. Government of Bengal may appoint Superintendent of Presidency Jail.

5. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal Jurisdiction to imprisonment, or to death, the Court shall cause such person to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, together with the warrant of the said Court, and such warrant shall be executed by the said Superintendent and returned by him to the High Court when executed. Persons sentenced by High Court to imprisonment or death to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

6. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, the Court shall cause such person to be delivered for intermediate custody to the said Superintendent, and the imprisonment of such person shall have effect from such delivery. Persons sentenced by High Court to transportation or penal servitude to be delivered for intermediate custody to Superintendent.

7. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by a Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta to imprisonment, and whenever any person shall be imprisoned for default of payment of any fine imposed by any such Magistrate, the Magistrate shall cause such person to be delivered to the said Superintendent together with a warrant of the Court. Persons sentenced by Magistrate to imprisonment or imprisoned for non-payment of fine to be delivered to Superintendent with a warrant.

8. The said Superintendent shall detain the person so delivered to him according to the exigency of such warrant and shall return such warrant when executed to the Court whence it issued.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant, and to return same when executed.

9. Persons committed by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the said Superintendent together with a warrant of commitment directing him to have the bodies of such persons before the Court for trial at the Sessions of the Court next ensuing after the date of such commitment.

Persons committed by Justice for trial by High Court to be delivered to Superintendent with warrant.

10. Every person arrested in pursuance of a warrant or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Court established in Calcutta under Act IX of 1850 *(for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)* shall be delivered by the proper Officer of the Court executing such warrant, together with a copy of such warrant, to the said Superintendent, and the Officer executing such warrant shall thenceforward be absolved from responsibility for the custody of the person so delivered.

Persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Small Cause Court to be delivered to Superintendent.

11. The said Superintendent shall detain the person delivered to him by the Officer of the Court in manner aforesaid according to the exigency of the warrant, and return the same to the said Officer of the Court as soon as the terms of the said warrant shall have been complied with.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant.

12. From and after the commencement of this Act all persons confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta under the process or sentence of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of the High Court, or of any Police Magistrate, shall be considered to be and shall remain in the custody of the said Superintendent according to the terms of the warrants under which they shall have been respectively committed to custody.

Persons confined in House of Correction or Great Jail of Calcutta shall be deemed to be in custody of Superintendent.

13. Any warrant of commitment under Regulation III, 1818, of the Bengal Code, *(for the confinement of State Prisoners,)* may be directed to the said Superintendent in the same manner as the same might have been directed to the Sheriff under Act XXXIV of 1850 *(for the better custody of State Prisoners)* and Act III of 1858 *(to amend the Law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners.)*

Warrant under Regulation III, 1818, Bengal Code, may be directed to Superintendent.

14. The provisions contained in the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, *(to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India,)* relating to persons in prison or liable to be arrested or detained in, or remanded or re-committed to, or entitled to be discharged from, prison within the limits of the Town of Calcutta, shall apply to all persons in the custody of the said Superintendent or liable to be delivered to, or entitled to be discharged from, his custody.

Provisions of Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, as to prisoners, to extend to persons in custody of Superintendent.

15. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April 1865.

Commencement of Act.

16. The provisions of this Act may be extended to the local jurisdictions of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay respectively by notification in the *Gazette of India:* such provisions when so extended shall, *mutatis mutandis*, relate to the custody of prisoners in such jurisdictions; and Regulation II of 1819 of the Madras Code *(for the confinement of State Prisoners)* and Regulation XXV of 1827 of the Bombay Code *(for the confinement of State Prisoners and for the attachment of the lands of Chieftains and others for reasons of State)* shall respectively be read for the said Regulation III of 1818 of the Bengal Code, and so much of the Regulations or Acts for the time being in force in such jurisdictions respectively as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act shall thenceforward cease to have effect in such jurisdictions.

Act may be extended to Madras and Bombay.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the procedure of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and also to provide for the exercise by such Courts of original Criminal jurisdiction under the Commission of the Governor General of India in Council, or of either of the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay in places other than the Presidency Towns, or at several such places by way of circuit; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865."

Short Title.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation Clause.

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, respectively.

"High Court."

"Chief Justice," "Judge," "Registrar," and other words denoting any particular Officer respectively include any person for the time being authorized to act as such Chief Justice, Judge, Registrar, or other Officer.

"Chief Justice," "Judge," &c.

"Magistrate" denotes any person exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and includes Police Magistrates in any Presidency Town.

"Magistrate."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes, besides such Officer, a Crown Prosecutor and any Officer specially appointed by the Governor General of India in Council or the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a Judge or Judges of the High Court in a place other than the usual place of sitting, or in respect of any sittings of a Barrister under the forty-fourth Section of this Act.

"Clerk of the Crown."

"British India" denotes the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors under the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"British India."

Words importing the masculine gender include females: words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the the singular.

Gender and Number.

Of Charges where the accused is committed in a Presidency Town.

3. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate who shall commit to custody or hold to bail any person for trial before the High Court for an offence committed, or which, according to law, may be dealt with as if it had been committed within the local limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, shall, together with all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances now required to be delivered to such Court before the trial, deliver to the Clerk of the Crown a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is so committed or held to bail.

Charge to be delivered to Clerk of the Crown with commitment within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

4. The Clerk of the Crown shall peruse and consider the charge, and may, if he consider it necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter, or add to the same. The charge, with such amendments, alterations, or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court, and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge with such amendments, alterations, or additions (if any) gratis.

Clerk of the Crown to consider, and if he will, to amend, alter, or add to the charge.

Charge, with amendments, alterations, or additions, (if any,) to be recorded.

5. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of the witnesses upon whose depositions he has been so committed or held to bail on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Accused to have copies of examination.

6. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the eighth Section of this Act) shall be arraigned at suit of the Crown and the verdict shall be recorded thereupon.

Effect of charge.

7. In Act XVIII of 1862 (*to repeal Act XVI of* 1852 *in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature*) the word "indictment" shall be understood to include the word "charge," and all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to charges recorded as aforesaid and the trial of such charges.

Provisions of Act XVIII of 1862 as to indictments to apply to charges preferred under this Act.

8. When any such charge shall have been recorded in the High Court as aforesaid, and shall, at any time before the person charged is arraigned, appear to the Judge of the High Court who would, in ordinary course, try the same to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by such Judge. Such entry may be made without the fiat of the Advocate-General, and shall have the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless, and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Nolle prosequi on unsustainable charge.

Of Grand Juries.

9. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation, no warrant or precept shall be issued to the Sheriff or other Officer directing him to summon any persons to attend and serve as Grand Jurors. All persons who, but for this Act, would have been exempt from serving on common Juries shall be liable, except as hereinafter provided, to serve on such Juries.

After commencement of this Act Grand Jury not to be summoned.

10. No person shall be brought before the High Court on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors, unless such presentment or inquisition shall have been made by Grand Jurors who shall have been duly summoned before this Act comes into force: Provided that if any precept for summoning a Grand Jury shall have been issued for the then next coming Sessions of the High Court, such Grand Jury shall proceed at such Sessions as if this Act had not passed.

No one to be charged on the presentment or inquisitions of Grand Jurors unless they have been summoned before the commencement of this Act.

Of Juries in Presidency Towns.

11. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence which is punishable with death, or upon any other charge if a Judge of the High Court shall so order, shall be tried before a Special Jury.

Certain trials to be held before Special Jurors.

12. The Jurors' Book for the year current when this Act comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors under this Act, and those persons whose names are entered in the said Jurors' Book as being privileged to serve on Grand or Special Juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve

The Jurors' Book for the current year to be taken as giving the first list of Jurors and Special Jurors.

only as Special Jurors under this Act: and a list of such last mentioned persons, to be called the "Special Jurors' List," shall forthwith, and subject to such rules as shall be prescribed by the High Court, be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct.

The number of Special Jurors in the first list to be allowed to die down to two hundred.

13. The number of persons included in the "Special Jurors' List" prepared as in the last preceding Section is provided shall be permitted gradually from year to year to diminish until the whole number of names remaining on such list shall not exceed two hundred: and no new name shall be added to such list until the number shall have been so diminished by the death or change of residence of the persons originally included in the list, or by other loss of such qualification as gave them the privilege of serving only as Grand or Special Jurors. After the number shall once have been reduced as aforesaid, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall ever at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' List.

After which the number of Special Jurors not to exceed two hundred.

Special Jurors exempted from serving on common Juries.

14. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than Special Juries.

Preparation of lists of Jurors and Special Jurors.

15. The Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject in all respects to such rules as the High Court shall from time to time prescribe, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors: and shall, before the fifteenth day of April which shall first occur after the reduction of the number of names in the "Special Jurors' List" as aforesaid and before every subsequent fifteenth day of April, but subject always to such rules as aforesaid, take from the general list of Jurors the names of such persons as he may think fit, regard being had to their property, character, and education, and shall enter the same in the "Special Jurors' List."

Officer preparing the lists to have full discretion: no appeal from his decision.

16. The Clerk of the Crown or other Officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full and entire discretion to prepare the said lists as shall seem to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Lists of Jurors to be published in the Gazette.

17. The list of persons qualified or liable to serve as Jurors, and the "Special Jurors' List," respectively, signed by the Officer by whom the same shall have been prepared, shall be published once in the Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation, and copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court House.

Jurors and Special Jurors to be summoned for each Sessions.

18. Out of the names contained in the lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each Sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries.

Of Challenges of Jurors in the Presidency Towns.

Challenges.

19. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in Common Juries, and ten in Special Juries, shall be allowed; but there shall be no challenge to the array, and save as aforesaid the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

(1.) Some personal objection, such as alienage infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force.

(2.) Some presumed or actual partiality in the Juror.

(3.) A previous conviction of the Juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the Criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

Judge to try challenge.

20. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge, the Juror shall be set aside.

High Court to retain its present jurisdiction as to Jurors in Presidency Towns, except as altered by this Act.

21. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging, and service of Jurors in the Presidency Towns: and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall seem to it to be proper. All rules relating thereto now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this Section.

Of Sittings under a Commission.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission from Governor General of India in Council.

22. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor General of India in Council convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the said High Court, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and the Governor General of India in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings at such place or places accordingly, at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of

original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of such High Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Madras.

23. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Madras convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Madras should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same High Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Madras, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Madras, in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Bombay.

24. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Bombay convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Bombay, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Bombay in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

High Court may allot jurisdiction to Judge acting under Commission.

25. The High Court may allot to a Judge or Judges acting under a Commission as aforesaid such part of the extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and of the Civil and Criminal Appellate jurisdiction, and of the jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference, which it is competent to exercise at its usual place of sitting, as the High Court may consider can be more conveniently exercised at any place or places mentioned in such Commission.

Commission to specify time and place during and in which it shall travel.

26. Every Commission issued as aforesaid under any of the preceding Sections shall specify the time during which and the Districts or places within which such Commission shall remain in force; and such time and the limits of such Districts or places shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

Power to appoint an Associate Judge.

27. The Governor General of India in Council or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, may, by such Commission as aforesaid, associate with such Judge of the High Court any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, or any Sessions Judge. The person so associated shall be called the Associate Judge, and, unless directed to try persons separately as hereinafter provided, may sit with the Judge of the High Court during the trials of persons tried under such Commission. Whenever any Associate Judge sits with the Judge of the High Court, the latter shall preside, conduct the case, and pronounce judgment.

Charge to be delivered with record of preliminary inquiry without the local limits of the original Criminal jurisdiction.

28. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate without the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court before whom any European British subject shall be brought for an offence committed without those limits shall, immediately after the conclusion of the preliminary enquiry, and if he shall determine to commit or hold to bail such person for trial, give notice thereof to the High Court to which the commitment or bailment would ordinarily be made, and shall send to the Clerk of the Crown, together with the record of the preliminary enquiry, and translations into English of any writings not in that language, a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is committed or held to bail. On receipt of these documents, the Clerk of the Crown shall proceed as directed in the like case in the fourth Section, and the person charged shall be entitled to copies in like manner as he would be entitled to copies under the fifth Section in this Act. If a Commission under which the person charged might be be tried shall have been issued, the High Court shall consider at what place the person charged can be most conveniently tried, and shall give directions accordingly: if no such Commission shall have been issued, the High Court shall obtain information from the Government as to whether such Commission is about to issue, and shall then give such directions as last aforesaid. Provided always that, if the commitment or bailment have been made after the issue and during the running of a Commission under which the person charged might be tried, the notice by this Section directed to be given to the Clerk of the Crown shall be given, and the documents directed to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown with the Judge of the High Court acting under the Commission. Such Judge shall have all the powers given to the High Court by this and the next succeeding Section.

The charge shall be deemed a charge under the Criminal Procedure Code.

29. The charge, whether it shall or shall not have been amended, altered, or added to under the last preceding Section, shall, if the person charged be directed to be tried at a place other than the usual place of sitting of the Court, have the same effect as a

charge under the thirteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the person charged, shall be tried thereon before a Judge of the High Court, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge. But if, at any time before the High Court shall have directed where the trial of the person charged shall take place, the charge appear to the High Court to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made by the proper Officer of the Court at any time before the commencement of the trial. Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings on the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted. If the person charged be directed to be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the charge, whether amended, altered, or added to as last aforesaid or not, shall have the same effect as, and be deemed to be, a charge under the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of this Act.

If unsustainable the proceedings may be stayed.

30. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every such British subject as is referred to in the twenty-eighth Section of this Act shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest Criminal Jail in which he can be most conveniently confined. If the trial shall be directed to take place in the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the Jail at such place. If the High Court shall direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than in its usual place of sitting, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial in the place directed, or (as the case may be) shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the Criminal Jail of or nearest to the place at which such person is directed to be tried; and the Officer in charge of such Criminal Jail shall keep such person in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

Procedure pending directions of High Court.

31. It shall be lawful for the High Court to direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified Districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court or to direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named; and also to order that such European British subjects shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular Jail, being one of the Jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners. In any such case the High Court may direct further that the notice required by the twenty-eighth Section of this Act to be given, and the papers required by that Section to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown, shall be given and sent to a particular Clerk of the Crown named by the High Court in that behalf. Every person bailed or committed to take his trial at any particular place in compliance with a general direction under the provisions of this Section shall be dealt with in all respects as if he had been bailed or committed in compliance with a special direction under the twenty-eighth Section of this Act.

High Court may order European British subjects committed in certain Districts in certain seasons of the year to be tried at a particular place and confined in a particular Jail.

32. When the High Court shall have directed that any European British subject shall be tried at any place other than its usual place of sitting, the Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid in the place and manner therein mentioned shall, whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, have and exercise in respect of such European British subject the same jurisdiction, power, and authority which would be had and exercised by the High Court at its ordinary place of sitting if the said European British subject had been committed or bailed to the said High Court at its ordinary place of sitting for the offence with which he is charged. But the trial of the said European British subject before such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, be conducted in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and thereby made applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session for offences triable by such Court.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects tried under Commission.

Code of Criminal Procedure to apply to such subjects except as hereinafter declared.

33. The Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission in the place or manner therein mentioned, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, if he shall think fit, have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority in respect of any person committed or bailed for trial under the Code of Criminal Procedure before the Court of Session at the place and within the time in such Commission mentioned as might be had and exercised by the Court of Session to which such person was committed or bailed. The trial of such person shall be conducted, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and thereby made applicable to trials before a Court of Session of persons committed or bailed to such Court for offences triable by the same.

Jurisdiction over persons not European British subjects tried under commission.

34. All trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall be by Jury.

Trials under Commission to be by Jury.

35. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council, or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, shall have signified to the High Court that it is intended to issue a Commission as aforesaid to any Judge or Judges of the High Court authorizing and directing sittings of the said Judge or Judges in any place, the High Court shall give notice of such intention to the Court of Session at such place, and thereupon the said Court of Session shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by Sections three hundred and thirty-six to three hundred and forty, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the summoning of Jurors; and in addition to

Summoning of Jurors to serve on trials under Commission.

the persons so summoned as Jurors the said Court of Session shall, if it shall think needful after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court shall consider to be necessary to make up the Juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid. All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such Juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer shall desire to have excused on the ground of urgent Military duty or for any other special Military reason. The juries for the trial of persons triable by such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned under the said Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and from the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such Officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same Sections.

Military men not exempt.

36. If the person charged shall be a European British subject and shall so require before the Jury shall be empannelled, the majority of the Jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans. If such a Jury cannot be procured, the person so charged shall be sent for trial by the High Court in its usual place of sitting.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

37. On every trial mentioned in the thirty-fourth Section of this Act the Jury shall consist of twelve persons, and unanimity, or a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the presiding Judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty. In default of such unanimity, or of such majority and concurrence, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Number of Jury requisite to verdict of guilty.

38. During the trial of any person before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or by a Judge of the High Court and an Associate Judge sitting together, any act, not of a judicial nature, which the Code of Criminal Procedure requires to be done by the Court of Session may be done by the Clerk of the Crown or by any Officer of the Court directed by such Judge to perform such act.

Acts not of a judicial nature may be done by Clerk of the Crown.

39. So much of the three hundred and eightieth Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires the confirmation by the Sudder Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session, and so much of the said Section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable by death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death, shall not apply to sentences by a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid.

Portions of Section 380 of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences by High Court Judge.

40. So much of the twenty-sixth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form shall not apply to judgments, sentences, or findings in trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge; but the Judge shall pass judgment and shall record, or cause to be recorded, the sentence and finding in such form as he shall think proper.

Portion of 26th Chapter of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences of High Court Judge.

41. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, the Judge, if he think proper, may reserve, for the decision of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person. If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail of the District at which the trial was held, and such Magistrate or other Officer shall proceed thereupon in like manner as he is directed by the Code of Criminal Procedure to proceed in respect of sentences by a Court of Session not requiring confirmation. If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision of the High Court thereon, be dealt with in like manner as persons sentenced by a Court of Session in cases where the sentence requires the confirmation of the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the decision of the High Court be adverse to the person convicted, such decision shall be forwarded to the Court of Session of the District in which the trial took place in like manner as is directed by the three hundred and eighty-third Section of the said Code with reference to orders of confirmation of sentences, and thereupon the said Court of Session and all other persons shall proceed as if the person convicted had been sentenced by such Court of Session and as if such sentence had been confirmed by the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to reserve for High Court any question of law or evidence.

Procedure where no such question reserved.

42. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of Juries for the purpose of trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to trials before such Judge of the High Court or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to sentences by such Judge of the High Court and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

Save as aforesaid, Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Juries under Commission.

43. If the Judge of the High Court think fit, he may direct the Associate Judge to try any person, other than a European British subject, who, under this Act, is triable by such Judge of the High Court. The trial of such person shall be regulated without exception by the rules

High Court Judge may direct Associate Judge to try any one triable under Commission not an European British subject.

of the Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before a Court of Session, and such person, if convicted, shall be dealt with as if he had been convicted before the Court of Session of the District in which the trial was held. Any person, other than a European British subject, who has been committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session of any place mentioned in such Commission as aforesaid, but who has not been tried under this Act during the time for which the Commission remains in force, shall be tried by the Court of Session to which he was committed or bailed as if this Act had not passed.

Power to Governor General of India in Council to appoint a Barrister to hold sittings under Commission at places not hereinbefore referred to.

44. From and after the commencement of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by his Commission to authorize and direct any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, although not a Judge of any High Court, to hold sittings at any place in British India other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, and other than any place referred to in the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth Sections of this Act, or at several such places by way of circuit. The Barrister acting under such Commission, in the places and manner therein directed, shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as (subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained) would be had and exercised by a Judge of the High Court acting under any such Commission as aforesaid.

Commencement of Act.

45. This Act shall commence and come into operation on such date as the Governor General of India in Council shall appoint by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Act not to extend to Straits' Settlement.

46. This Act shall not extend to the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1865.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Parsee Community has presented the necessity of defining and amending the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsees; And whereas it is expedient that such Law should be made conformable to the customs of the said Community; It is enacted as follows:—

I.—*Preliminary.*

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number.

Word in the singular number include the plural and words in the plural number include the singular.

"Priest."

"Priest" means a Parsee Priest and includes Dastúr and Mobed.

"Marriage."

"Husband" and "Wife."

"Marriage" means a marriage between Parsees whether contracted before or after the commencement of this Act; and "Husband" and "Wife" respectively mean a Parsee husband and a Parsee wife.

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes Senior Judge.

"Court."

"Court" means a Court constituted under this Act.

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or shall be vested in Her Majesty or her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

"Local Government."

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized to administer Executive Government in such part of India, or the Chief Executive Officer of such part when it is under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council, and when such Officer shall be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government;

"High Court."

and "High Court" means the highest Civil Court of appeal in such part.

II.—*Of Marriages between Parsees.*

Requisities to validity of Parsee marriages.

3. No marriage contracted after the commencement of this Act shall be valid if the contracting parties are related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity prohibited among Parsees and set forth in a Table which the Governor General of India in Council shall, after due enquiry, publish in the *Gazette of India*, and unless such marriage shall be solemnized according to the Parsee form or ceremony called "A'sírvád" by a Parsee Priest in the presence of two Parsee witnesses independently of such officiating Priest; and unless, in the case of any Parsee who shall not have completed the age of twenty-one years, the consent of his or her father or guardian shall have been previously given to such marriage.

Re-marriage save after divorce unlawful during life-time of first wife or husband.

4. No Parsee shall, after the commencement of this Act, contract any marriage in the life-time of his or her wife or husband, except after his or her lawful divorce from such wife or husband, by sentence of a Court as hereinafter provided; and every marriage contracted contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be void.

Punishment of Bigamy.

5. Every Parsee who shall, after the commencement of this Act and during the life-time of his or her wife or husband, contract any marriage without having been lawfully divorced from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections four hundred and ninety-four and four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.

Certificate and registry of marriages.

6. Every marriage contracted after the commencement of this Act shall, immediately on the solemnization thereof, be certified by the officiating Priest in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act. The certificate shall be signed by the said Priest, the contracting parties, or their fathers or guardians when they shall not have completed the age of twenty-one years, and two witnesses present at the marriage; and the said Priest shall thereupon send such certificate, together with a fee of two Rupees, to be paid by the husband, to the Registrar of the place at which such marriage is solemnized. The Registrar on receipt of the certificate and fee shall enter the certificate in a register to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall be entitled to retain the fee.

Appointment of Registrar.

7. For the purpose of this Act a Registrar shall be appointed, who may be the Registrar appointed under Act XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)* Within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, the Registrar shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of such Court, and, without such limits, by the Local Government. Every Registrar so appointed may be removed by the Chief Justice or Local Government appointing him.

Marriage Register to be open for Public inspection.

8. The Register of Marriages mentioned in the sixth Section shall, at all reasonable times, be open for inspection, and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the Registrar on payment to him by the applicant of two Rupees for each such extract. Every such register shall be evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

Penalty for solemnizing marriage contrary to Section 4.

9. Any Priest knowingly and wilfully solemnizing any marriage contrary to and in voilation of the fourth Section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for Priest's neglect of requirements of Section 6.

10. Any Priest neglecting to comply with any of the requisitions affecting him contained in the sixth Section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished for every such offence with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for omitting to subscribe and attest the certificate.

11. Every other person required by the sixth Section to subscribe or attest the said certificate who shall wilfully omit or neglect so to do shall, on conviction thereof, be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for making, &c., false certificate.

12. Every person making, or signing, or attesting any such certificate containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not know to be true, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to the penalties provided in Section four hundred and sixty-six of the said Code.

Penalty for failing to register certificate.

13. Any Registrar failing to enter the said certificate pursuant to the sixth Section shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for secreting, destroying, or altering the Register.

14. Any person secreting, destroying, or dishonestly or fraudulently altering the said register in any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to two years, or, if he be a Registrar, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees.

III.—*Of Parsee Matrimonial Courts.*

Constitution of special Courts under this Act.

15. For the purposes of hearing suits under this Act, a special Court shall be constituted in each of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in such other places in the Territories of the several Local Governments as such Governments respectively shall think fit.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Courts.

16. The Court so constituted in each of the Presidency Towns shall be entitled the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court shall be conterminous with the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court, or such other Judge of the same Court as the Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint, shall be the Judge of such Matrimonial Court, and, in the trial of cases under this Act, he shall be aided by eleven Delegates.

Parsee District Matrimonial Courts.

17. Every Court so constituted at a place other than a Presidency Town shall be entitled the Parsee District Matrimonial Court of such place. Subject to the provisions contained in the next following Section, the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be conterminous with the limits of the District in which it is held. The Judge of the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction at such place shall be the Judge of such Matrimonial Court, and, in the trial of cases under this Act, he shall be aided by seven Delegates.

Power to alter territorial jurisdiction of District Courts.

18. The Local Government may from time to time alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Parsee District Matrimonial Court, and may include within such limits any number of Districts under its government.

19. Any District which the Local Government, on account of the fewness of the Parsee inhabitants, shall deem it inexpedient to include within the jurisdiction of any District Matrimonial Court, shall be included within the jurisdiction of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court for the Territories under such Local Government where there is such Court.

Certain Districts to be within the jurisdiction of the Chief Matrimonial Court.

20. A seal shall be made for every Court constituted under this Act, and all decrees and orders, and copies of decrees and orders of such Court, shall be sealed with such seal, which shall be kept in the custody of the presiding Judge.

Court Seal.

21. The Local Government shall, in the Presidency Towns and Districts subject to their respective Governments, respectively appoint persons to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under this Act. The persons so appointed shall be Parsees; their names shall be published in the Official Gazette; and their number shall, within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, be not more than thirty, and in Districts beyond such limits not more than twenty.

Appointment of Delegates.

22. The appointment of a Delegate shall be for life. But whenever a Delegate shall die, or be desirous of relinquishing his office, or refuse or become incapable or unfit to act, or be convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code or other Law for the time being in force, then and so often the Local Government may appoint any other person being a Parsee to be a Delegate in his stead, and the name of the person so appointed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Power to appoint new Delegates.

23. All Delegates appointed under this Act shall be considered to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Delegates to be deemed public servants.

24. The Delegates selected under the sixteenth and seventeenth Sections to aid in the adjudication of suits under this Act shall be taken, under the orders of the presiding Judge of the Court, in due rotation from the Delegates appointed by the Local Government under the twenty-first Section.

Selection of Delegates under Sections 16 and 17 to be from those appointed under Section 21.

25. All Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies-at-Law entitled to practise in High Court shall be entitled to practise in any of the Courts constituted under this Act; and all Vakeels entitled to practise in a District Court shall be entitled to practise in any District Matrimonial Court constituted under this Act.

Practitioners in Matrimonial Courts.

26. All suits instituted under this Act shall be brought in the Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant resides at the time of the institution of the suit. When the defendant shall at such time have left British India, such suit shall be brought in the Court at the place where the plaintiff and defendant last resided together.

Court in which suits to be brought.

When defendant has left British India.

IV.—*Of Matrimonial Suits.*

(*a.*) *For a Decree of Nullity.*

27. If a Parsee at the time of his or her marriage was a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind, such marriage may, at the instance of his or her wife or husband, be declared null and void upon proof that the lunacy or habitual unsoundness of mind existed at the time of the marriage and still continues. Provided that no suit shall be brought under this Section if the plaintiff shall, at the time of the marriage, have known that the respondent was a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind.

In case of lunacy or mental unsoundness.

28. In any case in which consummation of the marriage is, from natural causes, impossible, such marriage may, at the instance of either party thereto, be declared to be null and void.

In case of non-consummation owing to physical causes.

(*b.*) *For a Decree of Dissolution in case of Absence.*

29. If a husband or wife shall have been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of as being alive within that time by those persons who would naturally have heard of him or her had he or she been alive, the marriage of such husband or wife may, at the instance of either party thereto, be dissolved.

In case of absence for seven years.

(*c.*) *For Divorce or Judicial Separation.*

30. Any husband may sue that his marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that his wife has, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; and any wife may sue that her marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that, since the celebration thereof, her husband has been guilty of adultery with a married, or fornication with an unmarried woman not being a prostitute, or of bigamy coupled with adultery, or of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with wilful desertion for two years or upwards, or of rape, or of an unnatural offence. In every such suit for divorce on the ground of adultery the plaintiff shall, unless the Court shall otherwise order, make the person with whom the adultery is alleged to have been committed a co-defendant, and in any such suit by the husband the Court may order the adulterer to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

On the ground of the wife's adultery.

On the ground of the husband's adultery, &c.

Grounds of judicial separation.

31. If a husband treat his wife with such cruelty or personal violence as to render it, in the judgment of the Court, improper to compel her to live with him, or if his conduct afford her reasonable grounds for apprehending danger to life or serious personal injury, or if a prostitute be openly brought into or allowed to remain in the place of abode of a wife by her own husband, she shall be entitled to demand a judicial separation.

Suits for divorce or judicial separation.

32. In a suit for divorce or judicial separation under this Act, if the Court be satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, and that the offence therin set forth has not been condoned, and that the husband and wife are not colluding together, and that the plaintiff has not connived at, or been accessory to the said offence, and that there has been no unnecessary or improper delay in instituting the suit, and that there is no other legal ground why relief should not be granted, then and in such case, but not otherwise, the Court shall decree a divorce or judicial separation accordingly.

Alimony *pendente lite*.

33. In any suit under this Act for divorce or judicial separation, if the wife shall not have an independent income sufficient for her support and the necessary expenses of the suit, the Court, on the application of the wife, may order the husband to pay her monthly or weekly during the suit such sum, not exceeding one-fifth of the husband's net income, as the Court, considering the circumstances of the parties, shall think reasonable.

Permanent alimony.

34. The Court may, if it shall think fit on any decree for divorce or judicial separation, order that the husband shall, to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such gross sum, or such monthly or periodical payments of money for a term not exceeding her life as, having regard to her own property (if any), her husband's ability and the conduct of the parties shall be deemed just, and for that purpose may require a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties and suspend the pronouncing of its decree until such instrument shall have been duly executed. In case any such order shall not be obeyed by her husband, he shall be liable to damages at her suit, and further to be sued by any person supplying her with necessaries, during the time of such disobedience, for the price of value of such necessaries.

Payment of alimony to wife or to her trustee.

35. In all cases in which the Court shall make any decree or order for alimony, it may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court may seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee if for any reason it shall appear to the Court expedient so to do.

(*d.*) *For Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*

Suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

36. Where a husband shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with his wife, or where a wife shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with her husband, the party so deserted or with whom cohabitation shall have so ceased may sue for the restitution of his or her conjugal rights, and the Court, if satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, and that there is no just ground why relief should not be granted, may proceed to decree such restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. If such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

No suit to be brought to enforce marriage or contract arising out of marriage when husband under sixteen years or wife under fourteen years.

37. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit shall be brought in any Court to enforce any marriage between Parsees or any contract connected with or arising out of any such marriage if, at date of the institution of the suit, the husband shall not have completed the age of sixteen years, or the wife shall not have completed the age of fourteen years.

Suits may be heard with closed doors.

38. In every suit preferred under this Act the case shall be tried with closed doors should such be the wish of either of the parties.

Stamps on plaints and petitions.

39. Every plaint and petition of appeal preferred under this Act shall bear a stamp of thirty-two Rupees, and all other instruments and writings of the kind specified as requiring a stamp in Schedule B to Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)* and exhibited in a suit under this Act shall be stamped in accordance with the provisions of the said Act No. X of 1862.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code to apply in suits under this Act.

40. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to suits instituted under this Act.

Determination of questions of law and procedure and of fact.

41. In suits under this Act all questions of law and procedure shall be determined by the presiding Judge; but the decision on the facts shall be the decision of the majority of the Delegates before whom the case is tried.

Appeal to High Court.

42. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of any Court established under this Act, whether a Chief Matrimonial Court or a District Matrimonial Court, on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other ground: Provided that such appeal be instituted within three calendar months after the

decision appealed from shall have been pronounced.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

43. When the time hereby limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage shall have expired and no appeal shall have been presented against such decree, or when any such appeal shall have been dismissed, or when, in the result of any appeal, any marriage shall be declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.

V.—*Of the Children of the Parties.*

Custody of children *pendente lite.*

44. In any suit under this Act for obtaining a judicial separation or a decree of nullity of marriage, or for dissolving a marriage, the Court may from time to time pass such interim orders and make such provision in the final decree as it may deem just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children under the age of sixteen years the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit, and may, after the final decree, upon application by petition for this purpose, make from time to time all such orders and provisions with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of such children as might have been made by such final decree, or by interim orders in case the suit for obtaining such decree were still pending.

Orders as to custody of children after final decree.

Settlement of wife's property for benefit of children.

45. In any case in which the Court shall pronounce a decree of divorce or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it shall be made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property either in possession or reversion, the Court may order such settlement as it shall think reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof for the benefit of the children of the marriage or any of them.

VI.—*Of the Mode of enforcing Penalties under this Act.*

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

46. All offences under this Act may be tried by any Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable shall exceed that which such Officer is competent to award under the law for the time being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such Officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Punishment of offences under this Act committed within local limits of High Court.

47. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable with fine, or with fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months, shall be committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable, upon summary conviction, by any Magistrate of Police of the place at which such Court is held.

Levy of fines by distress.

48. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the offender's moveable property by warrant under the hand of the Officer imposing the fine.

Procedure until return is made to distress warrant.

49. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, such Officer may order the offender to be arrested and kept in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress.

50. If upon the return of the warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient moveable property whereupon such fine could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount of fine.

VII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Rules of procedure of Parsee Matrimonial Courts to be made by the High Court.

51. Subject to the provisions contained or referred to in this Act, the High Court shall make such rules and regulations concerning the practice and procedure of the Parsee Chief and District Matrimonial Courts in the Presidency of Government in which such High Court shall be established as it may from time to time consider expedient, and shall have full power from time to time to revoke or alter the same. All such rules, revocations, and alterations shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government.

52. The Governor General of India in Council may invest the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India with the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government.

Commencement and extent of Act.

53. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of September 1865, and shall extend to the whole of British India.

SCHEDULE.—(*See Section* 6.)

Date and place of Marriage.	Names of the Husband and Wife.	Condition at the time of Marriage.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.	Names of the Fathers or Guardians.	Rank or Profession.	Signature of the Officiating Priest.	Signatures of the Witnesses.	Signature of Father or Guardian when Husband or Wife is an infant.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVII OF 1865.

An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Customs duties; It is enacted as follows:—

Customs Duties to be levied as prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act.

1. In lieu of the Customs duties authorized to be charged in Act VII of 1859 (*to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea,*) Act XXIII of 1859 (*to alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively,*) Act X of 1860, (*to amend Act VII of* 1859 *to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea,*) Act XI of 1862 (*to amend Act X of* 1860, *to amend Act VII of* 1859,) Act XXIII of 1862 (*to amend Act XI of* 1862,) and Act XXIII of 1864 (*to amend the Law relating to the Customs duties on goods imported by Sea,*) there shall be levied and collected the duties specified in the two Schedules A and B annexed to this Act. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon Salt and Opium, or to authorize the levy of duties in any free Port, or to affect the provisions of Act VI of 1848 (*for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms and for abolishing the duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company*), or to affect the provisions of The Consolidated Customs' Act.

Operation of Act.

2. So far as regards the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the ninth day of March 1865; but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall take effect from the first day of April 1865.

Short Title.

3. This Act shall be cited as "The Indian Customs Duties' Act of 1865."

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India not being a Free Port:—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	,,
3.	Grain and Pulse	,,
4.	Horses and other living Animals	,,
5.	Ice	,,
6.	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones	,,
7.	Cotton Wool	,,
8.	Wool	,,
9.	Flax	,,
10.	Hemp	,,
11.	Jute	,,
12.	Hides and Skins, raw	,,
13.	Books	,,
14.	Paper	,,
15.	Maps, Prints, Music, and Works of Art	,,
16.	Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution ...	,,
17.	Agricultural Implements	,,
18.	Firewood	,,
19.	Machinery used exclusively for purposes of Agriculture, Navigation, Mining or Manufacture, or for Railway purposes, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery	,,
	And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the orders of the Local Government acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of such machinery or materials forming component parts thereof, and such decision shall be final in law.	
20.	Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	,,
21.	Guano and manures of all kinds	,,
22.	Bottles	,,
23.	Wines and Liqueurs ...	one Rupee the imperial gallon.
24.	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented Liquors ...	one anna the imperial gallon.
25.	Spirits	three Rupees the imperial gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.

Provided that 10 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.

26.	Iron (which shall not be taken to include ironmongery, cutlery or hard-ware) ...	one per cent. *ad valorem.*
27.	Hops	one per cent. *ad valorem.*
28.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or not manufactured	ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
29.	Piece Goods	five per cent. *ad valorem.*
30.	Twist	three and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*
31.	All other articles not included in the above enumeration	seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea to any Foreign Port as defined in The Consolidated Customs' Act from any Port in British India.

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	,,
3.	Horses and other living Animals...	,,
4.	Rum	,,
5.	Spirits	,,
6.	Tobacco and all preparations thereof	,,
7.	Cotton Wool	,,
8.	Flax	,,
9.	Hemp, ...	,,
10.	Books	,,
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Art...	,,
12.	Teak Timber	,,
13.	Coal	,,
14.	Iron	,,
15.	Grain and pulse of all sorts ... three annas the Indian maund	of forty seers
16.	Saltpetre ... ... one Rupee the Indian maund	of eighty tolahs
17.	Indigo ... ... three Rupees the Indian maund	to the seer.
18.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac ... four per cent. *ad valorem.*	
19.	Hides and Skins, raw ... two per cent. *ad valorem.*	
20.	Sugar ... ... two per cent. *ad valorem.*	
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum ... two per cent. *ad valorem.*	
22.	All country articles not enumerated or named above ... ... three per cent. *ad valorem.*	

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act No. X of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Act X of 1862, Section 33, repealed.

1. The thirty-third Section of the said Act No. X of 1862 is hereby repealed, and the following Section shall be read in lieu thereof:—

Governor General in Council may lower rates of Stamp Duty on any Deeds, &c., mentioned in the Schedule or on any class of such Deeds, &c.

2. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, reduce or remit in the whole or any part of the Territories to which the said Act X of 1862 applies, the Stamp Duties prescribed by the said Act and chargeable on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings mentioned in the Schedules thereto, or on any particular class of such Deeds, Instruments, and Writings, or on any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings belonging to such class; or an any of the Deeds, instruments, and Writings, as aforesaid, when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons or by or to any members of such class, and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given. Such cancelment or variation shall also be published in the Official Gazette.

Addition to Act X of 1862, Schedule B, Article 11.

3. Article eleven of Schedule B to the said Act X of 1862 shall be read as if after the words and figures "Act III of 1850" the following words were inserted, that is to say, "or in Courts of Small Causes established under Section six of Act XXII of 1864 *(to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments.)*

This Act to be taken as part of Act X of 1862.

4. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. X of 1862.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home. Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information .—

ACT No. XX OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars, and to provide rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension, and dismissal of Revenue Agents; It enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865."

Interpretation of terms.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant or inconsistent in the subject or context—

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

"Section"

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Pleader."

"Pleader" includes Vakeels.

"Collector."

"Collector" includes Officers performing any of the duties of a Collector of land revenue.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes Officers exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Judge."

"Judge" means the presiding judicial Officer in every Civil and Sessions Court by whatever title he is designated.

"Court."

"Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes.

"District."

"District" means the local jurisdiction of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction; and

"District Court."

"District Court" means such Court, and includes Sessions Courts, and, for the purposes of this Act, the Courts of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, or any other Court in the Territories known as Non-Regulation, exercising like powers as those of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner or of a Civil and Sessions Judge.

"Local Government."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the Executive Government in such part:

"High Court."

"High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal, and

"Board of Revenue."

"Board of Revenue" denotes the chief Revenue Authority therein.

Laws repealed.

3. So far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends, the enactments set forth in the first Schedule hereto are repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment, and except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before the commencement of this Act.

Of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

High Court to make rules for qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

4. The High Court is hereby authorized and required, within six months after this Act shall take effect in the Territories in which such Court exercises jurisdiction, to make rules for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mookhtars of the Courts in such Territories, for the fees to be paid for the examination, admission, and enrolment of such persons, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the suspension and dismissal of the Pleaders and Mookhtars so admitted and enrolled. The High Court may also, from time to time, vary and add to such rules.

No person to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar unless qualified under this Act.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall appear, plead or act as a Pleader, or appear or act as a Mookhtar in any Court to which this Act extends, unless he shall have been admitted and enrolled and shall be otherwise duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar, as the case may be, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and unless he shall continue to be so qualified and enrolled at the time of his practising as a Pleader or Mookhtar as aforesaid: Provided that every person who, at the time at which this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be, or shall be qualified to act, as a Pleader in any Court in such part, by virtue of any law, rule or order in force therein, shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court pursuant to the provisions of this Act, without passing any examination, but subject to the conditions of any certificate or diploma held by him as to the class of Courts in which such certificate or diploma authorizes him to practise.

Saving of Pleaders already qualified.

Local Government to appoint Examiners.

6. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the fourth Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Names of Pleaders and Mookhtars to be enrolled.

7. The High Court shall cause the name of every person who shall be admitted a Pleader or a Mookhtar pursuant to the provisions of this Act to be enrolled in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in such Court. The Courts shall take judicial notice whether a Pleader or Mookhtar is enrolled or not.

Certificates to be issued to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

8. The High Court shall cause certificates, signed by such Officer as the Court shall appoint, to be issued to persons who have been admitted and enrolled under the provisions of this Act as Pleaders or Mookhtars and are entitled to practise as such. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the ninth Section, may be issued and signed by the Officer so appointed or by the Judge of the District Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall then ordinarily practise. Every Judge so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

9. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed, and on every such renewal the certificate then in the holder's possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Judge signing the renewed certificate.

Form and duration of certificate.

10. The stamp on the certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value :—

Value of stamp on certificate.

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees fifty.

(*b.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rupees twenty-five.

(*c.*) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars—Rupees fifteen :

(*d.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees five.

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mookhtar—

(*e.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees twenty-five :

(*f.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rupees sixteen :

(*g.*) In the Courts of the Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates : in Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts, and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars—Rupees eight :

(*h.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees four.

11. Pleaders duly admitted and enrolled under this Act may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court, or before any Board of Revenue or in any Revenue Office within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which they are enrolled. Mookhtars duly admitted and enrolled as aforesaid may, subject to the conditions of their certificates as to the class of Courts in which they are authorized to practise, appear and act in any Civil Court, and may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court within the same limits.

Pleaders may practise in Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices.

Mookhtars may plead in Criminal Courts.

12. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar under the provisions hereinbefore contained may, subject to the conditions of his certificate as to the class of Courts in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Court in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Court. Provided that neither this Section nor the last preceding Section shall apply to any Court established by Royal Charter.

Persons admitted in one Court admissible to practise in other Courts of same or subordinate jurisdiction.

13. Except as hereinafter provided, any person who shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office to which this Act extends, without having previously obtained a properly stamped certificate authorizing him so to practise, which certificate shall be then in force, shall be liable, by order of such Court or the Officer at the head of such Office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act to be impressed on the certificate which he should then have held, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding six calendar months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him as such Pleader or Mookhtar whilst he shall have been without such certificate.

Uncertificated persons practising as Pleaders or Mookhtars to be liable to fine or imprisonment and to be incapable of recovering fees.

14. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled under this Act in such Court who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

High Court may suspend or dismiss Pleader or Mookhtar convicted of a criminal offence.

15. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it may deem proper, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled as aforesaid who shall be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar practising therein and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

16. If any Pleader or Mookhtar practising in any Court subordinate to the High Court shall be charged in such subordinate Court with any such conduct as aforesaid, the Judge or Magistrate of the Court, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mookhtar at least ten days before the day so appointed; and on such day, or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge or by the Pleader or Mookhtar, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Judge or Magistrate shall find the charge established, and consider that the Pleader or Mookhtar should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mookhtar. Such report when made by any Officer other than the District Judge shall be submitted to the High Court through the District Judge, who shall accompany the report with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case. Such report, when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, shall be submitted, through the Magistrate of the District, to the District Judge, and shall be accompanied by the remarks and opinion of the Magistrate of the District as aforesaid. The Judge or Magistrate

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court.

may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the Pleader or Mookhtar from practising as such in his Court.

Suspension pending investigation.

17. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mookhtar shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem it.

High Court may call for the record in case of acquittal under Section 16.

18. When any Pleader or Mookhtar shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court to which he shall be ordered by the High Court to deliver the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months. If during such suspension, or after such dismissal, he shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding six calendar months.

Dismissed Pleader or Mookhtar to surrender his certificate.

Of Agents practising in the Revenue Offices.

19. No person other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or other than persons authorized by such general or special powers of attorney as are hereinafter mentioned, shall practise as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue, or in any Office subordinate to such Board, unless he shall have obtained a certificate from such Board in the manner hereinafter provided. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the twenty first Section, may be issued and signed by the Secretary of the Board or by any other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf, or by the Collector of the District within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall practise at the time of renewal.

No person to act as Agent in Revenue Offices or Magistrates' Courts, unless qualified as herein provided.

20. The Board of Revenue shall cause the name of every person (hereinafter called a Revenue Agent) who shall have obtained such certificate to be enrolled in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the Board or other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf.

Names of Revenue Agents to be enrolled.

21. Every such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the third Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time, the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in his possesion shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Collector signing the renewed certificate. Every Collector so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the Board of Revenue.

Form of Certificate.

22. The stamp on such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value :—

Value of Stamp.

On a certificate authorising the holder to practise as a Revenue Agent—

In the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to the Board—Rupees fifteen.

In the Office of a Commissioner or in any Office subordinate to a Commissioner—Rupees ten.

In the Office of a Collector or in any Office subordinate to a Collector—Rupees five.

23. The Board of Revenue shall, before they shall grant any such certificate, satisfy themselves of the qualifications and fitness of the person applying for the same; and they are hereby authorized and required, within six months after the commencement of this Act in the part of British India in which such Board is situate, to prepare rules for the purpose of defining what qualifications shall be required for such certificate.

Revenue Board to ascertain qualifications of Revenue Agents.

24. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid and make regulations for conducting the examinations.

Local Government to appoint Examiners.

25. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Revenue Agent under this Act may, subject to the conditions thereof as to the class of Offices in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Office in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Office. Any such Revenue Agent shall also be entitled, on production of the certificate held by him, and subject to the conditions as aforesaid, to practise as a Revenue Agent in all other Revenue Offices within the limits of the Territory under the Board of Revenue in which he is enrolled.

Enrolment of Revenue Agent in Office in which he shall usually practise.

26. The Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising in any Revenue Office who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent convicted of criminal offence.

27. The Board of Revenue may also, after making such enquiry as it may think proper, suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising before such Board who may be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Board may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent practising before it and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

28. If any Pleader shall, while practising before such Board, be charged with fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his duty in such practise the Board shall enquire into the charge and report the result to the High Court, and the High Court, after making such further enquiry as it shall think fit, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the said Board. Pending the investigation and the receipt of the notice last aforesaid, the Board may suspend the Pleader from practising before it.

Procedure when a Pleader is charged with unprofessional conduct before the Board of Revenue.

29. If any Pleader or Revenue Agent shall be charged with any such conduct in any Office subordinate to the Board of Revenue, the Officer at the head of such Office shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed, and on such day, or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Officer shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the person bringing the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Officer find the charge established and consider that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof and report the same to the Board of Revenue, and the Board shall, if the person charged be a Revenue Agent, proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him, and shall, if he be a Pleader, forward such report to the High Court in which he is enrolled. The High Court, after making any further enquiry which it shall think necessary, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader so charged, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the Board by whom such report was forwarded. If the Officer shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case.

Procedure when Pleader or Revenue Agent is so charged in any Office subordinate to Board of Revenue.

30. The Board of Revenue, in any case in which a Pleader or Revenue Agent shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court or Board, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit, subject, in the case of a Pleader, to the provisions of the twenty-eighth Section.

Power to Board to call for record.

31. Whenever a Revenue Agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Board of Revenue shall also be a Mookhtar enrolled under the provisions of this Act, the Board of Revenue shall forward a report of the case to the High Court in which he shall be enrolled, and such Court, after making any inquiry which it may think necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such Mookhtar.

Report to High Court when dismissed Revenue Agent is also an enrolled Mookhtar.

32. The provisions of the eighteenth Section shall apply to any Pleader or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth or thirty-first Section.

Section 18 to apply to Vakeel or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under Sections 28, 29, or 31.

33. When a Revenue Agent shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Board of Revenue or the Officer at the head of the Office in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any other Officer whom the Board may order to receive the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of the Board or such Officer as aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

Dismissed Revenue Agent to surrender his certificate.

34. Every person who shall practise as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act extends without holding a certificate then in force and without being duly qualified to practise as herein provided, shall be liable, by order of the Board or Officer in whose Office he shall so practise, to a fine not exceeding Rupees two hundred, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period which may extend to three calendar months. The person so fined as aforesaid shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of any thing done or any disbursement made by him in the course of such practising.

Penalty on unqualified person practising as Agent.

35. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person from employing any other person, though not a Revenue Agent enrolled under the provisions of this Act, to commence and prosecute all business or any particular business in which the employer may be concerned in any Revenue Office: Provided that the person so commencing and prosecuting all or any such business as aforesaid shall hold a general or special power of attorney, as the case may be, in that behalf, from the person so employing him: Provided also that no person shall act as last aforesaid unless he shall have received the general or the special sanction, as the case may be, in that behalf, of the Board of Revenue or other Officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such sanction.

Persons authorized by general or special powers of attorney may be Agents.

Sanction required.

36. Such general or special sanction, as the case may be, may at any time be revoked or suspended by the Board of Revenue or other Officer as aforesaid by whom it was granted, and any person who, having received such sanction, shall practise under the nineteenth Section during the continuance of such revocation or suspension, shall be liable to the penalties and incur the disabilities mentioned in the thirty-third Section.

Sanction may be revoked or suspended.

Of the Remuneration of Pleaders and Revenue Agents.

37. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Courts by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader; and the Board of Revenue shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue Courts and Offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader or Revenue Agent. Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

High Court and Revenue Board to fix fees on Civil and Revenue proceedings.

38. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not be applicable to Agents appointed under the thirty-fifth Section.

Section 37 not to apply to Agents appointed under Section 35.

39. Parties employing Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents in any Court or Office shall be at liberty to settle with them, by private agreement, the remuneration to be paid for their professional services, and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents for the time being act. Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by regular suit.

Clients may make private agreements with their Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents as to remuneration.

Miscellaneous.

40. Any suitor may appear, plead and act in any suit, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of any co-suitor. And in all Criminal Courts any person defending a case may (with the permission of the presiding Judge or Magistrate) employ any other person, though not a Pleader or Mookhtar duly qualified under the provisions of this Act, to assist him in such defence. But no suitor nor person so appearing, pleading, acting or assisting shall be entitled to recover any fee or reward therefor.

Suitors may appear, &c., for co-suitors.

Prosecutors or prisoners may employ any assistant.

Fees not recoverable by such persons.

41. The rules mentioned in the fourth and twenty-third Sections, and all variations of and additions to such rules, shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette. Rules made under this Act by a High Court not established by Royal Charter shall, before such publication, be submitted to and approved by the Local Government.

Rules to be published in the Gazette.

42. Every order for imposing a fine which shall be passed under this Act shall be subject to revision by the High Court if the order shall have been passed by a Court subordinate to the High Court, or by the Board of Revenue if the order shall have been passed by an Officer subordinate to such Board.

Fines subject to revision.

43. Any person who, at the time that this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be practising as a Pleader in any Court in such part, and who shall wish to be enrolled as a Pleader under this Act may apply to be so enrolled to the Court in which he is practising. Such Court, if subordinate to the High Court, shall forward the application to the High Court. The High Court shall cause the applicant to be enrolled under the provisions of this Act, and, if he be practising in a subordinate Court, shall authorize the District Judge to grant a certificate to the applicant as provided in the eighth, ninth, and tenth Sections. Applications for enrolment under this Section, when made by any Pleader practising in a Court subordinate to the District Court, shall be forwarded to the High Court through the District Judge.

Pleaders in subordinate Courts may apply to District Judge for enrolment.

44. With the exception of Section thirty-nine this Act shall not apply to Advocates, Vakeels, and Attorneys-at-law admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, nor to Mookhtars practising in such Court: Provided that the High Court shall have power to make rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension, and dismissal of the Mookhtars practising on the Appellate side of such Court, and to prescribe penalties for persons practising contrary to such rules or any of them, and from time to time to vary such rules and penalties. Provided also that the High Court may from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable on all proceedings on the Appellate side of such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Vakeel. The rules, penalties, and fees so made, prescribed, and fixed and every variation thereof shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette.

Act not to apply to Advocates, &c., admitted and enrolled by any High Court under Letters Patent.

45. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Advocate or Vakeel on the Roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court shall, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose Roll he is not enrolled, or in any such Court with the permission of the Court, and in any Revenue Office, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or Officer is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue Agents. Provided that no such Vakeel shall be entitled to practise under this Section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

Advocate and Vakeels enrolled in a High Court may practise in any Court other than a High Court in which they are not enrolled.

46. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Attorney on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to *practise* in any Court of British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter and in any Revenue Office.

Attorney of a High Court may plead in any Court not a High Court.

47. This Act shall take effect in the Territories under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the first day of January 1866, and may be extended, by order of any other Local Government, to the territories subject to such Government. Every such order shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Commencement and extent of Act.

48. From the date on which this Act shall be extended by the Local Government under the provision contained in the last preceding Section to the territories subject to such Government, so much of the Regulations in force therein as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have effect in such Territories except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been incurred before such extension of the Act.

Repeal of inconsistent enactments in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, &c.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed so far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends.

Number and Date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XXVII, 1814.	Bengal Code...	For reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	So much as has not already been repealed.
Regulation VII, 1822.	Bengal Code...	For declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspore, and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other Officers employed in making, revising, or superintending Settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent of produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue Authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent, and produce of land.	Section XXV.
Regulation IX, 1825.	Bengal Code...	For extending the operation of Regulation VII, 1822; for authorizing the Revenue Authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases on the default of the Malguzars, or to hold the same khas for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II, 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations.	So much of Clause 9, Section V, as provides that Section XXV of Regulation VII of 1822 shall be applicable to cases investigated by Collectors under the rules of Regulation II of 1819, or under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1825.

Number and Date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act 1 of 1846...	For amending the Law regarding the appointment and remuneration of Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act XVIII of 1852.	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XX of 1853	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act X of 1859..	To amend the Law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much of Section LXXI as directs that no fee for any Agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the said Act, and the whole of Section CXLIX.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Pleader or Mookhtar's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. Pleader [*or* Mookhtar], whose place [*or* places] of business is [*or* are] at hath this day delivered and left with me a declaration in writing signed by him and containing his name and place [*or* places] of business and the Court [*or* Courts] of which he is admitted a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] together with the year in which he was so admitted; and I hereby further certify that he is duly enrolled in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and that he is entitled to practise as a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] in the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, and any subordinate Court, *or* the Sudder Ameens' Courts, *or* the Moonsiffs' Courts, *as the case may be*] and to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces [*or* of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] for the period of one year from the date hereof.
Given under my hand this day of 186

C. D.,

Registrar [*or as the case* may be] of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* of the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Revenue Agent's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. of is entitled to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* of the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and in any office subordinate thereto in such Provinces for the period of one year from the date hereof.
Given under my hand this day of 186

C. D.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1865.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. Where a Parsee dies leaving a widow and children, the property of which he shall have died intestate shall be divided among the widow and children, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of the widow, and that her share shall be double the share of each daughter. Division of property among widow and children of Intestate.

2. Where a female Parsee dies leaving a widower and children, the property of which she shall have died intestate shall be divided among the widower and such children, so that his share shall be double the share of each of the children. Division of property among widower and children of Intestate.

3. When a Parsee dies leaving children but no widow, the property of which he shall have died intestate shall be divided amongst the children, so that the share of each son shall be four times the share of each daughter. Division of property amongst the children of male Intestate who leaves no widow.

4. When a female Parsee dies leaving children but no widower, the property of which she shall have died intestate shall be divided amongst the children in equal shares. Division of property amongst the children of female Intestate who leaves no widower.

5. If any child of a Parsee Intestate shall have died in his or her life-time, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the Intestate's death in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediately after the Intestate's death. Division of predeceased child's share of Intestate's property among the widow or widower and issue of such child.

6. Where a Parsee dies leaving a widow or widower, but without leaving any lineal descendants, his or her father and mother if both are living, or one of them if the other is dead, shall take one moiety of the property as to which he or she shall have died intestate, and the widow or widower shall take the other moiety. Where both the father and the mother of the Intestate survive him or her, the father's share shall be double the share of the mother. Where neither the father nor the mother of the Intestate survives him or her, the Intestate's relatives on the father's side, in the order specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed, shall take the moiety which the father and the mother would have taken if they had survived the Intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male Division of property when the Intestate leaves a widow or widower, but no lineal descendants.

shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity. If there be no relatives on the father's side, the Intestate's widow or widower shall take the whole.

Division of property when the Intestate leaves neither widow nor widower nor lineal descendants.

7. When a Parsee dies leaving neither lineal descendants nor a widow or widower, his or her next of kin, in the order set forth in the second Schedule her to annexed, shall be entitled to succeed to the whole of the property as to which he or she shall have died intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall always be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity.

Exemption of Parsees from certain parts of the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

8. The following portions of the India Succession Act, 1865, shall not apply to Parsees (that is to say) the whole of Part III, the whole of Part IV excepting Section twenty-five, the whole of Part V, and Section forty-three.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(1.) Brothers and sisters, and the children or lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(2.) Grandfather and grandmother.

(3.) Grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(4.) Great grandfather and great grandmother.

(5.) Great grandfather's sons and daughters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(1.) Father and mother.

(2.) Brothers and sisters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(3.) Paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother.

(4.) Children of the paternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(5.) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.

(6.) Paternal grandfather's father's children and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(7.) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(8.) Maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.

(9.) Children of the maternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(10.) Son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(11.) Brother's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(12.) Paternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(13.) Maternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(14.) Widowers of the Intestate's deceased daughters, if thay have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate,

(15.) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.

(16.) Children of the maternal grandfather's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(17.) Paternal grandmother's father and mother.

(18.) Children of the paternal grandmother's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

WHITLEY STOKES;

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 27th March 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1865.

An Act for the prohibition of the practice of Inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Towns to which Act III of 1864, *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, has been or shall hereafter be extended.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is found that Small Pox is spread by Inoculators who infect persons living in Towns without adopting any precaution against contagion; and whereas proper and sufficient arrangements have been made in the Town of Calcutta and in its Suburbs, and in certain other Towns in the Province of Bengal, for the Vaccination or Inoculation with the Cow Pox of the inhabitants thereof respectively; and it is desirable to prohibit by law the practice of Inoculation with the Small Pox in such Towns and places; It is enacted as follows :—

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing Small Pox.

I. Any person who shall hereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by Inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of Small Pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place subject to this Act, without a proper Certificate, before forty days from date of Inoculation.

II. If any person, having been inoculated with the Small Pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the Town of Calcutta, or any other Town or place to which such provisions shall then be applicable, before the lapse of forty days from the

date of such Inoculation, or without a Certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Act where to take effect.

III. This Act shall take effect in the Town of Calcutta and in the Station of Howrah and Suburbs of Calcutta, as the same are defined in the Schedule appended to Act XXI of 1857 *(to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah)*, from the date of the passing of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time after such date, by Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend this Act to any Town or place to which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council *(the District Municipal Improvement Act)*, shall then apply, or in which there shall then be any Military Cantonment, or in which it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that at the time of such Notification there exist proper and sufficient arrangements for the Inoculation of the inhabitants thereof with the Cow Pox.

Mode of procedure.

IV. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to the meaning thereby assigned to the word "Magistrate," and to cases triable under Chapter XV of the said Code, and to the recovery of fines, shall apply to the case of any offence committed against this Act beyond the Town of Calcutta; and the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)*, and of Act XLVIII of 1860 *(to amend Act XIII of 1856)*, or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta for the time being in force, shall apply to the case of any such offence committed within the said Town. Whenever the convicting Magistrate shall sentence the offender to fine, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion, not exceeding one-half, of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 5th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th instant, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act II of 1864 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act for the Regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein, and to extend the provisions thereof to the Presidency Jail.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain provisions of Act II of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; and whereas by Act XII of 1865 of the Governor General of India in Council the custody of persons confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta is vested in an Officer to be appointed by the Government of Bengal; It is enacted as follows :—

Act IV of 1862 repealed.

I. Act IV of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council is hereby repealed, save as regards any act done thereunder.

Sections V, XV, and XIX of Act II of 1864 repealed.

II. Sections V, XV, and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and the following Sections shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act II of 1864.

Civil and Criminal Jails to be under whose control.

III. The Civil and Criminal Jail in every District shall, unless the Government shall invest some other Officer with the control thereof, be under the control of the Magistrate of the District, or of any Magistrate to whom the Magistrate of the District may make over the control thereof; and the Jails in any Division of a District shall be under the control of the Magistrate who shall be in charge of such Division, acting under the instructions of the Magistrate of the District.

Punishment for breaches of Rules and of Jail discipline.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Officer in whom the control of a Jail shall be vested, to inquire into all breaches of the Rules that may be made under this Act, and to punish prisoners guilty of any breach thereof, or of violent or refractory conduct, or of using insolent language, or of refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform the work, or of wilfully mismanaging the work allotted to them, or of wilfully disabling themselves for labor. Such punishment may consist of separate confinement, of corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan, or of confinement in irons for a period not exceeding one month in the case of a first offence, and for a period not exceeding six months in the case of a second offence of the same description. Provided that corporal punishment or confinement in irons shall not be inflicted on any female prisoner or on any person imprisoned in a Civil Jail, and that confinement in irons may be inflicted on hardened offenders for any period not exceeding one year.

Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment may be confined in irons for the purpose of safe custody.

V. In any case in which the Officer in whom the control of the Jail shall be vested, shall consider it necessary for the safe custody of any prisoner who shall have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, that such prisoner should be confined in irons, it shall be lawful for such Officer so to confine the said prisoner. Provided that, in every case in which any prisoner shall be confined in irons solely under the provisions of this Section, it shall be the duty of the Officer in whom the control of the Jails shall be vested, to report the circumstances under which such prisoner shall have been so confined, without delay, to the Officer who shall have been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section VIII of the said Act II of 1864.

Proviso

VI. If any prisoner, whether he shall have been sentenced to rigorous or only to simple imprisonment, shall be convicted, under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code, of having attempted to escape from such imprisonment, it shall be lawful for the Officer in whom the control of the Jail shall be vested, in carrying into execution the remainder of such sentence of imprisonment, or any portion of the punishment to which such prisoner may be sentenced for such attempt, to confine the said prisoner in irons for a period not exceeding one year in the case of a first offence, and for the whole term of imprisonment to which the said prisoner shall have been sentenced, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence.

Prisoners, convicted of escaping or attempting to escape from custody may be confined in irons for a period not exceeding one year for the first offence, and for the whole remaining term of imprisonment for the second and subsequent offences.

VII. From and after the passing of this Act, the power of making Rules and of appointing Visitors, Medical Officers, Jailors, and Inspectors, which by Sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XV, and XVI of the said Act II of 1864 are vested in the Government of Bengal, may be exercised by such Government with respect to the Presidency Jail, and all persons confined and to be confined therein and the said Government shall have the power of transferring prisoners from any Jail within the Provinces under its control, to any other Jail within the same limits. Provided that such transfer shall, on the report of the person or persons appointed under Section VIII of Act II of 1864, appear necessary.

Lieutenant-Governor may make Rules &c., for the Presidency Jail.

VIII. From and after the passing of this Act, all and singular the powers and authorities, which by the said Act II of 1864 and by this Act are conferred on the Officer in whom the control of a Jail shall be vested, shall and may, as respects persons confined or to be confined in the said Presidency Jail, be exercised by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. The provisions of Section XVII of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby extended to the said Presidency Jail.

Powers of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 11th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VI of 1865.

An Act to provide for the regulation and enforcement of Contracts for Labor at places to which, by virtue of such Contracts, the Laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of the Employer.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the due protection of native Laborers who have been or shall hereafter be conveyed at the expense of their Employers under the provisions of Act III of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, *(An Act to regulate the transport of Native Laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet)*, or of any other Law, to Districts other than the Districts to which they belong; and for the due enforcement of the Contracts entered into by such Laborers with the persons whom they shall have engaged to serve for hire; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. Throughout this Act the word "Laborer" means a Laborer who has heretofore entered or shall hereafter, under the provisions of Act III of 1863 or of any other Law, enter into a contract by which he has been or shall be conveyed to the place of labor at the expense of the Employer contracting.

Interpretation. "Laborer."

The term "Protector" includes any Officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of a Protector under this Act.

"Protector."

Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, and the singular number includes the plural.

Number and Gender.

II. If, upon any examination made in accordance with Section XI of the said Act III of 1863 or any other Law, it shall appear that any Laborer, belonging to any District in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, brought before the Magistrate by a recruiter, or otherwise, does not belong to the District in which the examination has been conducted, and has not resided there a reasonable time for purposes of his own, or come there of his own accord to seek for employment, but has been brought thither from another District in the said Provinces with the view of prevailing upon him to enter into an engagement there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to fine the recruiter such sum as in the judgment of the Magistrate may be sufficient to enable the Laborer to return to the District to which he belongs, and to apply such fine to the re-conveyance of such Laborer to such District.

Recruiter, bringing Laborer to engage in a District to which he does not belong, may be fined.

III. The provisions of the preceding Section shall not apply to any Laborer who shall come from any Province or District not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into an engagement in a District under such control. Any Laborer recruited in any such Province or District as last aforesaid, shall be taken by the recruiter, for the purpose of registry under Section II of the said Act, before a Magistrate of that District, subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such Laborer shall first come after his engagement.

Previous Section not to apply to recruiters bringing Laborers from a District not within Bengal.

IV. Each Laborer shall, under all circumstances, except as hereinafter specially provided, and notwithstanding any thing to the contrary contained in his contract, be entitled

Minimum rate of wages and maximum amount of compulsory labor.

to wages at the minimum rate following, namely, five Rupees a month if a male over twelve years of age; four Rupees a month if a female over that age, and three Rupees a month if under that age, or at the rate specified in the contract if more than such minimum rate; and shall not be bound to serve under his contract for a longer period than three years from either the time at which such contract shall be entered into, or, in the case of contracts which have been entered into before the passing of this Act, from the date on which the Act may come into operation; nor to work on any Sunday, or for more than six hours consecutively on each of the other six days in any week; nor for more than nine hours in each day. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent before whom any future contract is executed by the Laborer, before he attests the same, to explain fully to the Laborer the minimum rate of wages to which he is entitled, and what is the rate fixed in his contract, and under what circumstances alone the Laborer's title to wages can be forfeited or suspended as hereinafter mentioned, and what is the period of time for which he is bound to serve.

On transfer of an estate, the contract shall be valid against, and enure to the benefit of, the new owner.

V. If, during the currency of any contract as aforesaid, the estate on which the Laborer shall have engaged to work shall be sold or transferred, by the party contracting with such Laborer, to some other person, or if some other person shall become proprietor thereof by reason of the death of such party, the contract shall, by such event, become null and void as regards the party originally contracting, and shall be valid to all intents in law as between the new proprietor and the Laborer, and shall enure in the same manner as if such new proprietor had been named in the contract as the party contracting; and so in the case of any subsequent transmission of interest by sale, transfer, or death.

Contract may be transferred by mutual consent.

VI. Every such contract as aforesaid may, by mutual agreement of the parties thereto, be transferred by the Protector of Laborers to any other Laborer or Employer; but in such case the Protector shall endorse such transfer on the contract, and shall also register it in his own Office.

Hospital, Medicines, and Medical Officer.

VII. On every estate on which any Laborers shall be employed, there shall be provided sufficient hospital accommodation for one in every ten of the Laborers so employed thereon, as well as medicines of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: and if on any estate there shall be employed three hundred or more Laborers, it shall be the duty of the proprietor of such estate to place in medical charge thereof at least one Medical Officer holding a medical diploma from some Indian or European Collegiate Institution authorized to grant diplomas, or at least one Officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge.

Penalty for breach of last Section.

VIII. If, on any estate in which Laborers are employed, it shall at any time be found that there is not such hospital accommodation as aforesaid, or that that there is not provided for the use of such Laborers medicine of such quality and descriptions and according to such scale as aforesaid, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. And if there shall be three hundred or more Laborers employed on such estate, and it shall be found that there is no such Medical Officer as aforesaid, such chief person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. The continued omission to observe the provisions of the last preceding Section shall be fineable under this Section as a distinct offence, and so on until the omission is duly supplied.

Appointment and powers of Protectors.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, in any District in which the said Act III of 1863, or this Act, has been or may be in force, so many Protectors of Laborers as he may think proper, and to define, by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the local limits within which each such Protector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him, by this Act. Such Protector may be vested with all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

Appointment and powers of Inspectors.

X. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, under any such Protector as aforesaid, so many Inspectors of Laborers as may be considered necessary to assist the Protector in the performance of his duties, and to assign to such Protector and Inspectors such establishment as may be thought fit; and such Inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, other than Magisterial powers, of such Protector, which they shall be authorized in writing by such Protector to perform or exercise.

Return of Laborers to be sent in half-yearly by Employer, &c., to Protector.

XI. Every Employer of Laborers, or the chief person in charge under him of the estate on which such Laborers are employed, shall, on or before the fourteenth day of January and the fourteenth day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Protector of Laborers within the local limits of whose authority such estate may be situate, a Return of the number of such Laborers as aforesaid who shall have been employed on the estate on the last day of the preceding month, and such Return shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in Return, or sending in incorrect Return.

XII. If any such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall refuse, or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such Return as aforesaid, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect Return, such Employer or other person shall, on conviction thereof before the Magistrate of the District, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and a Certificate under the hand of the Protector to whom such Return ought to have been sent, stating that such Return has not been sent or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such Certificate.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time, by order published as aforesaid, to fix a yearly sum not exceeding one Rupee per Laborer, as a rate for the purpose of providing for the salaries and emoluments of the Protectors and Inspectors, and the sum or rate so fixed shall be payable half-yearly in respect of each estate for each Laborer employed therein according to the last Return.

Yearly rate to be fixed for each estate.

XIV. Every such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall, within two months from the said fourteenth day of January and fourteenth day of July aforesaid respectively, send in to the Collector of the District such sum of money as shall appear, according to the last Return as aforesaid, to be payable under the last preceding Section on account of the Laborers mentioned therein.

Employer, &c., to send in the rate due according to Return.

XV. If any such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding Section, it shall be the duty of the Collector to notify such default to him; and if, within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such other period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Collector reasonable, such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall not so comply, the Collector shall levy the sum payable by distress and sale of any moveable property (other than that of a Laborer) which may be found on the estate, or (if there shall be no such moveable or insufficient moveable property found) by sale of a sufficient portion of the estate itself. Such sale shall be conducted according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the realization of arrears of Government Revenue.

Employer, &c., failing to send in the rate in due time, how to be dealt with.

XVI. Every Protector of Laborers shall, once within such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visit each estate, within the limits of his authority, on which there shall be employed any Laborers, and inspect every Hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such Laborer, and investigate the condition of all the Laborers employed on such estate; and for such purpose he may require that all the Laborers employed on such estate shall be mustered before him with their several contracts, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such Protector shall keep books in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of Laborers then under contract to each Employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the Laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct. Each Protector shall periodically make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, through the Commissioner of the Division, of the aforesaid particulars; and any such Report, as regards any particular estate, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietor or chief person in charge of such estate, or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the Report so far as it relates to such estate.

Books to be kept, and periodical visits and reports made, by Protector.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, the Protector of Laborers, or his duly authorized Inspectors, or any other Officer duly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time, to enter and inspect any estate, or any Hospital, camp, tent, or building wholly or partially used by or for Laborers, and to require that any Laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any enquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of such Laborer, or of any other Laborer employed on such estate.

Magistrate, Protector, &c., may inspect any estate at any time.

XVIII. If any Employer, or other person acting for or under such Employer, shall in any way obstruct or impede any entry, inspection, or enquiry made under either of the two preceding Sections, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each such offence.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority any Laborer may be employed, to suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract, or any particular term thereof, if such Laborer shall be, in the judgment of such Protector, temporarily unfitted for such performance by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or other sufficient cause. Provided that every such suspension shall be endorsed by the Protector on the contract. Provided, also, that every such Laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive, in lieu of full wages, such a portion thereof as shall be considered sufficient by the Protector, and that the time during which the suspension continues shall be reckoned as part of the whole term for which the Laborer is bound to serve.

Protector may suspend contract of any Laborer temporarily unfitted for labor.

XX. If on any estate it shall be found that any Laborer, whose contract has been suspended as aforesaid, has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, or if any Laborer shall have been compelled to perform work which, under the provisions of Section IV of this Act, he was not bound to perform, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Penalty for unlawfully compelling any Laborer to work.

XXI. If, in the opinion of the Protector of Laborers, any Laborer shall be permanently unfitted for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the Protector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such Certificate to the Employer of such Laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such Certificate the

Protector to give Certificate to Laborer permanently unfitted for labor.

contract of such Laborer, except as regards any liability previously incurred thereunder, shall wholly cease and determine. The Protector shall make a Return of all such cases of determination of contract in his Report under Section XVI of this Act. Every Laborer, whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to be re-conveyed, at the expense of his Employer, to the District in which he was recruited, or, if he prefer it, to receive from his Employer three months' wages at the minimum rate fixed in Section IV of this Act, and such sum shall be recoverable before a Magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided.

Laborer who has completed his contract, to be permitted to have such completion registered.

XXII. Every Laborer, who shall have completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith permitted by his Employer, or by the chief person in charge of the estate on which he has been employed under such contract, to appear before the Protector, to have the completion of his contract registered. If such Employer or chief person shall detain such Laborer after the completion of his contract, or shall fail to give notice of such completion to the Protector within one month after the date of such completion, such Employer or chief person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Release from contract how to be purchased.

XXIII. If any Laborer shall be able and desirous to pay to his Employer the sum of one hundred and twenty Rupees, or, if the term of his engagement has less than two years to run, a sum equivalent to the minimum rate of wages of such Laborer for the unexpired term of his engagement, such Laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Protector within the local limits of whose authority his Employer's estate is situate, and, on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Protector, such Protector shall call for the contract of such Laborer and endorse thereon a Certificate of Release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the Employer of such Laborer. If any Employer, or other person authorized to act for the Employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

A Certificate to be given to Laborer whose contract has determined or been completed, or who has purchased release therefrom.

XXIV. Every Laborer, whose contract shall have been completed or determined or released by purchase as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Protector a Certificate of Release in such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Laborer who has completed his contract or been released therefrom, may enter into a fresh contract.

XXV. Every Laborer, the completion of whose contract or whose release therefrom shall have been registered, shall be entitled to enter into a fresh contract before the District Magistrate, in the manner prescribed in Section XIX of Act III of 1863 for contracts entered into before the Superintendent of Labor Transport, and in case of his entering into such fresh contract, all the provisions of this Act and of Act III of 1863 shall apply thereto.

If Laborer desire to complain, Employer to give notice to Protector.

XXVI. If any Laborer shall state to his Employer, or to any person acting for such Employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Protector of Laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such Employer or other person, the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Protector, and in default of so doing such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Protector how to proceed on receipt of notice of complaint.

XXVII. Whenever any Protector of Laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid shall be made to him by any Laborer against his Employer, or any person acting for such Employer, or whenever the Protector shall have other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a Laborer, such Protector shall forthwith, if the estate on which such offence has been committed is not situate within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Protector within the limits of whose authority such estate is situated: and if such estate be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such Protector shall forthwith make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Protector may summon the complainant and his witnesses. Penalty for obstructing service of, or obedience to, summons.

XXVIII. For the purposes of such enquiry, it shall be lawful for any Protector, if he think fit, to summon such Laborer as aforesaid, as well as any witnesses whose attendance may be necessary; and if any Employer or other person authorised to act for the Employer shall in any way obstruct the service of, or obedience to, such summons, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Protector how to proceed if the complaint be untrue or frivolous.

XXIX. If, upon such enquiry made on the complaint of a Laborer, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the contract of such complainant the number of days spent in such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period for which such complainant had contracted to serve.

Protector how to proceed if the complaint be well founded.

XXX. If, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well-founded, but not within his own cognizance under the powers conferred upon him under Section IX of

this Act, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon deal with the case in due course of law.

Compensation to be given if wages for more than two months are due.

XXXI. If, upon the complaint of any Laborer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid to him for a period of more than two months after they have become due, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award to such Laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the Magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the Collector shall, upon the requisition of the Magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed in Section XV of this Act.

Contract to be cancelled if Employer be convicted by the Court of Session, or be twice convicted by a Magistrate, of an offence against the Laborer, or if wages be not paid for more than six months, or if Laborer have been grossly ill-used.

XXXII. If the Employer of any Laborer, or any person placed in authority over such Laborer by such Employer, shall be convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable, under the Criminal Procedure Code, by the Court of Session; or if any such Employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable, under the said Code, by a Magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid for a period of more than six months after they shall have become due; or if the Magistrate of the District shall, on the report of the Protector and after due enquiry, be satisfied that any Laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to gross ill-usage by such Employer or any other person placed in authority over the Laborer by such Employer, it shall be lawful for the Protector, on the application of the Laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such Laborer, and to award to him such compensation for such cancelment, not exceeding thirty Rupees, as he shall think fit, and every such cancelment shall be certified on the back of such contract, and such Laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any other Employer, or to return to the District from which he was recruited.

Penalty on Laborer for absenting himself without sufficient cause.

XXXIII. Any Laborer who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause may be taken before the nearest Magistrate, and shall, on conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his Employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such Laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such Laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Penalty for wilful negligence or indolence.

XXXIV. Any Laborer who, without absenting himself from his labor, shall be wilfully negligent or indolent in the performance thereof, may be convicted as aforesaid, and shall, on such conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances for the period of such wilful negligence or indolence; and upon a second conviction within six months for a similar offence, shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Laborer deserting may be apprehended without a warrant.

XXXV. If any Laborer shall desert or attempt to desert from his Employer's service, such Employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant and without the assistance of any Police Officer, (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such Laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said Laborer be found in the service of another Employer, or beyond the limits of the District in which his Employer's estate is situated or in which he deserted, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided, also, that if the Employer or other person as aforesaid shall use unnecessary violence in effecting such apprehension, or if he shall not, within forty-eight hours from the time of such apprehension, make over the said Laborer to the hands of some Police Officer, with a statement in writing of the apprehender's name and residence, and of the charge on which the Laborer has been apprehended, or shall not otherwise within such period cause him to be conveyed to the nearest Magistrate, the person so apprehending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Laborer, when made over to the Police, to be taken before the nearest Magistrate

XXXVI. If any Laborer apprehended, whether with or without a warrant, shall be made over to a Police Officer, it shall be the duty of such Officer to convey him, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate; and if the estate or place from which such Laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall adjudicate the charge himself; but if not, he shall forward the said Laborer under custody to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such estate or place is situated, who shall adjudicate upon it.

Penalties for desertion and wrongful apprehension.

XXXVII. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such Laborer has deserted from his Employer's service, he shall be convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. If it be proved that the Laborer has been apprehended wrongfully, the person apprehending him, or on whose charge or by whose order he shall have been apprehended, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, any portion of which may be awarded to such Laborer.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

XXXVIII. All the provisions of this Act, regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of Laborers, shall be held applicable to Laborers who shall desert while in transit to the District in which they have contracted to labor for hire; and such Laborers may be tried either in the District in which they may be apprehended, or in the District in which, under their contracts, they are bound to labor for

hire, notwithstanding that the offence may have been committed in a third District.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing Laborers under contract to another person.

XXXIX. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away, harbour, or employ any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid with another person, before such Laborer shall have been lawfully released from such contract, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if Employer apply for return of Laborer.

XL. It shall be lawful for the Employer, or any person authorised to act for the Employer, of any Laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, to apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such Laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate shall, in such case, make over such Laborer, and shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse such cancelment, under his own signature, on the contract of such Laborer.

Conviction not to operate as a release, but, on expiry of sentence, Laborer to be made over to Employer.

XLI. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to make over such Laborer to any person appointed on the part of his Employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall be held to operate as a release to any Laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of no person being present on the part of the Employer to take charge of the Laborer at the expiry of his sentence, but the prisoner shall, in that case, be sent to the Employer's estate, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the Employer in the manner provided for the realisation of fines under this Act.

Sentences to be endorsed on contract. Periods of imprisonment and unlawful absence to be added to term of service.

XLII. Every sentence of fine imposed for unlawful absence from labor, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the Officer passing it, and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the Laborer is bound to serve; but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonments and unlawful absences so endorsed.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

XLIII. In every case in which a fine is imposed under this Act, or under the said Act III of 1863, it shall be competent to the Court imposing such fine to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, and such term of imprisonment shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the Protector believe any estate or part thereof to be unfit for habitation, a Committee shall be summoned.

XLIV. If a Protector of Laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate, situated within the limits of his jurisdiction, is, by reason of of climate or situation, unfit for human habitation, such Protector shall give notice in writing of his opinion to the Magistrate of the District, and such Magistrate shall forthwith summon a Committee to enquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for human habitation. Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Protector of Laborers, the Medical Officer of the District, and at least one Employer of Laborers resident in the District. Such Committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the Protector's report has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion of the estate as aforesaid or the Employer or Protector, may desire to place before it; and, if such Committee shall be of opinion that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for human habitation, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every Laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be null and void as regards such estate or such portion thereof. Provided, however, that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate, or to any other estate of the same Employer.

Construction of Act.

XLV. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act III of 1863.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 11th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1865.

An Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses and Markets for the sale of meat

and fish in the Suburbs of Calcutta and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith; It is enacted as follows:—

No place within the Suburbs to be used as a Slaughter-House without a license.

I. No place within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta appointed under the provisions of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, *(the District Municipal Improvement Act)*, shall be used as a Slaughter-House, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a Slaughter-House has been obtained from the Municipal Commissioners, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a Slaughter-House any place within the limits aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued. Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any Hindoo or Mahomedan place of worship.

Municipal Commissioners may provide places for Slaughter-Houses, and may make Bye-laws for the management and regulation thereof.

II. The Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as Slaughter-Houses, and they may make Bye-Laws for, and with respect to, the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

Licensed Slaughter-Houses to be properly drained.

III. Every owner or occupier of any licensed Slaughter-House, within the limits aforesaid, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Municipal Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Municipal Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such Slaughter-Houses, or any place used as a Meat Market, in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner or occupier, after notice in writing given to him by the Municipal Commissioners that such Market or Slaughter-House is defective in any of the said particulars and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

Commissioners may make Bye-laws for the inspection of Markets and Slaughter-Houses.

IV. The Municipal Commissioners may, in the manner prescribed and under the conditions laid down in Section LXXXIV of the said Act III of 1864, make Bye-laws for the inspection of all Markets for the sale of meat or fish within the limits aforesaid and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours.

Commissioners may enter and inspect Slaughter-Houses, shops, &c., and may seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

V. The Municipal Commissioners, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, or fish, or as a Slaughter-House, and may examine any animal, carcase, or meat which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or fish appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcase, meat, or fish, is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Suspension or revocation of license.

VI. The Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act, relating to Slaughter-Houses, or of the non-observance of any of the Bye-laws relating thereto, may, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, suspend such license for any period not exceeding two months, and upon conviction for a second or other subsequent like offence, such license may, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, be revoked.

Penalty for using Slaughter-Houses during suspension or revocation of license.

VII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the Slaughter-House to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day, after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

Certain provisions of Act III of 1864 rendered applicable.

VIII. The provisions of the said Act III of 1864, in regard to prosecutions for offences and the enforcement of fines and forfeitures, shall be applicable to all prosecutions for offences, and the recovery of fines and forfeitures under this Act; and the Magisterial powers conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners by Section VI of the above Act shall be exercised by them for all the purposes of this Act.

The provisions of this Act may be extended to places under Act III of 1864.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the provisions of this Act, or of any specific portion thereof, to any Towns or places in which the said Act III of 1864 may be in force.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2614.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 13th April* 1865.—Mr. E. Eyre to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Western Dooars of Bootan.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Midnapore:—

Baboo Kaliprosonno Gujendra Mohapatter.
Kumar Brijendra Narain Deb.
Baboo Prosonno Chunder Banerjee.
„ Nobin Chunder Banerjee.

Baboo Degumber Biswas to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. D. Field to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coomercolly, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes at Jessore.

Moulvy Imdad Ally to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Mozufferpore, and to exercise the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen in Tirhoot.

Captain S. G. Boon to be Prosecutor on the part of Government in the trials of Officers of the Pilot Service, under Act XII. of 1859, with effect from the 9th ultimo.

The 17th April 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Mymensing, *viz.*:—

Mr. W. B. Manson.
„ A. D. Dunne.
„ E. M. Reily.
„ A. Thoms.

Mr. F. Macnaghten to be an Assistant to be Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

The 18th April 1865.—Mr. A. Weekes to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Purulia, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Maunbhoom, with effect from the 20th ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge.

Mr. T. A. Donough to have charge of the Sub-Division of Dukhin Shahbazpore, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Noacolly. Mr. Donough is also vested, under Section II., Act IX. of 1835, with the Judicial powers of a a Superintendent of Salt Chowkies prescribed by Regulation X. of 1819 and Act XXIX. of 1838.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson to have charge of the Sub-Division of Durbhunga, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Tirhoot.

Baboo Ooma Churn Banerjee to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Beerbhoom.

The 19th April 1865.—Mr. H. L. Oliphant to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Third Grade in Lohardugga.

Mr. T. Walton to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Dacca.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad.

Baboo Koonjolall Banerjee to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, but to continue to officiate as Second Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Nobo Coomar Banerjee to be Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong.

Mr. R. Finney to be Sudder Ameen of Noacolly, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Baboo Nobo Kristo Sen to be Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Baboo Denonath Chatterjee to be Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Mitter to be Sudder Ameen of Bancoorah, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

The 20th April 1865.—Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

Mr. A. Levien to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

The 21st April 1865.—Mr. C. E. Lance to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Midnapore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Dacca.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Pubna.

The 22nd April 1865.—Mr. H. C. Richardson to be Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Nuddea, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Jessore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 17th April* 1865.—Baboo Degumber Biswas, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Moorshedabad, for one week, under paragraph 12, clause 1, of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 18th April 1865.—Mr. J. C. Dodgson, Judge of Mymensing, for fifteen months, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 20th April 1865.—Mr. W. T. Tucker, Judge of Bancoorah, for fourteen days, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. Tucker will make over charge of his Office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

The 22nd April 1865.—Mr. E. Grey, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, for nine days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 17th April* 1865.—The transfer of Moulvy Hameeoodeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from Purneah to Dukhin Shahbazpore, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st ultimo, is cancelled.

The transfer of Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from Hooghly to Moorshedabad, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th instant, is cancelled.

The 20th April 1865.—The services of Mr. R. P. Jenkins, Officiating Judge of Beerbhoom, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjaub for employment in Cashmere.

The 21st April 1865.—Drs. J. C. Bow and B. W. Switzer were employed since the 3rd

January last in affording relief to the sufferers from Epidemic Cholera in the Districts of Midnapore and 24-Pergunnahs up to the dates on which they were respectively relieved of their special duties.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India granted, on the 1st September last, an extension of leave for 6 months, on Medical Certificate, to Mr. R. H. Irvine, of the Bengal Police, who reported his return to India on the 10th instant per Steamer *Simla*.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted extensions of leave, on Medical Certificate, to the following Uncovenanted Officers under this Government, *viz.*:—

Mr. W. Stigant	...	6 Months.
„ P. Bonnaud	...	6 „
„ A. W. Shawe	...	6 „
„ O. Temple	...	6 „
„ J. Goodeve	...	6 „
„ E. G. Man	...	6 „
Captain J. P. Molloy	...	6 „

The Secretary of State has also permitted Mr. H. W. Cooke to return to his duty by the first Steamer in January from Marseilles without prejudice to his appointment.

Notification.—*The 19th April* 1865.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of Section XXXIV. of Act V., 1861, (for the Regulation of Police,) will be brought into operation in the Cantonments of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, in the Districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, from the 1st May next.

Notification.—*The 22nd April* 1865.—Officers proceeding to Europe on leave are hereby directed, before they quit the country, to report themselves to the Accountant-General, Bengal, who will furnish them with the necessary papers to enable them to draw pay in England. It is to be understood that no salary will be paid at the India Office to any Officer who is not in possession of a last Pay Certificate.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information:—

No. 3610.—*The 20th April* 1865.—Mr. E. Grey, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No. 3617.—*The 21st April* 1865.—Mr. H. C. Wake, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information:—

No. 2189.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 20th April 1865.

Read again Financial Resolution No. 2805, dated 4th October 1864, requesting the opinion of the Local Governments and Administrations on the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Indian Accounts on the system of Account and Audit in the Civil Department.

Read again the following replies to the requisition, *viz.*:—

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 100, dated 19th November 1864.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1635, dated 3rd January 1865.

Read also the following replies to the requisition:—

From the Government of the Straits Settlement, No. 59, dated 21st November 1864.

From the Commissioner for Mysore, No. 1480, dated 12th December 1864.

From the Chief Commissioner, Oude, No. 3360, dated 13th December 1864.

From the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, No 2051, dated 30th December 1864.

From the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 971, dated 31st December 1864.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 136, dated 16th February 1865.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 183, dated 28th February 1865.

From the Government of the Punjab, dated 23rd March 1865.

From the Government of Madras, No. 174, dated 27th March 1865.

Resolution.—By these Reports the Government of India has been put in possession of the opinions of the several Local Governments and Administrations and of all the Officers of Account except those of Calcutta. The opinions of these latter have been otherwise obtained, and the following orders are in general accordance with their views.

2. The Report of the Commissioners is chiefly occupied with a criticism of defects in the existing system of Audit and Account, and as their remarks on this head were suggested, mainly, by an inspection of the Books in the Offices at Calcutta, merely, some of the criticisms have proved inapplicable, more or less, to one or other of the Provinces or Presidencies which the Commissioners have not visited.

3. The chief defect in the present system is the total untrustworthiness of the monthly accounts, in consequence of their including numerous entries requiring subsequent adjustment, so that the Financial Department possesses no means of keeping itself acquainted with the progress of the current income and expenditure. Another defect is the delay in closing the annual books of account. The remedy for these defects is the main object of the recommendations of the Commissioners.

4. The procedure in framing and sanctioning the annual Budget Estimates has necessarily been considered along with the accounts.

5. The Budget Estimates as submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department are in great detail, and on the several recommendations for condensing them the Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders:—

I. Hitherto, the Budget Estimate has shewn the figures proposed by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, and the Local Government, respectively, but in future only one set of figures for the new year shall be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department, *viz.*, those which the Local Government may settle in

communication with the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, and with any Heads of Departments whom the Government may consult. Should the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General differ he will record his reasons in a paper to be annexed to the Estimate.

II. The grants for Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies, even when relating to appointments and Establishments for different Districts, will be given in totals for the Presidency or Province for each Department. District details will be omitted, for both Revenue and Charge, in the Estimates for the Financial Department; but they will be obtained for the use of the Local Government or Administration, under such rules as it may lay down, subject only to a strict conformity to the classification of Receipts and Charges prescribed by the Government of India.

III. At present, the Budget Estimates shew the Estimate for the new year, the Budget and the Regular Estimates for the current or expiring year, and the Actuals of the previous year. These details must be retained in the Estimates for the Local Governments and Administrations; but in those submitted to the Financial Department the figures for the new year should be contrasted with the Budget Estimate, merely, of the current or expiring year, any considerable difference between them, as also any large increase in the provision for contingencies and temporary Establishments, and in other items, being fully explained in the transmitting letter.

6. The Forms of Estimates and Finance Accounts, proposed by the Commissioners, are approved, with the modifications in the following paragraphs, *viz.*:—

I. All receipt and payment entries under Income, Charge, and Debt, which are peculiar to the Home Accounts of the Secretary of State for India, will be omitted from the Indian portion of the accounts, pending the assent of the Secretary of State to the proposition for establishing counterpart books of account in England and India for the revenues and charges of India.

II. In the distribution of charges among Presidencies and Provinces, the expenditure of the Army will be shewn under General and Political for the Bengal Army, and under Madras and Bombay for the Armies of those Presidencies.

III. The head "Marine," which is proposed by the Commissioners as an independent head, on the footing of Military, Public Works, and Civil, will continue as a subordinate head in the Civil Estimates, where it will be inserted after "Police."

IV. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements should be entered before Miscellaneous.

V. "Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks" should be retained under Expenditure.

VI. There will be one entry for Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts of Railways, no re-payments by Railways being shewn on the receipt side.

VII. The loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions will be shewn at net, *i. e.*, after deduction of the similar gain by Exchange.

VIII. All transactions on Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways will be treated in the accounts of the Civil Department in India as Supplies to London.

IX. The present practice of crediting to the Opium Department the cost of its supply of Opium to the Abkaree Department by a debit to Abkaree at the time of supply, and subsequently crediting the whole proceeds of sale of the Opium to Abkaree, will continue.

7. In the General Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of India, which forms the first of the proposed series of Estimates, a column for Actuals will be provided, the figures being supplied from the accounts in the Financial Department.

8. The forms of Finance Accounts should also be altered under the following heads:—

APPENDIX.

Revenue and Receipts.

Opium.

Instead of "Proceeds of Sale by Auction"—shew—

Opium—Behar.
" Benares.

Expenditure.

Land Revenue.

Settlement charges should be shewn as a distinct item.

Opium.

Sub-divide—Behar.
Benares.

Add—

Transit charges to Presidency.
Presidency Expenses.

Administration and Public Departments.

Add—

Military Secretariat.
Public Works Secretariat.

Law and Justice.

Instead of "Law Officers and Courts of Small Causes"—shew—

Small Cause Courts.
Law Officers of High Courts.
Justice of the Peace, Coroners, and Sheriffs at the Presidency Towns.

Marine.

For "Lighthouses and Establishments at outports"—read "Lighthouses."

Public Works.

Pensions should be transferred to the Civil Estimates.

9. In issuing the revised forms of Estimates and Finance Accounts items of sufficient importance to be shewn separately, which may be peculiar to any Presidency or Province, will be added in the forms for that division of territory in communication with the Local Government.

10. On some of the suggestions for reducing work, the following orders are passed:—

I. The Cash Requirement Estimate should be continued.

II. In the Treasury Accounts rendered to the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General, Collections of Land Revenue will be credited without distinction of past, current, and future years, and a Return thereof will be furnished, by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, to the controlling Revenue authority for verification of the aggregate of realizations shewn in the Return of Demands, Realizations, and Balances of past, current, and future years, which is furnished to those authorities by the Collectors of Revenue.

III. The cost of any Establishment under Civil Administration which can be distinctly referred to any Branch of Revenue is to appear under the head of that branch: supervising Officers (such as Boards of Revenue and Financial and Divisional Commissioners) who administer several branches of Revenue should be shewn under "Administration and Public Departments." The cost of Establishments in the Bombay Presidency which are common to both Customs and Salt, including the charge for the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, should be shewn under Customs. In the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces the cost of the Customs Line, which principally collects the Salt Revenue, should be shewn under Salt. The existing division of the charge for Collectors, &c., between Land Revenue and Law and Justice, must, however, continue, save that the division will not be made on the individual bills, but all these charges will, in the first instance, be carried in the detail books to a subordinate head under Land Revenue, and a monthly transfer of a moiety of the total amount will be made to the proper subordinate head under Law and Justice.

11. The fundamental changes of system proposed by the Commissioners are—

1*st*.—The preparation of the Finance Accounts from audited receipts and charges as recorded in the books.

2*nd*.—The separation of Cash from Store Accounts and of the accounts of the Civil Department from those of the Military and Public Works Departments.

3*rd*.—The consolidation of these separate Cash Accounts, by a central Office, into a general account for India.

4*th*.—The abolition of pre-audit and the amalgamation of the offices of Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General and Civil Pay-Master.

5*th*.—Unclassified Treasury Accounts.

12. Orders adopting the recommendations under the first two heads have been issued already, and the third, also, must be adopted of necessity.

13. The procedure in consolidating the accounts for India will be as follows:—

I. The Receipts and Disbursements of each Presidency and Province, and of the Military and Public Works Departments, will be written up monthly after audit and posted.

II. An audited monthly account of Revenue and Receipts, and of Expenditure and Disbursements, will be furnished to the Central Office of Account in Calcutta by the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General, and by the Military and Public Works Departments, for consolidation in monthly and annual accounts for India.

III. The same Officers, and the Military and Public Works Departments, will prepare, from their own Ledgers, annual accounts as at present; the Finance Accounts for Parliament will be prepared from the books of the Central Office.

14. The Commissioners have recommended that there should be but one Office, *viz*., the Central Office of Account in account current with London. Pending the orders of the Secretary of State on this recommendation, the Account Current with London, kept by the Civil, Military, and Public Works Accountants, will be consolidated in one Account Current for the three Departments, by the Local Civil Accountants, for transmission to London.

15. The Commissioners recommend that revenues and charges belonging to one Presidency, received and paid, respectively, in another Presidency, be treated in the accounts as appertaining to the Presidency in which the receipt or payment occurs. This recommendation has been noticed in some of the replies. The subject affects principally the head of expenditure. The only receipts of any magnitude that would be affected by the recommendation are certain tributes from Native States, realized through Treasuries subordinate to the Accountant, North-Western Provinces, which are now credited to the Government of India.

16. The Government of Madras is of opinion that "the Budget of each Presidency should provide for all disbursements which it has to make. On this principle, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, &c., should provide for the Military expenditure incurred in them, but debited to Madras."

17. Inasmuch, however, as the administration of the Madras Army is under the Government of Madras, and as at is indispensable, for a proper check of Military expenditure, that each of the three Armies, in the three Presidencies, should be estimated for as a whole, the above opinion, as regards the treatment of Military expenditure in the accounts, cannot be adopted.

18. There is no objection, however, to the Military Account Department furnishing to each Local Government, for insertion in its Administration Report, a statement of the proportion of total Military charges which can be allotted, rateably to strength, for the Military force in the territories under such Local Government.

19. With regard to Civil charges that are disbursed in other than the Presidency or Province to which they in strictness appertain, it is well observed by the Government of the Punjab and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras, that the largest of such payments, *viz*., Pensions and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, are already adjusted as charges of the territory in which the payments occur, and that it will be decidedly advantageous to apply the same rule to all other items, such as salaries, the substantive pay of Officers on deputation, &c. The substantive pay of Officers on deputation is a fair charge of the appointments in which they officiate, *i. e*., of the place where the payment is made, while the amount disbursed as salaries to Officers absent from their own Province on leave is too unimportant to be a ground for setting aside a wholesome general rule.

20. The Budget difficulty, *viz*., insufficient provision in one Presidency for salaries of another Presidency, is met by the remark of the North-Western Provinces Government, that an estimate for the full charge, at the sanctioned scale for salaries, will cover all payments of civil charges on account of other Governments, especially as such payments by one Province will be compensated in a measure by similar payments on its account in another Province.

21. On these grounds, the Governor General in Council directs that the adjustment of receipts and charges between Presidencies and Provinces shall cease, with the following exceptions:—

22. All local receipts and disbursements in the Berars on account of other Governments, and all similar transactions elsewhere on account of the Berars, shall be recorded finally in the accounts of

erritory in which they occur, as receipts and ges of the Governments or of the Berars to h they may appertain.

. The tour charges of the Governor General, the payments to the Secretariat and other olishments that accompany His Excellency the Presidency, will form another exception e general rule.

. According to the system of account recom-led by the Commissioners, the Office of unt of each Province will prepare a classified t or abstract of all the receipts and payments n in the monthly account of each Treasury, eby the materials for statistical returns of ict details will be preserved in a form con-nt for tabulation when required; but these s will be carried through the abstract or books for the regular accounts in a way will bring out one total for all Districts each head of service.

The Government of the Punjab remarks, ver, that "that seems quite indispensable to its own receipts and expenditure to each Dis-in the Auditor's accounts."

There is a misapprehension here of the n recommended by the Commissioners. The for Salaries, Establishments, and Contin-es will be given in totals for the Province; s salaries and establishments are passed under rules, District details are not required to keep within Budget limits; while the grant for ating expenditure, or that for temporary ishments, allowances, and contingencies will oted to Districts and supervised by the Head Department. The Treasury Officer and the ty Auditor and Accountant-General being ned of this allotment, any insufficiency of the ion in a particular District would be noticed ould be met from a surplus upon some other ct; but to this end it is not necessary to ber the accounts with a District detail of the essive expenditure under each head of service the year, the post-audit registers will e all needful information; or, in other ex-nal cases, it can be collected when required.

The several Local Governments and Ad-rations, as also some of the Deputy Auditors ccountants-General, agree to the abolition of dit, the assent being qualified in some cases stipulation for the issue of simple codes of or leave of absence, and deputation and tra-allowances, so that the existing checks t erroneous payments may not be relaxed. aterials for such a code have been collected, will be issued in the course of the year.

The objections to the abolition of pre-audit tly founded on the supposition that there ot be an efficient post-audit, such as will a proper sense of responsibility in those who ills, and in the Heads of Departments who rsign them. But this is a misapprehension. The Hon'ble the Governor of the North-n Provinces, while assenting to the amalga-of the Civil Pay-Master's with the Deputy r and Accountant-General's Office, yet ob-from "a not inconsiderable experience of has been, and may therefore again occur," looking to the character and calibre of sub-te Native Clerks, their powers of combina-heir talent for intrigue, and the extent of the tions to which they occasionally may be d, His Honor regards, with not unnatural nce, the abandonment of that system of double check by means of the independant Offices of Examiner of Claims, and Auditor of Accounts, which seems to His Honor almost an essential in the constitution of our administration in India."

30. It is overlooked that this double check was abandoned some years since in the Public Works Department, where the Controllers of Public Works Accounts both examine claims and adjust payments. Moreover, it has not prevailed in the Madras Presidency, and in the Bombay Presidency "the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General does not, at present, critically re-examine vouchers passed by the Civil Pay-Master, nor keep a register of Establishments." Furthermore, the post-audit, under the new system, will be promptly made under competent supervision.

31. On these grounds, and having regard to the imperative necessity of obtaining prompt Accounts based upon audited charges, and to the preponderance of opinion and argument in favour of abolishing pre-audit, and amalgamating the Establishments of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, and the Civil Pay-Master, it has been determined to give effect to those measures as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

32. Apprehensions of two opposite kinds have been expressed with regard to the responsibility to be thrown on the Treasury Officer who is to disburse salaries and allowances without pre-audit. In the 213th paragraph of their Report the Commissioners proposed the issue of a permanent order to the Officer in charge of the Treasury as his guide in discharging regular monthly bills for salaries and establishments. This permanent order would indicate the sanctioned rate and net amount admissible, and, with regard to contingencies, it would shew the monthly limit within which they may be allowed. The Government of Madras requests that it may "be remembered that in this Presidency the Collector is in entire charge of the District Treasury; and the Government strongly object to any measure tending to lessen this responsibility, or to render the Collector's subordinates in any way independent of him." No such measure was intended by the Commissioners in their recommendation.

33. On the other hand, it has been urged in other quarters that the responsibility of the Treasury Officer with regard to over-payments should be clearly defined.

34. Under the system now to be introduced, equally as under the present system, the privilege of drawing pay abstracts or bills for salary, allowances, or contingent expenses will be restricted to responsible Officers, and the drawer of the bill will be held answerable for any overcharge. The responsibility of the countersigning Officer will be that which attaches to all controlling Officers, and which brings them under a liability to make good any loss arising from their culpable negligence. The Treasury Officer who makes payments without pre-audit will be responsible for checking any palpable errors, and (in case of change of office, or of rate of salary, of gazetted Officers) for passing the new rate with due reference to the orders directing the change. In short, the responsibility for an overcharge will rest primarily with the drawer of the bill, and (failing recovery from him) the overcharge will be recovered from the Treasury Officer or the Countersigning Officer only in the event of culpable negligence in either of them.

35. In paragraph 373 of their Report the Commissioners observed that so long as payment is made by the Officer in charge of a Treasury on a proper voucher, the amount "should be passed in the Treasury Account, and any irregularity which may appear in the payment having been in excess of the Budget grant, or otherwise, should be met by calling on the Officer who authorized the payment to explain the cause, or make good the excess. In the case of computations, and other matters where the Treasury Officer has the means of exercising a check, any incorrect voucher or overpayment should be struck out of his account, and he should be directed to alter his balance accordingly."

36. The principle which guided the Commissioners was that when a payment is made on account of a completed service, on a proper voucher, the fact of the payment is not altered, because some portion of it may have been overpaid. The payment must be accepted, and must be recorded as a charge against the grant for which it was made. The amount overpaid, when subsequently recovered, would be credited as a re-payment to the grant, or, as would generally be the more convenient course, would be deducted from the amount due upon a succeeding bill for a similar service.

37. The Commissioners recommened that the work of Treasury Officers be simplified by requiring from them accounts unclassified as to charge, and classified, by simpler methods than hitherto, as to receipts of revenue, and in some other cases where receipts or payments of one class are very numerous. The recommendation is approved by the Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency. The Government of the Punjab and the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, testify that the unclassified account will immensely relieve Treasury Officers.

38. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, indeed, gives a qualified approval, hesitating only as to the ability of the Deputy Auditor General's Office to cope with the additional work in a Province where intelligent Clerks are scarce. In this objection the relief to that functionary from the compendious journal, and the simpler processes of the new system, has been overlooked, while also regard has not been paid to the consideration that the intelligent labour requisite for classification can be more readily collected in one Office than in above 30 Treasuries. Erroneous classification by the latter must add to the labour of the Central Office.

39. Accordingly, the unclassified Treasury Account, according to the forms which have been introduced into the Lower Provinces, will be adopted in the remaining Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

40. In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the classified Treasury Account will be retained for the present in deference to the very strong representations of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay, and the Government of Madras; but as they have overlooked that through an unclassified account the post-audit, and the recording of the greater portion of the charges, will be expedited by a month, the Governor General in Council trusts that, after experience of the unclassified Treasury account in the Bengal Presidency, it may yet be extended throughout India.

41. Care will be taken to provide each Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General with an efficient Establishment for an intelligent and prompt audit, record, and compilation of accounts, but this will be readily effected within the present cost of the Establishments.

42. The Journals of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General will be considerably reduced by being disencumbered of District details and of the elaborate personal account of each gazetted Officer hitherto recorded in the books. That account will be kept, under the new system, in the post-audit Registers. The trouble of examining the Treasury Officer's classification of charges to the minutest detail, and of correcting errors in his classification, will also cease.

43. Having regard to the large reduction of work under these heads, which will more than compensate for the new work of classifying charges in the Deputy Auditor General's Office, the Governor General in Council feels assured that the unclassified Treasury Account may be introduced with safety into the Bengal Presidency.

44. Orders for the simplification of the Deposit Account have been separately issued, but the Governor General in Council notes the concurrence of the Government of the Punjab in the recommendation of the Commissioners, that all receipts on account of Land Revenue should be credited when paid into the Treasury, except those in dispute, or belonging partly to co-sharers with Government. These must still be placed in deposit.

45. His Excellency in Council also approves of the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner in Oude, that fines imposed in appealable cases be credited at once to revenue, subject to refund on the mere certificate of the Appellate Court.

46. Orders regarding the change in the official year of account are deferred.

47. The new system of Audit and Account in the Civil Department, recommended by the Commissioners, will, with the modifications directed in this Resolution, be introduced with the Accounts for 1865-66 inclusive.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Foreign, Home, Military, and Public Works Departments, to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to Mr. M. H. Foster, and to the Officers of Account and Audit in the Civil Department.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Auditor General of India, with a view to the issue by him of such subsidiary instructions to the several Officers of Account as may be necessary for carrying out the above orders.

Ordered, further, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No. 403.—*The 17th April* 1865.—With reference to the Government General Orders noted in the margin, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the existing rule, under which an Officer

General Order by the Governor General, dated 20th March 1867.
Government General Order No. 466, dated 27th March 1867.

cannot be absent on privilege leave on the 1st January, is abolished, and that all that will be required is that no Officer be allowed privilege leave for more than sixty days at one time, or more than sixty days altogether between the 1st January and the 31st December of each year.

No. 418 *of* 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Theodore Duka, M. D., of the Medical Department ...	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 153A.

The 17*th April* 1865.

Notification.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under Section XIII. of Act XXII. of 1863, to appoint a Commission, composed of the undermentioned gentlemen, to enquire into the project of the "Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, Limited," an application having been received from the Company for registration under the Act above quoted :—

H. L. Dampier, Esq., C. S., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division ... *President.*

W. Smith, Esq., C. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer of the South-Eastern Circle ...	*Members.*
J. Fawcus, Esq., M. D. ...	

No. 156.

The 19*th April* 1865.

Notification.—Agreeably to Section II. of the Canals' Act (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) it is hereby declared that the provisions of the said "Canals' Act, 1864," shall, from and after the 1st July 1865, apply to the undermentioned navigable channels :—

Canal from Oeloobaria on the Hooghly River to Midnapore on the Cossye River, commonly called the "Midnapore Canal."

Canal from Gopalpoor on the Roopnarain River to Balasore, to be called the "Balasore Canal."

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 157.

The 21*st April* 1865.

Appointments.—Lieutenant R. G. Smyth, R. E., Executive Engineer of the Fourth Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Damoodah Division, to be Executive Engineer of the Tumlook Division.

No. 158.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, attached to the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Damoodah Division during the absence of Lieutenant H. W. Garnault, the Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 144 of the 8th April 1865.

This cancels the appointment of Mr. Macnamara to the Tumlook Division.

No. 159.

The 19*th April* 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. J. Robinson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, joined the Burrakur Division on the 4th instant before noon.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 149 of the 12th April 1865.

No. 160.

The 24*th April* 1865.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 413 *of the* 17*th April* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades from the dates specified to fill vacancies :—

* * * * * *

To be Assistant Commissaries.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Alexander O'Berne, 15th March 1865.

* * * * * *

No. 161.

Posting.—Mr. G. W. Jones, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, transferred* from British Burmah to Bengal, is posted to the Sylhet Division.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 867 of the 29th November 1864.

No. 162.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. H. Gilbert, Overseer of the First Grade, attached to Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, for one month and twenty-five days, on Medical Certificate, under Sections XI. and XX., Rule 1 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

No. 163.

The 25th April 1865.

Transfer.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, transferred from the Darjeeling to the Patna Branch Road Division, joined the latter Division on the 6th ultimo before noon.

No. 164.

Notification.—Corporal J. Culbert, Overseer of the First Grade, attached to the Upper Assam Division, having obtained his discharge* from the Army, is, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, permited to continue in the Department as a Civil Overseer from the 24th ultimo.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 62 of the 22nd February 1865.

No. 165.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. V. Jones, Accountant of the Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Account, Bengal, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Sections XI. and XX., Rule 1 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

LOCAL.

No. 166.

The 25th April 1865.

Notification.—With reference to Notification No. 349, dated the 15th November 1864, it is hereby notified, under Section II. of the Canals' Act, (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply, from and after the 15th proximo, also to the following navigable channels, *viz.* :—

The Khalla Khal from the Toll Station at Bamunghatta to Khanteetollah.

The portion of the Biddiadharee River situated between the Toll Stations at Bamunghatta and Samookpottah.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided that the Rules under Sections XI. and XII. of the aforesaid "Canals' Act, 1864," which were passed on the 10th January 1865, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, (No. 13,) as being applicable to the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nullah, shall also apply to the two navigable channels above specified, and shall come into operation on them from and after the 15th proximo.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1*st.*—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

DEPÔTS.		Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S. ...		1,08,000	
Kistenuggur of 1268 S. S. ...		1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S. ...		1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.		1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268		40,000	
			6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ...	of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...		50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63			80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.			1,00,000
Pooree of 1268 and 1269 S. S.			2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268			4,70,000
			15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the lastmentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money; Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1819.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

No. 213.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th May 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th May respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 15th May 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th May 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 12th June 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,446	5,362
Total ...	20,437	17,053	37,492

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th April 1865.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

MR. J. SUTCLIFFE is appointed Registrar of the University from the 1st proximo.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar.

The 15th April 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 16th April 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	7,96,713	16,73,832	1,97,484	26,68,029
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	39,450	27,426	66,876
Scinde ,, ...	.....	30,477	1,649	32,126
Madras ,, ...	.....	40,293	.....	40,293
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ... / Muscat Rock ...	19,912	1,03,143	518	1,22,573
Total ...	8,16,625	18,86,195	2,27,077	29,29,897

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 21st April 1865.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculum to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA;
MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 16th March 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 22nd April 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
April ...	16	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	17	29·782	90·8	76·4	14·4	81·5	74·9	70·3	0·70	S. E. & S.	...	...
	18	·881	92·4	75·4	17·0	82·6	75·9	71·2	·70	E. & S. & S. E.	0·17	...
	19	·961	92·5	78·2	14·3	84·4	77·8	73·2	·70	S. & S. W.	...	...
	20	·840	93·6	79·6	14·0	85·4	78·3	73·3	·68	S. & S. W.	...	...
	21	·778	94·8	80·6	14·2	86·2	79·9	75·5	·71	S. & S W.	...	...
	22	·785	91·1	73·4	17·7	79·6	75·2	72·1	·79	S. (high) & S. E.	1·67	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	21·5
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	94·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	97·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·63
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	1·84
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 22nd current	...	6·87
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	2·64

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th April 1865.

Notification.

Mr. Yardley, the Assistant Collector, has resumed charge of the Midnapore Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
ommissioner.

Hooghly;
Commissioner's Office,
The 19th April 1865.

Notice.

Baboo Judoo Nath Bose, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

Certain Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. W. Powell, a European British Subject, who died intestate at Barrakur, on the 6th instant, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorized to receive the same.

R. P. Jenkins,
Offg. Judge of Beerbhoom.

Zillah Beerbhoom,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

Certain Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. C. Portnell, a European British-born Subject, in the employ of the East India Railway Company, who died intestate at Jamalpore, Monghyr, on the 17th May 1864, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

J. W. Dalrymple,
Judge.

Zillah Bhaugulpore;
Judge's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Feb. 8th ...	1 Box, R. Nimmo, Esq. ...	Str. Thunder.
„ 8th ...	1 Package, G. Norton, Esq., care of J. W. Brown, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd ...	1 Tin Tub, None ...	Str. Erymanthe.
1864, Dec. 9th ...	1 Case, Lieutenant Buckle ...	Shannon.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 25th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 5th May 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1865, Feb. 6th ...	1 Coil Wire, None ...	Zemindar.
„ 3rd ...	1 Bundle Coir Yarn, A T ...	Frane Morin.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 25th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Package has been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If not cleared before the 15th May 1865 it will be sold:—

	D D C, 1 Cask, [I J] ...	L M C P and F.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 25th April 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division III. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Deeltabad, Mullickabad.
North Balliaghattah.
South Balliaghattah.
Bahir-Jelliahparrah.
Foreaparrah, Koochnun.
East Soorah, Neez Soorah.
Khodagunge, Kakoorgatchee.
North Narcaldangah.
West Soorah, Kouteah.
West Kooleah, Bathykhannah.
Moonsee Bazar, Shibtollah.
New Balliaghattah.
Gooreparrah, South Narcaldangah.
Bahir-Simlah and Sealdah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 26th of April, sit daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
Alipore,
The 8th April 1865.

Notice.

WHEREAS it appears that in consequence of the great growth of Calcutta many parts of the Suburbs have become thickly inhabited; and whereas it is notorious that certain occupations which necessarily create noxious smells cannot safely be carried on in thickly populated localities; and whereas under the 308th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Magistrate of the District is authorized to remove any trade or occupation which is dangerous to the health of the community, it is hereby declared that within the limits marginally set forth, being within that portion of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs commonly known as the Suburbs of Calcutta, the undermentioned occupations, that is to say, the keeping of Tanneries constructed after the Native fashion, the keeping of Sheep Pens and places for boiling tallow, and the keeping of Piggeries are occupations noxious to the health of the Public, which must be removed.

A line commencing on the south at the Metya Bruz Ghaut and thence down the Circular Garden Reach Road to the Goragatcha Road, from thence to the point where the Goragatcha Road joins the Ekbalpore Road, thence to the Rajkissore Pookur, thence to the Ruffee Mistry's Pookur, thence to the Beyla Road, thence to the point where the Beyla Road joins the Tollygunge Road, thence along the line of the Tollygunge Road as far as the Tollygunge Bridge, thence in a diagonal line to a point on the Gurreah Haut Road opposite to the third Mile-stone on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, thence along the line of Railway as far as the first Mile-stone, thence to a point on the Balliaghatta Canal opposite the East Coolea Road, thence along the East Coolea Road, to the Balliaghatta Main Road, thence along the Balliaghatta Main Road to the Soorah Road, thence to the Kankoorgatchee Road, thence to the Manicktollah Road, thence to the point where the Eastern Bengal Railway crosses the Manicktollah Road and thence along the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway as far as the [illegible] Mile-stone, thence across the Barrackpore Road to a point where it joins the [illegible] Road, thence to the River at Pran Nath Chowdry's Ghaut.

Notice is hereby given that proceeding according to law will be taken against all owners of Sheep Pens, Piggeries, and Tanneries, &c., worked after the Native fashion who, notwithstanding this Notice, shall neglect to remove their aforesaid Sheep Pens, Piggeries, and Tanneries, &c., beyond the aforesaid limits within six months from the date of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Magistrate.

OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE OF THE 24-PERGUNNAHS;
Alipore,
The 17th April 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 8th to 15th April 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 0	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ..	7 0	
Below ditto ...	4 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...		
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 6	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 4	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 17th April 1865, 6½ inches below *Zero.*

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 18th April 1865.

Berhampore Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of March 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Officers.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	2	300	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	12725	12887
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	18450	12325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	650	425	20	6175	4625	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	3	1475	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	300	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	100	1	350	2000 in No.	9	4175	2125	...	...	...	...	41	13050

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Officers.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gola Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4800	1760	1	275	125	3	250	110	...	...	...	24	3575	1194	Under the Head of Grain comes Rice Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of Pulse, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	126250	117250	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3800	2500	142	34675	27825	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	3925	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	11475	8275	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	150	4	7	1100	450	

Berhampore,
The 19th April 1865.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Berhampore Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of March 1865.

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Offices	Charcoal			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhangiruttee...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	9	1635	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	950	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3775	1230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	24750	12688
Jellinghee ..	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	39450	23700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	26825	21300	10	3260	2800	...	...	...	112	43500	37600
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	1000 in No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1850	930	1	150	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	750	285

Names of Rivers	Names of Toll Offices	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhangiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	41	13825	6814	...	...	...	110	629	561	...	...	...	12	700	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	425	198	12	3375	1221	4	600	196	85	23150	8209	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	117	46100	36900	75	51950	48225	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	275	...	...	...	45	11200	9750	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	93	29975	13884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	11450	4838	

BERHAMPORE,
The 19th April 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain R. E.*,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Notification.

THE following Tea Plantations, with factory, godowns, houses, out-houses, &c., the property of Government, at Holta, in the Kangra Valley, is offered for sale at the upset price specified below :—

The Plantation is distant about 23 miles from Dhurmsalah and 22 miles from Kote Kangra. There are on the estate a large slated factory, two slated godowns, and two slated houses for Overseer and Assistant Overseer, barracks for Chinese Tea-makers, &c.; and the stock and block of the Tea factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

The Tea Plantation consists of 677 (six hundred and seventy-seven) acres, more or less, of which there are under cultivation with Tea about 530 (five hundred and thirty) acres, the remainder being waste or covered with Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* but the greater portion fitted for Tea cultivation.

At a short distance from the Plantation there is a Cheer Forest about 100 (one hundred) acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right of cutting timber. The wood is well adapted for making Tea chests.

The yield of the Tea Plantation may be estimated this season at lb 33,000 (thirty-three thousand) of Tea, and 1,800 (eighteen hundred) maunds of Tea Seeds. 100 (one hundred) maunds of Tea Seeds, the produce of the season, will be given to the purchaser.

The estate will be sold in fee-simple, free of all demands on account of land revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as the Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of 2,00,000 Rupees (two lakhs of Rupees.)

The Plantation and Factory will be transferred to the purchaser or purchasers on the 1st May 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea Plantations, Holta," and will be registered by the Superintendent, Tea Plantations, Punjab, at Saharunpore, on the date of receipt, in a book which he will keep, together with the tenders in his own custody, under lock and key. The highest registered tender at the time being will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon on the 2nd April 1866 by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Tea Plantations, and Deputy Commissioner, at the Factory, Holta, in the presence of all parties who may attend; the amount of the highest tender, or if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender in writting above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be be not paid in full on the date specified. Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient powers of attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhurmsalah, or to Dr, Jameson, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Govt., Punjab.

Notice.

MR J. TWEEDIE made over charge of the Mynagoree Treasury to MR. W. H. VERNER on 5th instant.

MR. VERNER is authorized to draw Bills upon the Government Treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Political Agent.

JULPIGOREE,
The 7th April 1865.

No. 9.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders, for the sale of 153 fallen Trees in the Barrackpore Government Park will be received at Barrackpore Commissariat Office on the 4th May 1865 up to 4 P. M. and opened there at noon of the following day.

2. Forms of Tenders and information of the size and description of the Trees can be had on application at this Office.

W. BRIGGS, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

BARRACKPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 18th April 1865.

No. 18.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for supply of Beef and Mutton to Troops at Fort William and Dum-Dum, on the march, and in Camp, at various distances from the Presidency, for ten months from 1st July next.

Form of Tender to be had at No. 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 8th, and opened at noon on the 9th May 1865.

Separate Tenders required for each Station.

Earnest deposit to be in Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by the Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.
	From 1st July 1865 to 30th April 1866.	lbs.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sunrise daily, according to daily Indents, &c.			Best grass-fed.
Fort William.							
Beef ...		3,06,000			3,000	10,000	
Mutton ...		51,100					
Dum-Dum.							
Beef ...		2,16,300			3,000	10,000	
Mutton ...		36,300					

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
The 7th April 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 8.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Deputy Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles :—

Potatoes and mixed Vegetables for Berhampore, (from 1st June 1865 to 30th April 1866, for which separate Tenders are required,) Lime, Dhoonah, Charcoal, &c., for Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore, (from 1st July 1865 to 30th April 1866,) Paddy-straw for Barrackpore and Rice for Elephant for Berhampore, (from 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866,) Oil and Cotton, &c., for Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore, (from 1st August 1865 to 30th April 1866.)

Sealed Tenders will be received at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 2nd May 1865 and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 20th February 1865.

W. BRIGGS, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

BARRACKPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 17th April 1865.

Notice.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department a Head Clerk. Salary, Rupees 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good Testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the Office and general good character.

E. J. SPILSBURY,
Deputy Commissioner.

AKYAB;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 25th March 1865.

Wanted,

FOR the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, a Sheristadar in the Dewany side of the Court. Present salary Rupees 60, with probability of increase. Intimate knowledge of Oordoo and Persian and a fair acquaintance with English indispensible. Application to be made in English by Candidates in their own handwriting and copies of Testimonials attached (post paid) to Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.

H. M. BODDAM,
Deputy Commr., Hazareebaugh.

HAZAREEBAUGH;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, with the express sanction of the Government of India, the ungranted Waste Lands, situate in the Sunderbuns south of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, estimated to consist of about 11,69,327 acres, and within the several boundaries described hereafter, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an acre, at noon on Saturday, the twentieth day of May, at the Office of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, should no claim or objection of the nature of those provided for by Act XXIII. of 1863 be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale.

It is to be understood that the sale, though made in general accordance with the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will not be a sale under Act XXIII. of 1863, and that the purchaser will not obtain a complete title under that Act. The purchaser will be required to enter into a written engagement binding himself to be responsible for and to defend at his own risk any suit that may be brought against the Government as to rights in the land sold.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
The 18th April 1865.

Boundaries of the unappropriated Waste Lands lying in one Block in the Sunderbuns to the south of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY.

The Bay of Bengal.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN BOUNDARIES.

An irregular line starting from the point at which the Moree Gunga or Channel Creek flows into the Bay of Bengal, and proceeding generally in a northerly direction as far as the Noukchura, which forms the southern boundary of Lot 115, and generally in an eastern direction from the said Noukchura to the junction of the Chuar Gang, the Colputtoon, and the Arpangassya River between Lots 166 and 169, but following the bends described below:—

From the mouth of Moree Gunga or Channel Creek northwards to the point at which it is joined by the Naukhana Dooagra; ther east along the said Naukhana Dooagra and the Hetalya Doanya, and the Baurchurra Nuddee; North along the Calchura, Noukchura, and the portion of the Noukchura which lies between the Noukchura and the Thakoorun River; the said Thakoorun, Hulloonee, or Jumeera River as far south as the Creek which forms the south-western boundary of Lot 118; to the south-east and then another Creek northwards, which forms the Eastern boundary of Lot 118, till the said Creek joins the Boula River or Kaikalmaree south of Lot 120; north along the Kaikalmaree, Bainchoppy, Petkulchand, and Thakooran River, as far north as the imaginary line which forms the boundary between the northern and southern portions into which Lot 122 has been divided by the Revenue Officers; East along the said line till it joins the Nypekenea; South along the said Nypekenea to its junction with the Mutlah River, northwards along the Mutlah as far the northern boundary of Lot 126; East along the said northern boundary indicated by a Creek in Lieutenant Hodge's Map to its junction with the Biddah River; North along the said Biddah River, the Curtal, the Moukhallee, and the imaginary line which forms the south-eastern boundary of the portion of Lot 132 which has been assigned to Mr. Shepherd, (*vide Gazette* of 2nd November 1864, page 943); South along the Huttakhal and the Khals which form the boundaries between Lots 132 and 142, Lots 143 and 132, and Lots 143 and 149, as shewn in Hodge's Map; East along the Melmell, Carar, and Poonjally to the Roymungul River; North along the Roymungul and Burrakoolya Khal to the Canay Rattee Khal, as far as the imaginary line which forms the boundary between the eastern or granted portion, and the western or ungranted portion of Lot 163; Southwards along the said imaginary line to its junction with the imaginary line which is shewn in Hodge's Map as forming the boundary between Lots 162 and 163; East along the last mentioned imaginary line to its junction with the Khalindee Nuddee; South along the Khalindee Nuddea; East by the line between the cultivated and uncleared portion of Lot 164, and the line between the cultivated and uncleared portion of Lot 172; North-East along the line between the cultivated or settled and the uncleared portion of Lot 165; East along the Eshamuttee River from Chundepoor north along the boundary of the Soonderbuns Forest as shewn in Hodge's Map as far as Hajeepoor; South-East along the Chaar Gang to its junction with the Colputtoon River.

EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Arpangassya River, part of the Namood Samoonder or Burra Pangah River, and the Malinchen River.

A.

List of Lots and Lands south of Lots divided into Blocks included within the above boundaries.

Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.
Lot		Lot		Lot	
.....	.....	152	10,909	172, a portion	13,215
121	3,636	153	9,586	173	8,264
122, 2nd portion	7,935	154	12,562	174	14,206
124	6,280	155	25,124	175	8,264
125	8,595	156	9,914	176	6,611
126	8,595	157	8,925	177	11,900
.....	.....	158	10,909	178	14,206
132, a portion	14,798	159	8,595	179	6,810
141	7,273	160	14,545	179½	3,438
144	11,900	161	5,289	180	4,297
145	4,958	162	21,818	181	12,892
146	15,533	163, 2nd portion	5,619	182	13,223
147	9,256	164, a portion	6,300	183	10,909
148	13,545	165, single portion	16,950	184	9,256
149	4,958	169	12,892	185	15,867
150	10,909	170	15,768	186	8,264
151	4,958	171	10,578	187	9,256

Total ...		5,10,285
Add area of lands south of the Lots divided into Blocks ..		6,52,531
And also of isolated Lots as per Statement B.		6,511
Total Acres ...		11,69,327

B.

BOUNDARIES OF UNAPPROPRIATED ISOLATED LOTS.

Lot 90 ... ... 3,867 Acres.

North—By an imaginary straight line drawn from the junction of Bairmaree Gang with Khajoortullah Khal to the junction of Akratollah and Huish Khals with Chitpore Khal and a part of Chitpore Khal.

East—By the Betneetullah Gang.

South—By the Khajoortullah Khal.

West—By the Khajoortullah Khal.

Lot 128, a portion ... ... 2,044 Acres

North—By a portion of Hooghly Nuddee.

East—By an imaginary straight line drawn from the Hooghly Nuddee to the Khal which separates Lot 128 from Lot 127, but which in Lieutenant Hodge's Map is not named.

South—By the Khal separating Lot 128 from Lot 127.

West—By the Mutlah River.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, consisting of about 3,600 Acres, situated in Thannah Bhuttearee, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lots will will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 11th March 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

LOT No. 65.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 1,000 Acres.

North—By the Burra Koomeria Serra.

South—By the Ghorah Marah and Andermanic Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at the Village Burra Koomeria.

East—By the ridge of the highest or Nizampore Range.

LOT No. 66.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the Suker Kota Dallah.

South—By the Burriallia Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at an angle of 21° west of north from a point 3½ miles up the Barriala Serra.

LOT No. 69.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 600 Acres.

North—By the Barrallia Stream.

South—By the Muddun-ke Dallah.

West—By the assessed lands of the Villages of Setulpore and Kessubpore.

East—By a line drawn at 27° west of north from a point 1½ miles up the Muddun-ke Dallah.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1.—About 1,000 acres in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

LOT No. 2.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

LOT No. 3.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

LOT No. 4.—About 100 acres in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereekee Bheel.

LOT No. 5.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borbarooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookani Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

LOT No. 6.—About 1,500 acres in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. LOWIS, *Lieutenant*,
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

DIBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badreepar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th February 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.
West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.
North—Badree Nuddee.
South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the lands known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khâl.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

Notice.

FOR Sale, by public Auction, at noon precisely on the 2nd May 1865, at Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. J. N. Bishop, Tea Planter, a grant of fine forest Tea land, in fee simple, under Lord Canning's Resolution of the 17th October 1861, subject to a call of Rupees 2-8 an Acre by Government, comprising 528 Acres, surveyed and mapped with between four and five Acres of well covered flourishing Tea cultivation in its second year, situated about a couple of miles south of the Military road to Jeypore, and within eleven miles of the Station. Cash payable on delivery of the Transfer Certificate of possession. Costs of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

(Sd.) JAMES WARREN,
R. D. NUTHALL,
Executors of the Estate.

DIBROOGHUR,
The 16th March 1865.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the 17th day of June 1864, in cause J. M Hamilton *vs.* H. Hamilton, the Creditors of Joseph Hamilton, deceased, late of Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, who died on or about the 21st day of October 1860, are, on or before the 10th day of May next, to come in and prove their claim before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson, one of the Judges of this Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Saturday, the 20th day of May next 1865, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

(Sd.) C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

S. J. LESLIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 10th April 1865.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction made in the cause "Mariam Bibee *vs.* Khajah Deenwoollah and Bunnoo Bibee," dated eighteenth June last, by the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 29th day of April instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock, (noon,) the following property, *viz.*—

Lot No. 1.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 425, in Moorghyhattah Street, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 2.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 8, Nabootoilah Gully, in Kalakar's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 3.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 28, Colootollah, Chuna Gully, in

the said Town of Calcutta. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office, of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors, No. 11, Old Post Office Street.

C. T. Davis,
Chief Clerk.

Hatch and Stewart,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court;
Registrar's Office,
The 6th April 1865.

Receiver's Sale.

To be sold, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in cause Sumbhoo Nauth Ghose *vs.* Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dassee and others, dated 21st day of September last, by the Receiver of the said Court and Receiver in case Aushootosh Dey *vs.* Bhola Nauth Roy Chuckerbutty, on Friday, the fifth day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his Office, No. 5, Strand Road, the half share of and in the ¼th share of the Talooks, lands, and premises specified below, which belonged to Bhola Nauth Roy Chuckerbutty, and to which the defendants Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dassee, Charro Chunder Ghose, and Surrut Chunder Ghose, Executrix and Executors of Aushootosh Dey, are entitled :—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook Mancoondoo, in Pergunnah Boro, in the Zillah Hooghly, with all the Mouzahs and Kismuts appertaining thereto.
2. Two annas sixteen and a half gundahs share of and in the Turruff Hatecarah, in Pergunnah Calcutta, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs.
3. Turruff Noarah and other Villages in Pergunnah Baliah, in 24-Pergunnahs.
4. Two Houses at Burra Nagar, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Receiver of the High Court, No. 5, Strand Road, and at the Office of Baboo Radhanauth Bose, Attorney-at-Law, No. 6, Hare Street Calcutta.

Radhanauth Bose,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The 5th April 1865.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Receiver's Office.

Sreemuttee Siboosondery Dassee,
vs.
Rhyrub Chunder Cowar and others.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 22nd May 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the undermentioned Talooks, Gardens, and Tanks, of which he has been appointed Receiver in the above Causes upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known, and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Hooghly.

Patoonee Talook, Lot Dohur Chuckley, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing three Mouzahs, *viz.*, Ramkistopore or Chinna Bussoodebpore and Panceparah.

Durpotoonee Talook, Lot Hautneah, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing two Mouzahs, *viz.*, Neez Hautneah and Puttee Mookondopore, two Gardens, and two Tanks at Hautneah.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

Receiver's Office;
No. 5, Strand,
The 21st April 1865.

In the matter of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widow and Orphan Fund.

This Fund is in the course of distribution in the Office of the Accountant-General of the High Court to the persons named in Schedules K. and L. pursuant to the order of Court, *viz.*,—

L. Bond.
Maria Harding.
S. M. Laughlin.
Percival James Baker.
John Herbert Baker.
Eveline Emily Baker.
L. M. A. Collins.
P. A. A. Collins.
M. L. Collins.
Anne E. E. Harding.
Isabella M. Harding.
Mary Anne McLaughlin.
E. A. F. Collins.

It will save trouble if the applicants bring with them the amount of the Office fees, that is, 10 Rupees for each Cheque, and receipt Stamp.

W. Theobald,
Accountant-General, High Court

Office No. 20;
Choringhee,
The 4th April 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 21st April 1865.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the eleventh day of May next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of an *alias* Writ of *Fieri facias* in his hands against the Effects of Alfred Hall, Patrick Burke, and Chundrakaunt Chuckerbutty, carrying on business under the name and style of the Rajmohul Transit Company,—

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Chundrakaunt Chuckerbutty of, in, and to one-third part or share of and in a Puttooniah Talook with Katchareebatty, consisting of four Mouzahs, *viz.*, Mouzah Goomee, Mouzah Peeragram, Mouzah Bhooemaul, and Mouzah Patahnoee, situate, lying, and being at Goomee, in Pergunnah Raneehattee, and in the Zillah of Hooghly.

And, also, a quantity of Paddy, the property of, and belonging to, the said Chundrakaunt Chuckerbutty.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 26th April 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of April instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of an *alias* writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects, &c., of Kasub Chunder Paul Chowdry and others,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of Sreemutty Sarodasoondery Dossee, one of the defendants, of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*:—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook called or known by the name of Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Chacklay Sreenagore, in Zillah Nuddea, and registered No. 1, containing 105 Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty, gardens, &c., appertaining to the said Zemindary.

2. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Samtah, in Chacklay Moolghur, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 490, containing fourteen Mouzahs.

3. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Dharreahpore, in Pergunnah Okrah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 2061, containing thirty-two Mouzahs, together with all that Lease-hold Mehal called Kismut Dadpore and Gantee Tumma being in, and appertaining to, the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and together also with the katchareebatty, garden, and tank appertaining to the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreapore, together also with the Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of indigo, called or known by the name or description of Moreecha Factory, situate, lying, and being in Mouzah Moreecha, in the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and all lands, houses, goods, wares, chattels, and merchandizes to the said Indigo Factory belonging or in any wise appertaining.

4. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Turruff Chaprah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 110, containing three Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

5. Also all that other Talook called Dhee Heejeelee, in Turruff Maumjoaney, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 242, containing six Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

6. Also all one-third part or share (the whole into three equal parts or shares) being considered as divided of, and in all that Talook called Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 438, containing four Mouzahs.

7. Also all that Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Autghurrah, in Pergunnah Aunorepore, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, registered No. 567, containing thirteen Mouzahs, together with the katchareebatty, garden, and tank appertaining thereto.

8. Also all that Pronamee Mehal in the said Zemindaries or Talooks, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, and the one-third part or share of Turruff Ranaghat, in the Zillah of Nuddea.

9. Also all that Andooreah Mehal in the said Talooks, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Dhee Samtah, Dhee Dharriahpore, Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, the one-third part of Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea, and Dhee Autghurrah, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

10. Also that Julkur of the Choornee River, in Zillah Nuddea.

11. Also all that Government Leasehold or Bundobustee Mehal, in Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

12. Also all those Karajee (rented) and Lackraj (rent-free) lands, together with a Bytuckhannahbatty, garden, and tank, &c., in Turruff Ranaghat, in Zillah Nuddea.

13. Also all that purchased Lackraj or rent-free land in the said Zemindary, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

14. Also all those perpetual jumma or rented lands in Mouzah Bamundandah, in Pergunnah Okrah, in Zillah Nuddea.

15. Also all those lands, measuring eight beegahs in the market, called Gangooreah, in the said Zemindaree, Dhee Dharriahpore, in Zillah Nuddea.

16. And also all that lodging house with the tenanted lands appertaining thereto, situate in Goahree, in Zillah Nuddea.

The Conditions of sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 14, Strand, at noon, on Saturday, the 29th April 1865, for the purpose of passing the Accounts, declaration of a Dividend, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

R. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1865.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 18th April 1865.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. As. P.		ASSETS.	Rs. As. P.	
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0		Government Securities, Investment No. 1		31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	0 0 0		Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,51,76,483 5 1
Reserve Fund	17,89,446 5 8		Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto		12,39,978 13 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 40,28,115 14 2 }	1,07,79,616 6 10		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		83,03,213 0 7
Ditto ditto at Branches ... Rs. 67,51,499 8 8 }			Deal Stock ditto ditto		4,04,404 15 5
			Stamps ditto ditto		10,440 14 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,23,89,959 1 8		Balances with other Banks		4,73,705 11 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,40,460 6 2		Sundries		7,46,114 2 11
Bank Notes Outstanding	3,00,445 0 0				3,00,91,551 11 6
Sundries	9,53,865 12 2		Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office ... ... Rs.	Nil.	
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,78,00,515 7 0	
			Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	1,09,31,741 13 7	
					2,86,32,260 4 7
Rupees	5,87,23,812 0 1		Rupees ...		5,87,23,812 0 1

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Issue of Shares.

IN consequence of the great increase which has taken place in the business of this Bank during the past three months of the current half-year and the steady increase which is going on, the Directors of the National Bank of India, Limited, have determined, in virtue of the power vested in them by Section VI. of the Bank's Articles of Association, to issue the 10,000 unissued Shares, of the nominal value of Rupees 500 each, representing the unsubscribed portion of the authorized Capital of the Company. Five Thousand of these Shares have been taken up in Bombay, and the remaining Five Thousand Shares will be issued to the holders of the present subscribed stock in the following manner:—

1*st.*—That the new Shares be offered to the Proprietors of the present subscribed Stock at Rupees Twenty premium per Share, and that each registered Proprietor be entitled to take up one new Share for every two old Shares he holds at the close of business on the Twenty-fourth day of April instant, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date until First May proximo, inclusive.

2*nd.*—That a payment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share, *viz.*, Rupees Twenty on account of premium to be carried to reserve fund, and Rupees One Hundred per Share as the first instalment towards payment of each new Share be made on or before the First day of May proximo, and that the remaining One Hundred and Fifty Rupees per Share be paid on or before First July 1865.

3*rd.*—That any Proprietor resident in India failing to pay the first instalment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share on or before the First day of May 1865, and any Proprietor resident out of India failing to make said payment within three months from the date of this Notification, shall forfeit all right to such new Shares as he or she might otherwise have been entitled to, and the Shares so forfeited shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

4*th.*—That of the payment of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty payable on or before the First day of May 1865, Rupees One Hundred shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of payment to Thirtieth June 1865, and that after that date the new Shares shall participate in Dividend for the Half-year ending 31st December 1865.

Parties failing to pay the Second Call of Rupees One Hundred and Fifty per Share on or before First July 1865 will be charged Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from that date till date of payment.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.;
Calcutta,
The 3rd April 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the petition of Ramsebuck Misser, . Rogoonundun Misser, and Jodoonundun Misser, all, respectively, of Gazeepore, in the Province of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Mirzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser, the said Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Rogoonundun Misser, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the provision of the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

Victoria by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Upon reading two several Rules *Nisi* made in this matter on the twenty-first day of February and sixteenth day of March last, two joint and several Affidavits of Sewnarain Misser and Gobind Chunder Bysack of the due service thereof filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Woodroffe, it is ordered that the claims of the Creditors, numbered respectively two hundred and twenty-nine and two hundred and twenty-three, who do not appear to shew cause, be expunged from the Schedule of the said Insolvents; and it is further ordered, so far as relates to the claim of the following Creditors, numbered respectively two hundred and twenty-four, two hundred and twenty-five, nine, one hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and twenty-one, that the further hearing of this matter do stand adjourned to Saturday, the sixth day of May next, and that the said Creditors do personally, or by their duly constituted Agents or Attorneys, attend before this Court on the said sixth day of May next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and prove their respective claims against the estate of the said Insolvents, and in default thereof shew cause why their respective names should not be expunged from the Schedule of the said Insolvents as Creditors; and it is further ordered that the Chief Clerk of this Court do publish the substance of this Order once in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Sd.) C. T. Davis,
Chief Clerk.

Paliologus, *Attorney.*

Notice.

In the matter of Rungolall Sett, of No. 7, Gourmohun Mookerjee's Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as a Dealer in Mule Twist in Cross Street in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta aforesaid, seeking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, an Insolvent.

The Creditors of Rungolall Sett, the Insolvent, are hereby informed that Rungolall Sett intends to apply to the Court on Tuesday, the ninth day of May next, with the consent of the Official Assignee, for an Order that he may have leave to withdraw his petition filed in this matter on the 27th day of March last, seeking the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent debtors at Calcutta in India, and that thereupon the vesting order made in this matter on the said 27th day of March last be set aside and possession may be given to the said Rungolall Sett of all the property vested in the Official Assignee.

Goodall and Leslie,
Insolvent's *Attorneys.*

Calcutta,
The 24th April 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Baney Maudub Auddy, of Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business of Twist Merchant at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th April 1865.

In the matter of Junmenjoy Dutt, of Pathooriaghatta, in Calcutta, formerly carried on trade and business at Fouzdareebalakhanah as Box Dealers in partnership with Phoneebhoosun Dutt and Peary Mohun Bose, deceased, under the style and Firm of Pearymohun Bose and Co., subsequently carried on trade and business as Box Dealers alone at Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in Calcutta aforesaid and at present serving as a Gomastah in the firm of Tincourey Karforma, of Pathooriaghatta aforesaid, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acing Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must "appear before the said Court at the time and "place aforesaid.*"

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Junmenjoy Dutt, of Pathooriaghatta, in Calcutta, formerly carried on trade and business at Fouzdaree Balakhannah as Box Dealers in partnership with Phoneebhoosun Dutt and Peary Mohun Bose, deceased, under the style and Firm of Pearymohun Bose and Co., subsequently carried on trade and business as Box Dealers alone at Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in Calcutta aforesaid, and at present serving as a Gomastah in the Firm of Tincourey Karforma, of Pathooriaghatta aforesaid, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Junmenjoy Dutt, of Pathooriaghatta, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carried on trade and business at Fouzdaree Ballakhannah as Box Dealers in partnership with Phoneebhoosun Dutt and Pearymohun Bose, deceased, under the style and Firm of Pearymohun Bose and Co., subsequently carried on trade and business as Box Dealers alone at Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in Calcutta aforesaid, and at present serving as a Gomastah in the Firm of Tincourey Karforma, of Pathooriaghatta aforesaid, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 25th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Francis Norman Ochme, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act. XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debt of Camoo for Rupees 13, who appears not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Maudhopersaud and Baneypersaud, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 22nd day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 29th day of April instant, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney*.

In the matter of John Peter Langlois, lately carrying on business at Akyab, in the Province of Arracan, as a Merchant and Agent, under the style or Firm of J. Pierre Langlois and Co., and at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 19th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of John Peter Langlois, lately carrying on business at Akyab, in the Province Arracan, as a Merchant and Agent, under the style or Firm of J. Pierre Langlois & Co., and at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 19th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Hirjee Aurut, of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent, and residing at Amratollah Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 22nd day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Gudadhur Doss Myetee, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of April instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in his Schedule as creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debt of Rammohun Baurah for Rupees 71, who appears not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Dallas and Carruthers, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Gocooldoss Soonderjee, late of Calcutta, heretofore, and up to the 17th day of April instant, carried on the trade or business as a Merchant and Commission Agent in Armenian Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid.

On Monday, the 24th day of April instant, it was on the petition of Woomeschunder Mookerjee, Kadernauth Mookerjee, Ogornauth Mookerjee, and Rajendronauth Mookerjee, Creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Gocooldoss Soonderjee hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We hereby give notice that the Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to notify that the adjourned Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Thursday, the 4th of May next, at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed during the fourteen days preceding the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 4th proximo.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 20th April 1865.

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

The Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Friday, the 12th May, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Accounts for the year ending 31st March, to declare a Dividend for the past half-year, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Orders of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1865.

Seebsaugor Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and closed Accounts for 1864 and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP AND Co.,
Secretaries.

Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

The Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hare Street, at noon on Friday, the 28th April 1865, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the nine months ending 31st January 1865 and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

A. WILSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
9, *Hare Street,*
The 13th April 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that the adjourned Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Friday, the 19th of May, at noon precisely, to pass the Accounts and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 19th April 1865.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on Friday, the 30th day of June next, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Third Half-yearly Ordinary Meeting held on the 31st March, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM, MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

Labac Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Sharehoolders of this Company will be held in the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 26th day of May next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 15th instant with reference to the sale of the Company's property.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Equitable Coal Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Thursday, the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

A.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Assam Company from 1st July to 31st December 1864.

Dr. *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Liabilities as per last audit..	6,668	0	6	By Cash and other Assets ...	2,05,060	15	1
„ Disbursements in Calcutta..	28,068	5	9	„ Assam Company, London, General Account Current	5,03,664	3	1
„ Establishment at Serajgunge ...	100	0	0	„ Sales of Tea in India ...	25,709	5	3
„ Establishment at South Division ...	2,48,122	2	4	„ Sales of Tea Seed ...	15,970	0	0
„ Establishment at Northern and Eastern Divisions ...	15,046	0	1	„ Live Stock ...	274	0	8
„ Establishment at Durrung..	16,402	9	5	„ Provision Stores ...	4,953	13	0
„ Law Charges ...	575	3	3	„ Interest ...	55	11	3
„ Commission to Establishment ...	43,671	3	9	„ Claims unsettled payable...	19,435	8	10
„ Directors' Fees ...	4,000	0	0				
„ General Stores ..	12,242	13	6				
„ Coolies to Assam ...	45,076	8	8				
„ Income Tax ...	3,786	13	9				
„ R. H. Haly ...	63	14	0				
„ Box making in Calcutta ...	36,069	10	7				
„ Bonus ...	1,720	0	0				
„ Dividend the 14th ...	1,512	0	0				
„ Dividend the 15th ...	1,21,100	0	0				
„ Boat Establishment ...	23,850	0	0				
„ Cash and other Assets ...	1,67,047	3	11				
Rs. ...	7,75,123	9	3	Rs. ...	7,75,123	9	2

We have examined the Accounts of the Company for the six months ending 31st December 1864 as recorded in the Books and find them correct. The Statements marked A and B fairly and fully represent the position of the Calcutta Agency on the 31st December 1864.

J. S. Smith,
T. Dickson, } *Auditors.*

R. S. Staunton,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 13th March 1865.

B.

General Abstract of Accounts from 1st October 1845 to 31st December 1864.

Dr. *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As	P
To Assam Company, London...	54,19,510	5	1	By Assam Company, London	62,50,716	6	5
„ Directors' Fees ...	59,422	5	6	„ Sales of Tea in India ...	2,93,055	9	9
„ Live Stock ...	41,712	15	2	„ Sales of Tea Seed ...	3,30,606	13	6
„ Commission to Establishment ...	2,98,868	13	3	„ Expenditure in Cachar ...	55,000	11	5
„ Dividend the 15th ...	1,21,100	0	0	„ Cachar Estates ...	6,00,000	0	0
„ General Stores ...	2,15,450	13	3	„ Interest ...	240	2	6
„ Coolies to Assam ...	2,25,746	14	3	„ Claims unsettled payable...	19,435	8	10
„ Law Charges ...	15,725	12	9				
„ Income Tax ...	46,863	1	7				
„ Dividend the 14th ...	51,024	0	0				
„ Provision Stores ...	5,093	1	6				
„ Box making in Calcutta ...	44,810	11	10				
„ Bonus ...	1,00,828	6	9				
„ R. H. Haly ...	63	14	0				
„ Boat Establishment ...	4,28,047	12	0				
„ Establishments, amount expended from 1st July to 31st December 1864 ...	3,07,739	1	7				
„ Cash and other Assets ...	1,67,047	3	11				
Rs. ...	75,49,055	4	5	Rs. ...	75,49,055	4	5

We have examined the Accounts of the Company for the six months ending 31st December 1864 as recorded in the Books and find them correct. The Statements marked A and B fairly and fully represent the position of the Calcutta Agency on the 31st December 1864.

J. S. Smith,
T. Dickson, } *Auditors.*

R. S. Staunton,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 13th March 1865.

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Oil Company, "Limited," will be held in the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, on Friday, the 12th May next, at the hour of noon, to pass the Accounts up to 31st December last as audited; to elect Directors; to take into consideration the Financial position of the Company; to fix the Auditor's remuneration, and to receive and discuss the report of Messrs. Fuller, Ferris, and Young.

Purrier & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 24th April 1865.

Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Peel, Bellairs & Co., at Manchester and Calcutta, and Peel, Stevenson & Co., at Liverpool, terminated on the 31st December last.

Calcutta,
The 1st April 1865.

With reference to the above, the undersigned will continue the business as heretofore under the Firms of Stevenson, Peel & Co., at Manchester and Calcutta, and Peel, Stevenson, Jacob & Co., at Liverpool.

John Stevenson.
Wensley Tyrrel Jacob.
George Henry Peel.

Mr. Mars Ross is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

Stevenson, Peel & Co.

The 1st April 1865.

Notice.

The Public are cautioned against purchasing or receiving in pledge, or in any way negotiating, the Government Promissory Note, No. 13049 of 1st March 1836, for Rupees 1,000, at 4 per Cent. Interest, the same having been stolen from my house on the 7th April 1865.

Rada Sham Coondoo,
at Messrs. Grant, Smith & Co.

Lost,

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 10877 of 1854-55, of the Five per cent. Loan of 1854-55, dated the 12th March 1855, for Company's Rupees one thousand, originally standing in the name of D. Chisholm, and last endorsed to J. R. DeAbrew, the Proprietor, and standing in the name of the Proprieter, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

Lost or Stolen,

In transit from Dilkoosha to Baraset by Post, two Right-halves of Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$09822 and $\frac{A}{9}$91307, of Rupees 10 each. Payment stopped.

Notice.

The Public are hereby informed that on the 18th day of Ashar 1271 *B. S.*, the celebrated Moharaja Jogodeendro Bonoaree Gobind Bahadoor and Ajumudowlah Bonoaree Kissore Bahadoor, inhabitants of Bonwaree Abad, in Zillah Beerbhoom, in order to liquidate their former debts, let out in Puttunee, for the sum of Rupees 2,01,591, to Baboo Luchmeeputtee Sing Doogur, one of the Executors of Bahadoor Sing Protab Sing, deceased, late of Balloochur, in Zillah Moorshedabad, in separate Registered Pottahs, Pergunnah Battasun, with the exception of the Mehal previously let out in Puttunee and Chandarparah, consisting of eleven Dehees, nine anna share of Pergunnah Polladushee, nine anna share of Pergunnah Bagdoor with Kishun Bhandar Battee, and six anna share of Pergunnah Hubeelee Tajpoor, &c., all of which are situated either in Rungpore or Purneah. The above sums, however, not being sufficient to liquidate all their debts, they borrowed a further sum of Rupees 4,50,000 on a bond and leased out all the above Zemindaree together with those previously let out and Lot Sencore and Lot Hurrynarainpore, the condition being that interest be paid on the above amount, but that the two Rajahs will get some maintenance allowance out of the profits of the said Zemindaries.

Now, the Puttuneedars, Baboo Luchmeeputtee Sing and his younger brother, Donnopottee Sing Doogur, having taken possession of the seven anna share of Pergunnah Polladushee and the same proportion of Pergunnah Bagdoar and the whole of Surhatta, the two Rajahs brought an unjust suit in the Supreme Court of Judicature against the above Puttuneedars for the recovery of their Zemindaries, the arrears of rent minus the amount of their debt. The suit has, however, now been withdrawn.

Notice.

Baboos Bahadoor Sing, Protab Sing, and Luchmeeputtee Sing Doogur, Shroffs or Bankers, having removed from No. 4, Shama Baye's Lane, to Rajah Ram Chunder's Kattra, No. 16, opposite to Railway Station, beg to inform the Public that they own Branch Offices at Rungpore, Maldah, Cooch Behar, Rampore, Pubna, Nattore, Purneah, Sahebgunge, Protabgunge, and Moorshedabad. Applications for Drafts on the above mentioned places will be promptly complied with. Further particulars may be ascertained at the above Offices at Rajah Ram Chunder's Kattra.

Lost,

In transit to Calcutta from Berhampore, in Orissa, the Left-hand Halves of Bengal Bank Notes, Nos. 17830A and 14894A, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

First-halves of Government Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$58561 and $\frac{A}{7}$14496, for Rupees 50 each.

Lost,

First-halves of Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{11}$11552, for Rupees 50, and No. $\frac{A}{8}$08976, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

Left-halves of two Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{10}$28109, for Rupees 20, and $\frac{A}{7}$58303, for Rupees 10. Payments stopped in the Bank.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 10004.

THE Public are informed that experimental Post Offices have been opened at Lalipore, Moureshur, and Sacoolypore, the situations of which Stations are given in the margin.

Lalipore is situated about 19 miles east of Soory.
Moureshur is situated about 18 miles north of Soory.
Sacoolypore is situated about 27 miles north-east of Soory.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1865.

No. 10040.

The Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Woolah, which is situated about 4 miles north of Ranaghat.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st April 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 944.

The 17th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bombay, Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Cocconada, Madras, Galle, Cochin, Calicut, Tillicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 945.

The 17th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 950.

The 22nd April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, and Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, at 6 P. M.

Postage to United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6 8
	„	1	„	...	„	0	13 4
	„	2	„	...	„	1	10 8

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

No. 46.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
18	...	7 Mr. S. R. H. Philipps.	Pergunnah Ramsaha, Thannah Gowhatty, Zillah Kamroop, Assam.	Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn.	50 Acres. North—By cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur. South—By Burragong Mouzahs, Hills and Seel Doar. East—By Mr. Philipps' Koboolah lands. West—By cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hills.	4th April 1865.	Mr. S. R. H. Philipps.	46 9 0	300 0 0, at 6 Rs. per Acre.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 4th April 1865.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

No. 46.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
27	31 Mr. Ernest Tye, Kuliahbur.	Mehal Kuliahbur.	Chillabandha ...	Area about 200 Acres. On the North by the Southern boundary of Mr. George Williamson's Kuliahbur Grant. On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan. On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah. On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the Southern boundary.	3rd. April 1865.	Mr. Ernest Tye, Kuliahbur.	128 8 0	500 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.
28	33 Mr. Ernest Tye, Kuliahbur.	Ditto ...	Solall ...	Area about 400 Acres. On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts, by marshes known as Bhogonees Hollah, and Law Bhooi Dullonee. On the South by the Dullong Jooree from a post on the south-west to another on the south-east. On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotah Hollahs. On the West by Muhmora Hollah and posts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	241 0 0	1,000 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Nowgong, Assam,
The 3rd April 1865.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Bancoorah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 28th April 1865, corresponding to 17th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

Two annas 13*g.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7 Talook Jamturrah, Pergunnah Bishenpore, and 10 annas 13*g.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7 Poorunderpore, &c., two Mouzahs; recorded Proprietor Mr. J. M. G. Cheke; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,221-6-3.

BANCOORAH,
The 1st April 1865.

W. S. WELLS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that permanently-settled Estate Duhgama, Pergunnah Futtehpoor Singhea, in Zillah Purneah, No. 300 Towjee; recorded Proprietors Mussamut Bebee, Mehur Jan, Shaik Busarut Ally, Shaik Sheer Mahomed, Dost Mahomed, and Muhmut Omroo Bhartee; Government Revenue Rupees 825-0-4 will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 5th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue Rupees 19-11-10 due on 28th March 1865.

PURNEAH,
The 6th April 1865.

J. BEAMES,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in Zillah Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Saturday, the 29th April 1865, corresponding with the 18th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Towjee No. $\frac{6}{17}$.—Mouzah Madhubpore, Pergunnah Jhapurtoil; recorded Proprietors Nuranarayun, Taruknath Chowdry, and Ramchundra Rai; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,520-13-$\frac{3}{4}$. The four annas share of this Estate paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 2,130-3-3$\frac{1}{4}$ of Ramchundra Rai is to be sold according to Section X., Regulation XI. of 1859.

Towjee No. 241.—Mouzah Aturtaoghaira, Pergunnah Kharail; recorded Proprietors Ram Lochun Das, Bindoobashinee Debya, Surbasoonduree Debya, Tarakant, Hureemohun, Gobindchundra, and Chundrakant Gangoolee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,748-5-4$\frac{1}{4}$.

Towjee No. $\frac{17}{17}$.—Mouzah Debnathpooroghaira, Pergunnah Deora; recorded Proprietors Issurchundra Acharjya, Bishnoo Deyal, Shishiyan Deyal, Oodmul Rai, Oorf Lal Baboo, Anundchundra Goshyamee, Fakeerchundra, Pudmo Lochun, Ramtunoo, Krisna Lochun, Sreemutee Debya, mother of Hemchundra, and Mr. H. Holm; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,275-10-$\frac{3}{4}$. Three gundas, three kourees, and two teels share of this Estate paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 39-6-10$\frac{1}{4}$ of Mr. H. Holm is to be sold according to Section X., Regulation XI. of 1859.

Towjee No. 318.—Mouzah Baneepooroghairu, Pergunnah Rajnuggur; recorded Proprietor Mr. H. Holm; Sudder Jumma Rupees 581-4.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 6th April 1865.

J. B. WORGAN,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 27th April 1865, corresponding with the 16th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 1918.—Ramdeb Sen Talook, in Tuppah Howlee Shillamabad; recorded Proprietors Bhugwan Chunder Bhuttacharje, hissa 1*g.* 2*c.* 17*t.*, Gunga Doss Mookopadhia, hissa 5*g.* 2*kt.* Goluk Chunder Sen, hissa 17*g.* 2*c.* 10*t.*, Ramdeb Sen, hissa 11 annas 18*g.* 2*c.* ½*kt.* 63*t.*, Jogut Chunder Sen, hissa 1*g.* 2*c.* 70*t.*, Ram Comul Sen, hissa 19*g.* 1*c.* ½*kt.*, Radha Nath Bachushputty, hissa 14*g.* 1*kt.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,797-10-9½. The Rights and Interests in hissa 14 annas 6*g.* 2*c.* ½*kt.*, Bhugwan Chunder Bhuttacharje and others, are only to be sold.

Class IV.—Permanently-settled Estates to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 3255.—Ruttondee Calicapore, hissa 2 annas; recorded Proprietors Joy Kishoree Chowdrine, Aununda Moye Chowdrine, Gobind Chunder Roy, hissa 1 anna, Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa ½ anna, and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa ½ anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,154-11-5. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry himself and guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy, Minor, are only to be sold.

No. 3257.—Ruttondee Calicapore, hissa 4 annas; recorded Proprietors Doorga Soondery Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa 1 anna, and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, hissa 1 anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,809-6-10. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry himself and guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy, Minor, and Doorgah Soondery Chowdrine, are only to be sold.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3842.—Pergunnah Shillimabad, hissa 18*g.* 2*c.* Zemindary; recorded Proprietors Gokool Chunder Paulit, hissa 4 annas, Hur Chunder Bose, hissa 4 annas, Monmohinee Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, Kattianee Chowdrine, hissa 2 annas, and Unnoda Churn Naug Chowdree, hissa 4 annas;

Sudder Jumma	Rupees	5,100	15	3½
Salt Khelery	„	440	15	11½
Total ...	Rupees	5,541	15	3

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 4843.—Pergunnah Jelalpore, Chur Kalkinee (4 parcels) Ijarah of Ramdoolub Chuckerbutty, Gour Mohun Chuckerbutty, Sibsoondury Dibba, Ram Narain Shaha, Radha Nath Shaha, Tymen Nessa Bebee, Toyan Nissah Bebee, Seytara Begum, Parbutty Churn Gooho, Meer Hossain Ally, Kally Sunkur Gooho, Bungo Chunder Gooho, Omraw Khanum, Aya Khootun Nissah, Anwar Gazee, Bykontoram Shaha, Syed Belley-Ameen, guardian, Absurreen Nissah Khatoon, Okhillun Nissah Khatoon;

Sudder Jumma	Rupees	5,980	14	4
Malkhana	„	664	9	0
Road Expenses	„	77	4	0
Total ...	Rupees	6,722	11	4

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 3rd April 1865.

A. LEVIEN,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 28th April 1865, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1272 *B. E.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of March 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 585.—Chur Satooe, Pergunnah Mohalundee; recorded Proprietors Brojo Soondur Tribedee, Bebee Jeegeeroonnissa, Gudda Dhur Ghose, Unnungo Munee Debya, Petambur Chowdry, Manik Lal, and Sreenath Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 728-11-5. The share of Brojo Soondur Tribedee bearing a Sudder Jumma of Rupees 134-10-7 is not to be sold.

MOORSHEDABAD;
Collector's Office,
The 7th April 1865.

W. H. D'OYLY,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Patna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 4th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 315.—Mehal Saedpore Gowhur, Chuck Madhoe, Pergunnah Azeemabad; recorded Proprietors Syed Uheedooddeen Ushruf, Usalut Ali, Bebee Neamah, Meer Emam Ali, and Koorban Ali; Sudder Jumma Rupees 503-9-1.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th April 1865.

J. MONRO,
Officiating Collector.

No. 2392.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 8th May 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanent-settled Estate.

No. 41.—Turuf Baytae, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded Proprietors Roghoonath Roy and others, share 11*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*ct.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,166-10-8.

No. 157.—Kismut Dhoradoho, Pergunnah Asruffabad; recoreded Proprietor Nobocoomer Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 942-7-9.

No. 167.—Dhee Doobrah, Pergunnah Paujnour; recorded Proprietor Issur Chunder Moostofee share 12*as.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 15,533 15 7
Police, Rupees 170 9 6

Rupees ... 15,704 8 7

No. 371.—Dhee Nakassipara, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Shantiram Roy and others, share 10*as.* 19*gds.* 1*k.* 1*ct.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,030 7 0
Police, Rupees 44 7 0

Rupees ... 4,074 14 0

No. 423.—Turuf Peerpore, Pergunnah Moonsibpore; recorded Proprietors Fojololl Koreem and others, share 10*as.* 17*gds.* 2*k.* 2*cts.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,032 9 5½
Police, Rupees 33 1 11½

Rupees ... 3,065 11 4½

NUDDEA COLLECTORATE,
The 19th April 1865.

H. ULICK BROWNE,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 2nd May 1865, corresponding with 21st Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue due on the 25th February 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 9.—Turruff Allee Rohollah; Proprietors Mohmud Jummah, Mohmud Aumee, Mohmud Hossein, Atteeollah, and Sonaollah; Sudder Jumma Rupees 994-0-6.

No. 79.—Turruff Brojokishore, Kismut Probabuttee; Proprietors Mohmud Diam, Muddun Mohun Ghose, Ramnarain, Ramsoondur, Ramhuree Dutt, Brindabun Dutt, Boishtub Churn Dutt, Noor Bebee, Syud Ruhaman, Ramdass, Goreemohun, Radhamohun Dutt, Bunneejan Bebee, Hashmut Allee, Srimuttee Surffonissah, Tooah Bebee, Mohmud Alli Chupprassie, Futteh Alli, Khoolun, Sharut Chunder, Abool Khyr Mohmud, Mohotosombillah, Kishto Churn Pal, Horeedass Pal, Bissambur Pal, Kishno Churn Pal, Ramdass, Kallikincur, Nilmonee, Boseer Mohmud Showdagur, Gorhoree Biswas, Sharut Chunder Rai Canoongoe, Srimuttee Bhoobunnesshoree, Srimuttee Shor Indree, Moonshee Tilluck Chunder Biswas, Abool Fuzzul, Mohmud Mohotomudbillah, Horee Churn Pal, exclusive of the share of Sharut Chunder Rai, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid their portion of the Revenue, Rupees 244-9-7. The remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 688-2-9.

No. 370.—Turruff Kishno Dass Canoongoe; Proprietors Oomurallee Boocah, Srimuttee Anundo Mohee Mohamyah, exclusive of the share of Domur Allee and others, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid their portion of the Revenue, the share of Mohmud Summee will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 1,032.

No. 502.—Turruff Nassim Chowdree; Proprietors Ramjan Allee Chowdree, Nittanund Sein, Jan Allee, Wahed Allee, Mohesh Chunder Sein, Jugguth Chunder Sein, Srimuttee Annundo Mohee Kishoree, Prankishen Sein, Nittanund Sein, Wahed Allee, Jan Allee, exclusive of the shares of Moheshchunder Sein, Srimuttee Anundo Mohee Kishoree, Nittanund Sein, Wahed Allee, and Prankishen Sein, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid the portion of the Revenue, and the shares of Jugguth Chunder Sein, Meahjan, and Jan Allee will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 653-7-6.

No. 666.—Turruff Shadee Kassim; Proprietors Hareemiah, Modon, Momoo, Sonoo, Hassun Allee, Mosun Allee, Mohmud Allee, Sumshare Allee, Shahabur Allee, Diljan, Ameerjan, Maherjan *alias* Bisha Bebee, exclusive of the shares of Hamid Allee, Osee Miah, Doolah Miah, Sonoo Miah, Srimuttee Shahebjan, whose Estate is under Butwarrah, and who paid their portion of the Revenue. The remaining shares of Mosun Allee and others will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 661-13-1.

No. 682.—Turruff Shermust Khan; Proprietors Dewan Bebee, Shaick Mukbool Allee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 527-6-6.

CHITTAGONG;
Collector's Office,
The 6th April 1865.

A. S. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. of Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 9th May 1865, corresponding with 28th Bysack 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Act in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Undowlee, Pergunnah Ahis; recorded Proprietors Sheik Hyder Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,046-12-2.

No. 39.—Jumnapore Khass Kubah Maw, Pergunnah Ballagutch; recorded Proprietors Wazeer Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,226-15-5.

No. 48.—Matoor Mahahulpore, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors Jhukree Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,738-14-3.

No. 132.—Ukhhyarpore Kantee Tuppah Bhutsullah, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Nerbhay Sahee and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,625-13-4.

No. 146.—Chandpoorah Tuppah Bhutsullah, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Gujjoo Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 660-6-5. The rights and interests of Gujjoo Roy, Manohur Roy, for self and guardian of Ramdihul Roy Minor, Tekmun Roy, Dhowtul Roy, Berjoo Roy, Ijrail Roy, Durruao Roy, Woodit Roy, Bukht Roy, Amaid Roy, Amole Roy, Hurkh Roy, Joyram Roy, guardian of Roop Narain Minor, Manohur Roy, Nundnarain Roy, Bunsee Roy, Jhummun Roy, Shewdhan Roy, Nursing Narain Singh, Baharee Roy, Soodhisht Roy, Shunker Roy, Rucha Roy, Fawjdar Roy, Nawazee Roy, Thakoordayal Roy, Mussamut Gowla Kooer, for self and guardian of Sheo Shunker Roy Minor, Ram Sahay Roy, Gopal Roy, for self and guardian of Ramyad Roy, Lutchoomun Roy, Dookhit, Minors, Mussamut Mahesh Kooer, Joorawun Sahee, and Jogeshur Sahee are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI of 1859.

No. 211.—Deodhaoossrahee, Pergunnah Bhalla; recorded Proprietor Ukbur Ally; Sudder Jumma Rupees 605-10-5.

No. 223.—Mohomadpore, Pergunnah Bhalla; recorded Proprietors Jankee Jha and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 543-6-6.

No. 247.—Burhud Kewutganwan, Pergunnah Beenooan; recorded Proprietors Jhohee Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,581. The rights and interests of Bheekdharee Singh, Baij Nath Singh, Nemdharee Singh, Lutchmee Naraen, Raghoobur Dayal Singh, Maharaj Coomar Baboo Goonesher Singh, and Jhohee Singh are to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 588.—Hurreehut, Pergunnah Dhurrour; recorded Proprietors Nehal Chowdhry and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 830-6-1.

No. 682.—Uhool Hussunpore, Chucklah Gurjowl, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Bhairo Dutt and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 834-3-4. The rights and interests of Doorga Dutt, Palukdharee Singh, Bhairo Dutt, Ramdharee Singh, Ruttoo Singh, Debee Dutt, Hanooman Dutt, Mahesh Dutt, Shunker Dutt, Harukh Naraen Singh, Rampershaud Singh, Sunt Naraen Singh, Ram Sahay Singh, Gujraj Singh, Sewun Singh, Fawzdar Singh, Maherban Panday, Gohurun Panday, Ramoogruh Misser, Kunhaee Chowdhry, Gobindpershad Sahee, Haree Roy, Lakhpuhee Kooer, mother and guardian of Mitterjeet Naraen Singh and Sookhdeo Narain Singh, Minors, Ram Oojhaoo Singh, Juggoo Roy, Raghooput Dutt, Ramjewun Singh, Sarubjeet Sing, Tota Singh, Ramoogruh Singh, Radhay Singh, Sheo Sahay Singh, Ram Naraen Singh, Jugdeep Naraen Singh, Mussamut Koolwunty Kooer, mother and guardian of Raghoobuns Sahay Minor, Sadashib Panday, Issur Panday, Jugdawun Panday, Ram Lall Panday, Ram Lall, Lutchee Thakoor, Suddee Thakoor, Sheo Dutt Kooer, Teknath Kooer, Jograj Panday, Khedoo Panday, Ramjewun Thakoor, Khibee Roy, Purshun Shookul, Gujraj Shookul, Ram Lall Shookul, Dusruth Singh, Minors, Kally Purshaud, Minor, under the guardianship of Mussamut Anunt Kooer, Phekoo Singh, Mussamut Sonphool Kooer, mother and guardian of Kooldeep Roy, Deo Kooer, Minors, Karee Roy, Mussamut Sheo Shunker Kooer, mother and guardian of Bheekun Rae, Hurdanarain Rae, Minors, Mussamut Tureegna Kooer, mother and guardian of Shewnarain Rae Minor, Sheik Shere Ally oorf Shurun Ramsurrun Rae, Monorut Rae, Sreekishun Rae, Shunker Rae, Bhookhul Rae, Goodree Singh, Birjobeharee Singh, Neemdharee Singh, Bhugowan Dutt, defendants, are to be sold.

No. 692.—Bantoo Hurbuns, Chuckley Girjoul, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Nowlasee Kooer and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 827-0-1. The rights and interests of Bownead Singh Thakoor, Jeenarain Kooer, Lutchmee Kooer, Jhoomuck Kooer, Karee Singh, Kunhoo Singh, Dwarkunat Achimbheet Rae, Dhamaek Rae, Rajkoomar Rae, Wojeear Rae, Byjenath Rae, Omadutt, Bhurut Singh, Kunchun Singh Thakoor, Govind Rae, Indurjeet Singh, Muckrun Singh, Bissassur Kurjee, Bhonoo Singh, Dhunookdharee Singh, Ramjeewun Lall, Kishenjeewun Lall, Ramdoolaree Kooer, Indur Kooer, Marachoo Kooer, Dhunookdharee Singh, Mussamut Nowlasee Kooer, Hursunkur Kooer, Mussamut Golab Kooer, Mussamut Munhurun Kooer, wife of Bissasur Kurjee, Mussamut Rajbunsee Kooer, wife of Racheea Kurjee, Gudgraj Singh, Byjnath Sahye, Thakoorpersaud, Mudunmohun Sahye, Heemmut Sahye, Ramnarain Singh, Rammonorut Singh, Moorley Monohur Singh, Rajecoomar Singh, Pursooram Sing, Nath Sahye, Goodree Singh, himself and brother, heir of Chumroo Singh, deceased, Hurruck Singh Thakoor, Ramadheen Rae, Ramsurthee Rae, and Purceg Rae, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 706.—Bareearpoor Kand, Chuckley Girjoul, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Ramdeal Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 828-10-11.

No. 749.—Niamutpoor Suhatah, Chuckley Girjoul, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Goodhun Kooer and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 703-7-9. The rights and interests of Goodhun Koer, Gouree Dutt, Achimbheet Singh, Ramnarain Singh, Dawookeenundun, Tilluckdharee Singh, Nundram, Dirgopaul Singh, Bhola Singh, Babooram, Bishonath Singh, Chattoo

Singh, Bekdharee Singh, Ramchurn Singh, Roopun Rae, Koer Rae, Cossee Rae, Doorga Rae, Rampersaud Rae, Choonnee Rae, Gopaulnarain, Kawuldharee Singh, Ramnarain Singh, Jugdeonarain Singh, Sreedhur Singh, Rampersaud Singh, Nursingnarain Singh, himself and guardian of Sewpersaud Singh Minor, Purseednarain Singh, Haruck Thakoor, Jootee Thakoor, Baboo Shibnarain Singh, Jankee Rae, Ukloo Singh, Rugho Singh, Ruttoo Rae, Pursun Rae, Ramanund Singh, Ramnughra Singh, and Nanoo Singh, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 1222.—Roopus, Pergunnah Hajeepore; recorded Proprietors Rae Joykishen and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,752-9-10.

No. 1703.—Mooradpore, Pergunnah Kusmah; recorded Proprietors Pursaud Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 938-14-11.

No. 1807.—Dhumsiauk, Pergunnah Lowamah; recorded Proprietors Meer Khan and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 508-12-5.

No. 2088.—Toorkee Rujlah, Chuckley Nye, Pergunnah Bissaral; recorded Proprietors Kanhya Mahutoo and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 991-7-6.

No. 2944.—Baghee Saduckpore, Morool, &c., Pergunnah Sureesa; recorded Proprietors Shah Hussan Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,000-15-8. The rights and interests of Shah Hussan Ally, Bebee Ausrah Nehal Rae, Soorootar Rae, Mr. William Sloun, Doorgbejoy Singh, Ramsuhaye, Ausaram, Sooklall Singh, Omroe Singh, Chowdry Mahomed Mooraud, Bebee Bunnoo, Suhooree Jha, Dhooroop Jha, Doolar Jha, Churunjeebee Lall, Bebee Kazuma, Chowdry Toofeelollah, Dureeah Singh, Syud Ally Asruff, Bebee Rhuhimun oorf Emamee Sahabey, Mussamut Bebee Aunaut, Munsoorah Chowdry, Mahomed Moogunnee, and Mujliss Sahaye, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 3105.—Muhthee, &c., Pergunnah Sureesa; recorded Proprietors Pookarun Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,493-5-4. The rights and interests of Pookarun Singh, Karun Singh, Hoolas Singh, Asman Singh oorf Kalat Singh, Urjoon Singh oorf Bulwunt Singh, Jhamun Singh, Maneear Singh, Nahul Singh, Deerjeet Singh, Aodun Singh, Sirdar Singh, Moodun Singh, Rajekoomar Singh, Nonoo Singh, Nukoo Singh, Mussamut Munraj Kooer, Khukree Singh, Chukouree Singh, Chootoo Singh, Bunsee Singh, Sham Singh, Mussamut Jumara Kooer, her self and guardian of Tejnarain Sahaye, Minor, Mussamut Omeed Kooer oorf Bhowanee Koer, for self and guardian of Deonarain Sahaye, Lutchmeenarain Sahaye, Minors, Bhuchun Singh, Dookrun Singh, Mussamut Ranee Kooer, Mussamut Mooraut Kooer, Suboor Singh, Dookhurun Singh, Shewsunkernarain Singh, and Hursunkernarain Singh, husband of Mussamut Alick Kooer, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 5353.—Arazee Gungberar Jowranpore, Pergunnah Hajeepore; recorded Proprietors Shew Raj and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,045-8.

No. 5430.—Jursowat Juggersain, Pergunnah Hooe; recorded Proprietors Chowdry Kamulnarain Jha and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,030-7-2.

No. 5822.—Uzruth Shewrah, Pergunnah Sureesa; recorded Proprietors Syud Madee Hossein and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 523-3-3. The rights and interests of Syud Madee Hossein, Syud Ukbur Hossein, Syud Tulib Hossein, Syud Waheed Ally, Syud Nussarut Hossein, Syud Heemuet Hossein, Mussamut Furkoondah, Mussamut Looftfoolnissa, Bebee Rocun, Ramdeal Sahoo, Booddoo Sahoo, Juggun Singh, Tilluckdharee Singh, Awodan Singh, Sudaseh Rae, Ameeroodin Hossein, Bebee Maradun, Bebee Wajadah, Meer Fada Hossein, Tufzul Hossein, Luttaful Hossein, Meer Rahaut Ally, Sakawut Ally, Mussamut Bebee Lootfun, Mussamut Bebee Wojeerun, Syud Attar Hossein, Mussamut Bebee Husnoo, Shere Ally, Bebee Buxhun, Shamnarain Singh, Mussamut Bebee Koodrut, Mussamut Bebee Rajabun, Lalla Surubjeet Singh, Rughoonundunpersaud, Jootee Lall, Munnoo Lall, Lutchmeepersaud, Pursaud Singh, Lalla Buktear Singh, Gauree Misser, Sheik Soobratee, Sheik Lall Mahomed, Syud Emdad Ally, Mussamut Bebee Kadirolnissa, Mussamut Bebee Deanaut, for herself and heir of Mussamut Bebee Mureeam Minor, and Mussamut Rebee Zanoonnissa oorf Waozulnissa, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 6012.—Sreepore Mowowoon, Pergunnah Tursoo; recorded Proprietors Sheik Hydur Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 635.14-3.

A. J. Elliot,
Collector.

Zillah Tirhoot;
Collector's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the custody of Prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, persons should, for the purpose of being received and detained in prison, be committed to the custody of an Officer appointed by the Government of Bengal instead of to the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows :—

"High Court."

1. In this Act—

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.)*

Enactments repealed.

2. The forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second Sections of Act XVIII of 1862 *(to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof, with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)* and Act XXV of 1863 *(to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Fort William in Bengal to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House Correction or the Great Jail of Calcutta, and to authorize the transfer of prisoners in certain cases from the House of Correction to the Great Jail and from the Great Jail to the House of Correction)* are hereby repealed.

After commencement of Act no one to be committed to Sheriff; And writs not to be issued to Sheriff.

3. After the commencement of this Act no person shall be committed to the Sheriff of Calcutta to be received and detained in prison; and no writ shall be awarded to the said Sheriff commanding him to arrest and seize the body of any offender.

Government of Bengal may appoint Superintendent of Presidency Jail.

4. It shall be lawful for the Government of Bengal to appoint an Officer who shall be called the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and who shall have authority to receive and keep prisoners committed to his custody under the provisions of this Act.

Persons sentenced by High Court to imprisonment or death to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

5. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to imprisonment, or to death, the Court shall cause such person to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, together with the warrant of the said Court, and such warrant shall be executed by the said Superintendent and returned by him to the High Court when executed.

Persons sentenced by High Court to transportation or penal servitude to be delivered for intermediate custody to Superintendent.

6. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, the Court shall cause such person to be delivered for intermediate custody to the said Superintendent, and the imprisonment of such person shall have effect from such delivery.

Persons sentenced by Magistrate to imprisonment or imprisoned for non-payment of fine to be delivered to Superintendent with a warrant.

7. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by a Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta to imprisonment, and whenever any person shall be imprisoned for default of payment of any fine imposed by any such Magistrate, the Magistrate shall cause such person to be delivered to the said Superintendent together with a warrant of the Court;

8. The said Superintendent shall detain the person so delivered to him according to the exigency of such warrant and shall return such warrant when executed to the Court whence it issued.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant, and to return same when executed.

9. Persons committed by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the said Superintendent together with a warrant of commitment directing him to have the bodies of such persons before the Court for trial at the Sessions of the Court next ensuing after the date of such commitment.

Persons committed by Justice for trial by High Court to be delivered to Superintendent with warrant.

10. Every person arrested in pursuance of a warrant or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Court established in Calcutta under Act IX of 1850 *(for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)* shall be delivered by the proper Officer of the Court executing such warrant, together with a copy of such warrant, to the said Superintendent, and the Officer executing such warrant shall thenceforward be absolved from responsibility for the custody of the person so delivered.

Persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Small Cause Court to be delivered to Superintendent.

11. The said Superintendent shall detain the person delivered to him by the Officer of the Court in manner aforesaid according to the exigency of the warrant, and return the same to the said Officer of the Court as soon as the terms of the said warrant shall have been complied with.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant.

12. From and after the commencement of this Act all persons confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta under the process or sentence of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of the High Court, or of any Police Magistrate, shall be considered to be and shall remain in the custody of the said Superintendent according to the terms of the warrants under which they shall have been respectively committed to custody.

Persons confined in House of Correction or Great Jail of Calcutta shall be deemed to be in custody of Superintendent.

13. Any warrant of commitment under Regulation III, 1818, of the Bengal Code, *(for the confinement of State Prisoners,)* may be directed to the said Superintendent in the same manner as the same might have been directed to the Sheriff under Act XXXIV of 1850 *(for the better custody of State Prisoners)* and Act III of 1858 *(to amend the Law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners.)*

Warrant under Regulation III, 1818, Bengal Code, may be directed to Superintendent.

14. The provisions contained in the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, *(to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India,)* relating to persons in prison or liable to be arrested or detained in, or remanded or re-committed to, or entitled to be discharged from, prison within the limits of the Town of Calcutta, shall apply to all persons in the custody of the said Superintendent or liable to be delivered to, or entitled to be discharged from, his custody.

Provisions of Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, as to prisoners, to extend to persons in custody of Superintendent.

15. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April 1865.

Commencement of Act.

16. The provisions of this Act may be extended to the local jurisdictions of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay respectively by notification in the *Gazette of India*: such provisions when so extended shall, *mutatis mutandis*, relate to the custody of prisoners in such jurisdictions; and Regulation II of 1819 of the Madras Code *(for the confinement of State Prisoners)* and Regulation XXV of 1827 of the Bombay Code *(for the confinement of State Prisoners and for the attachment of the lands of Chieftains and others for reasons of State)* shall respectively be read for the said Regulation III of 1818 of the Bengal Code, and so much of the Regulations or Acts for the time being in force in such jurisdictions respectively as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act shall thenceforward cease to have effect in such jurisdictions.

Act may be extended to Madras and Bombay.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the procedure of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and also to provide for the exercise by such Courts of original Criminal jurisdiction under the Commission of the Governor General of India in Council, or of either of the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay in places other than the Presidency Towns, or at several such places by way of circuit; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865."

Short Title.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation Clause.

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, respectively.

"High Court."

"Chief Justice," "Judge," "Registrar," and other words denoting any particular Officer respectively include any person for the time being authorized to act as such Chief Justice, Judge, Registrar, or other Officer.

"Chief Justice," "Judge," &c.

"Magistrate" denotes any person exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and includes Police Magistrates in any Presidency Town.

"Magistrate."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes, besides such Officer, a Crown Prosecutor and any Officer specially appointed by the Governor General of India in Council or the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a Judge or Judges of the High Court in a place other than the usual place of sitting, or in respect of any sittings of a Barrister under the forty-fourth Section of this Act.

"Clerk of the Crown."

"British India" denotes the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors under the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"British India."

Words importing the masculine gender include females: words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the the singular.

Gender and Number.

Of Charges where the accused is committed in a Presidency Town.

3. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate who shall commit to custody or hold to bail any person for trial before the High Court for an offence committed, or which, according to law, may be dealt with as if it had been committed within the local limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, shall, together with all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances now required to be delivered to such Court before the trial, deliver to the Clerk of the Crown a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is so committed or held to bail.

Charge to be delivered to Clerk of the Crown with commitment within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

4. The Clerk of the Crown shall peruse and consider the charge, and may, if he consider it necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter, or add to the same. The charge, with such amendments, alterations, or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court, and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge with such amendments, alterations, or additions (if any) gratis.

Clerk of the Crown to consider, and if he will, to amend, alter, or add to the charge.

Charge, with amendments, alterations, or additions, (if any,) to be recorded.

5. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of the witnesses upon whose depositions he has been so committed or held to bail on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Accused to have copies of examination.

6. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the eighth Section of this Act) shall be arraigned at suit of the Crown and the verdict shall be recorded thereupon.

Effect of charge.

7. In Act XVIII of 1862 *(to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)* the word "indictment" shall be understood to include the word "charge," and all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to charges recorded as aforesaid and the trial of such charges.

Provisions of Act XVIII of 1862 as to indictments to apply to charges preferred under this Act.

8. When any such charge shall have been recorded in the High Court as aforesaid, and shall, at any time before the person charged is arraigned, appear to the Judge of the High Court who would, in ordinary course, try the same to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by such Judge. Such entry may be made without the fiat of the Advocate-General, and shall have the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless, and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Nolle prosequi on unsustainable charge.

Of Grand Juries.

9. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation, no warrant or precept shall be issued to the Sheriff or other Officer directing him to summon any persons to attend and serve as Grand Jurors. All persons who, but for this Act, would have been exempt from serving on common Juries shall be liable, except as hereinafter provided, to serve on such Juries.

After commencement of this Act Grand Jury not to be summoned.

10. No person shall be brought before the High Court on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors, unless such presentment or inquisition shall have been made by Grand Jurors who shall have been duly summoned before this Act comes into force: Provided that if any precept for summoning a Grand Jury shall have been issued for the then next coming Sessions of the High Court, such Grand Jury shall proceed at such Sessions as if this Act had not passed.

No one to be charged on the presentment or inquisitions of Grand Jurors unless they have been summoned before the commencement of this Act.

Of Juries in Presidency Towns.

11. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence which is punishable with death, or upon any other charge if a Judge of the High Court shall so order, shall be tried before a Special Jury.

Certain trials to be held before Special Jurors.

12. The Jurors' Book for the year current when this Act comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors under this Act, and those persons whose names are entered in the said Jurors' Book as being privileged to serve on Grand or Special Juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve

The Jurors' Book for the current year to be taken as giving the first list of Jurors and Special Jurors.

only as Special Jurors under this Act: and a list of such last mentioned persons, to be called the "Special Jurors' List," shall forthwith, and subject to such rules as shall be prescribed by the High Court, be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct.

The number of Special Jurors in the first list to be allowed to die down to two hundred.

13. The number of persons included in the "Special Jurors' List" prepared as in the last preceding Section is provided shall be permitted gradually from year to year to diminish until the whole number of names remaining on such list shall not exceed two hundred: and no new name shall be added to such list until the number shall have been so diminished by the death or change of residence of the persons originally included in the list, or by other loss of such qualification as gave them the privilege of serving only as Grand or Special Jurors.

After which the number of Special Jurors not to exceed two hundred.

After the number shall once have been reduced as aforesaid, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall ever at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' List.

Special Jurors exempted from serving on common Juries.

14. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than Special Juries.

Preparation of lists of Jurors and Special Jurors.

15. The Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject in all respects to such rules as the High Court shall from time to time prescribe, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors: and shall, before the fifteenth day of April which shall first occur after the reduction of the number of names in the "Special Jurors' List" as aforesaid and before every subsequent fifteenth day of April, but subject always to such rules as aforesaid, take from the general list of Jurors the names of such persons as he may think fit, regard being had to their property, character, and education, and shall enter the same in the "Special Jurors' List."

Officer preparing the lists to have full discretion: no appeal from his decision.

16. The Clerk of the Crown or other Officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full and entire discretion to prepare the said lists as shall seem to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Lists of Jurors to be published in the Gazette.

17. The list of persons qualified or liable to serve as Jurors, and the "Special Jurors' List," respectively, signed by the Officer by whom the same shall have been prepared, shall be published once in the Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation, and copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court House.

Jurors and Special Jurors to be summoned for each Sessions.

18. Out of the names contained in the lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each Sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries.

Of Challenges of Jurors in the Presidency Towns.

Challenges.

19. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in Common Juries, and ten in Special Juries, shall be allowed; but there shall be no challenge to the array, and save as aforesaid the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

(1.) Some personal objection, such as alienage infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force.

(2.) Some presumed or actual partiality in the Juror.

(3.) A previous conviction of the Juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the Criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

Judge to try challenge.

20. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge, the Juror shall be set aside.

High Court to retain its present jurisdiction as to Jurors in Presidency Towns, except as altered by this Act.

21. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging, and service of Jurors in the Presidency Towns: and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall seem to it to be proper. All rules relating thereto now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this Section.

Of Sittings under a Commission.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission from Governor General of India in Council.

22. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor General of India in Council convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the said High Court, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and the Governor General of India in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings at such place or places accordingly, at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject as respects the exercise of

original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of such High Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Madras.

23. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Madras convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Madras should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same High Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Madras, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Madras, in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Bombay.

24. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Bombay convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Bombay, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Bombay in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

High Court may allot jurisdiction to Judge acting under Commission.

25. The High Court may allot to a Judge or Judges acting under a Commission as aforesaid such part of the extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and of the Civil and Criminal Appellate jurisdiction, and of the jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference, which it is competent to exercise at its usual place of sitting, as the High Court may consider can be more conveniently exercised at any place or places mentioned in such Commission.

Commission to specify time and place during and in which it shall travel.

26. Every Commission issued as aforesaid under any of the preceding Sections shall specify the time during which and the Districts or places within which such Commission shall remain in force; and such time and the limits of such Districts or places shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

Power to appoint an Associate Judge.

27. The Governor General of India in Council or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, may, by such Commission as aforesaid, associate with such Judge of the High Court any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, or any Sessions Judge. The person so associated shall be called the Associate Judge, and, unless directed to try persons separately as hereinafter provided, may sit with the Judge of the High Court during the trials of persons tried under such Commission. Whenever any Associate Judge sits with the Judge of the High Court, the latter shall preside, conduct the case, and pronounce judgment.

Charge to be delivered with record of preliminary inquiry without the local limits of the original Criminal jurisdiction.

28. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate without the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court before whom any European British subject shall be brought for an offence committed without those limits shall, immediately after the conclusion of the preliminary enquiry, and if he shall determine to commit or hold to bail such person for trial, give notice thereof to the High Court to which the commitment or bailment would ordinarily be made, and shall send to the Clerk of the Crown, together with the record of the preliminary enquiry, and translations into English of any writings not in that language, a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is committed or held to bail. On receipt of these documents, the Clerk of the Crown shall proceed as directed in the like case in the fourth Section, and the person charged shall be entitled to copies in like manner as he would be entitled to copies under the fifth Section in this Act. If a Commission under which the person charged might be be tried shall have been issued, the High Court shall consider at what place the person charged can be most conveniently tried, and shall give directions accordingly: if no such Commission shall have been issued, the High Court shall obtain information from the Government as to whether such Commission is about to issue, and shall then give such directions as last aforesaid. Provided always that, if the commitment or bailment have been made after the issue and during the running of a Commission under which the person charged might be tried, the notice by this Section directed to be given to the Clerk of the Crown shall be given, and the documents directed to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown with the Judge of the High Court acting under the Commission. Such Judge shall have all the powers given to the High Court by this and the next succeeding Section.

The charge shall be deemed a charge under the Criminal Procedure Code.

29. The charge, whether it shall or shall not have been amended, altered, or added to under the last preceding Section, shall, if the person charged be directed to be tried at a place other than the usual place of sitting of the Court, have the same effect as a

charge under the thirteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the person charged shall be tried thereon before a Judge of the High Court, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge. But if, at any time before the High Court shall have directed where the trial of the person charged shall take place, the charge appear to the High Court to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made by the proper Officer of the Court at any time before the commencement of the trial. Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings on the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted. If the person charged be directed to be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the charge, whether amended, altered, or added to as last aforesaid or not, shall have the same effect as, and be deemed to be, a charge under the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of this Act.

If unsustainable the proceedings may be stayed.

30. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every such British subject as is referred to in the twenty-eighth Section of this Act shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest Criminal Jail in which he can be most conveniently confined. If the trial shall be directed to take place in the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the Jail at such place. If the High Court shall direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than in its usual place of sitting, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial in the place directed, or (as the case may be) shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the Criminal Jail of or nearest to the place at which such person is directed to be tried; and the Officer in charge of such Criminal Jail shall keep such person in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

Procedure pending directions of High Court.

31. It shall be lawful for the High Court to direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified Districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court or to direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named; and also to order that such European British subjects shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular Jail, being one of the Jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners. In any such case the High Court may direct further that the notice required by the twenty-eighth Section of this Act to be given, and the papers required by that Section to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown, shall be given and sent to a particular Clerk of the Crown named by the High Court in that behalf. Every person bailed or committed to take his trial at any particular place in compliance with a general direction under the provisions of this Section shall be dealt with in all respects as if he had been bailed or committed in compliance with a special direction under the twenty-eighth Section of this Act.

High Court may order European British subjects committed in certain Districts in certain seasons of the year to be tried at a particular place and confined in a particular Jail.

32. When the High Court shall have directed that any European British subject shall be tried at any place other than its usual place of sitting, the Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid in the place and manner therein mentioned shall, whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, have and exercise in respect of such European British subject the same jurisdiction, power, and authority which would be had and exercised by the High Court at its ordinary place of sitting if the said European British subject had been committed or bailed to the said High Court at its ordinary place of sitting for the offence with which he is charged. But the trial of the said European British subject before such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, be conducted in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and thereby made applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session for offences triable by such Court.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects tried under Commission.

Code of Criminal Procedure to apply to such subjects except as hereinafter declared.

33. The Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission in the place or manner therein mentioned, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, if he shall think fit, have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority in respect of any person committed or bailed for trial under the Code of Criminal Procedure before the Court of Session at the place and within the time in such Commission mentioned as might be had and exercised by the Court of Session to which such person was committed or bailed. The trial of such person shall be conducted, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and thereby made applicable to trials before a Court of Session of persons committed or bailed to such Court for offences triable by the same.

Jurisdiction over persons not European British subjects tried under commission.

34. All trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall be by Jury.

Trials under Commission to be by Jury.

35. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council, or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, shall have signified to the High Court that it is intended to issue a Commission as aforesaid to any Judge or Judges of the High Court authorizing and directing sittings of the said Judge or Judges in any place, the High Court shall give notice of such intention to the Court of Session at such place, and thereupon the said Court of Session shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by Sections three hundred and thirty-six to three hundred and forty, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the summoning of Jurors; and in addition to

Summoning of Jurors to serve on trials under Commission.

the persons so summoned as Jurors the said Court of Session shall, if it shall think needful after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court shall consider to be necessary to make up the Juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid. All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such Juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer shall desire to have excused on the ground of urgent Military duty or for any other special Military reason. The juries for the trial of persons triable by such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned under the said Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and from the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such Officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same Sections.

Military men not exempt.

36. If the person charged shall be a European British subject and shall so require before the Jury shall be empannelled, the majority of the Jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans. If such a Jury cannot be procured, the person so charged shall be sent for trial by the High Court in its usual place of sitting.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

37. On every trial mentioned in the thirty-fourth Section of this Act the Jury shall consist of twelve persons, and unanimity, or a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the presiding Judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty. In default of such unanimity, or of such majority and concurrence, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Number of Jury requisite to verdict of guilty.

38. During the trial of any person before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or by a Judge of the High Court and an Associate Judge sitting together, any act, not of a judicial nature, which the Code of Criminal Procedure requires to be done by the Court of Session may be done by the Clerk of the Crown or by any Officer of the Court directed by such Judge to perform such act.

Acts not of a judicial nature may be done by Clerk of the Crown.

39. So much of the three hundred and eightieth Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires the confirmation by the Sudder Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session, and so much of the said Section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable by death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death, shall not apply to sentences by a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid.

Portions of Section 380 of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences by High Court Judge.

40. So much of the twenty-sixth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form shall not apply to judgments, sentences, or findings in trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge; but the Judge shall pass judgment and shall record, or cause to be recorded, the sentence and finding in such form as he shall think proper.

Portion of 26th Chapter of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences of High Court Judge.

41. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, the Judge, if he think proper, may reserve, for the decision of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person. If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail of the District at which the trial was held, and such Magistrate or other Officer shall proceed thereupon in like manner as he is directed by the Code of Criminal Procedure to proceed in respect of sentences by a Court of Session not requiring confirmation. If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision of the High Court thereon, be dealt with in like manner as persons sentenced by a Court of Session in cases where the sentence requires the confirmation of the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the decision of the High Court be adverse to the person convicted, such decision shall be forwarded to the Court of Session of the District in which the trial took place in like manner as is directed by the three hundred and eighty-third Section of the said Code with reference to orders of confirmation of sentences, and thereupon the said Court of Session and all other persons shall proceed as if the person convicted had been sentenced by such Court of Session and as if such sentence had been confirmed by the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to reserve for High Court any question of law or evidence.

Procedure where no such question reserved.

42. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of Juries for the purpose of trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to trials before such Judge of the High Court or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to sentences by such Judge of the High Court and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

Save as aforesaid, Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Juries under Commission.

43. If the Judge of the High Court think fit, he may direct the Associate Judge to try any person, other than a European British subject, who, under this Act, is triable by such Judge of the High Court. The trial of such person shall be regulated without exception by the rules

High Court Judge may direct Associate Judge to try any one triable under Commission not an European British subject.

of the Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before a Court of Session, and such person, if convicted, shall be dealt with as if he had been convicted before the Court of Session of the District in which the trial was held. Any person, other than a European British subject, who has been committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session of any place mentioned in such Commission as aforesaid, but who has not been tried under this Act during the time for which the Commission remains in force, shall be tried by the Court of Session to which he was committed or bailed as if this Act had not passed.

Power to Governor General of India in Council to appoint a Barrister to hold sittings under Commission at places not hereinbefore referred to.

44. From and after the commencement of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by his Commission to authorize and direct any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, although not a Judge of any High Court, to hold sittings at any place in British India other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, and other than any place referred to in the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth Sections of this Act, or at several such places by way of circuit. The Barrister acting under such Commission, in the places and manner therein directed, shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as (subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained) would be had and exercised by a Judge of the High Court acting under any such Commission as aforesaid.

Commencement of Act.

45. This Act shall commence and come into operation on such date as the Governor General of India in Council shall appoint by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Act not to extend to Straits' Settlement.

46. This Act shall not extend to the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1865.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Parsee Community has presented the necessity of defining and amending the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsees; And whereas it is expedient that such Law should be made conformable to the customs of the said Community; It is enacted as follows:—

I.—*Preliminary.*

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number.

Word in the singular number include the plural and words in the plural number include the singular.

"Priest."

"Priest" means a Parsee Priest and includes Dastúr and Mobed.

"Marriage."
"Husband" and "Wife."

"Marriage" means a marriage between Parsees whether contracted before or after the commencement of this Act; and "Husband" and "Wife" respectively mean a Parsee husband and a Parsee wife.

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes Senior Judge.

"Court."

"Court" means a Court constituted under this Act.

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or shall be vested in Her Majesty or her sucessors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic, cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

"Local Government."
"High Court."

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized to administer Executive Government in such part of India, or the Chief Executive Officer of such part when it is under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council, and when such Officer shall be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government; and "High Court" means the highest Civil Court of appeal in such part.

II.—*Of Marriages between Parsees.*

Requisities to validity of Parsee marriages.

3. No marriage contracted after the commencement of this Act shall be valid if the contracting parties are related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity prohibited among Parsees and set forth in a Table which the Governor General of India in Council shall, after due enquiry, publish in the *Gazette of India*, and unless such marriage shall be solemnized according to the Parsee form or ceremony called "A'sírvád" by a Parsee Priest in the presence of two Parsee witnesses independently of such officiating Priest; and unless, in the case of any Parsee who shall not have completed the age of twenty-one years, the consent of his or her father or guardian shall have been previously given to such marriage.

Re-marriage save after divorce unlawful during life-time of first wife or husband.

4. No Parsee shall, after the commencement of this Act, contract any marriage in the life-time of his or her wife or husband, except after his or her lawful divorce from such wife or husband, by sentence of a Court as hereinafter provided; and every marriage contracted contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be void.

Punishment of Bigamy.

5. Every Parsee who shall, after the commencement of this Act and during the life-time of his or her wife or husband, contract any marriage without having been lawfully divorced from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections four hundred and ninety-four and four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.

Certificate and registry of marriages.

6. Every marriage contracted after the commencement of this Act shall, immediately on the solemnization thereof, be certified by the officiating Priest in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act. The certificate shall be signed by the said Priest, the contracting parties, or their fathers or guardians when they shall not have completed the age of twenty-one years, and two witnesses present at the marriage; and the said Priest shall thereupon send such certificate, together with a fee of two Rupees, to be paid by the husband, to the Registrar of the place at which such marriage is solemnized. The Registrar on receipt of the certificate and fee shall enter the certificate in a register to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall be entitled to retain the fee.

Appointment of Registrar.

7. For the purpose of this Act a Registrar shall be appointed, who may be the Registrar appointed under Act XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)* Within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, the Registrar shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of such Court, and, without such limits, by the Local Government. Every Registrar so appointed may be removed by the Chief Justice or Local Government appointing him.

Marriage Register to be open for Public inspection.

8. The Register of Marriages mentioned in the sixth Section shall, at all reasonable times, be open for inspection, and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the Registrar on payment to him by the applicant of two Rupees for each such extract. Every such register shall be evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

Penalty for solemnizing marriage contrary to Section 4.

9. Any Priest knowingly and wilfully solemnizing any marriage contrary to and in voilation of the fourth Section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for Priest's neglect of requirements of Section 6.

10. Any Priest neglecting to comply with any of the requisitions affecting him contained in the sixth Section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished for every such offence with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for omitting to subscribe and attest the certificate.

11. Every other person required by the sixth Section to subscribe or attest the said certificate who shall wilfully omit or neglect so to do shall, on conviction thereof, be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for making, &c., false certificate.

12. Every person making, or signing, or attesting any such certificate containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not know to be true, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to the penalties provided in Section four hundred and sixty-six of the said Code.

Penalty for failing to register certificate.

13. Any Registrar failing to enter the said certificate pursuant to the sixth Section shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for secreting, destroying, or altering the Register.

14. Any person secreting, destroying, or dishonestly or fraudulently altering the said register in any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to two years, or, if he be a Registrar, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees.

III.—*Of Parsee Matrimonial Courts.*

Constitution of special Courts under this Act.

15. For the purposes of hearing suits under this Act, a special Court shall be constituted in each of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in such other places in the Territories of the several Local Governments as such Governments respectively shall think fit.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Courts.

16. The Court so constituted in each of the Presidency Towns shall be entitled the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court shall be conterminous with the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court, or such other Judge of the same Court as the Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint, shall be the Judge of such Matrimonial Court, and, in the trial of cases under this Act, he shall be aided by eleven Delegates.

Parsee District Matrimonial Courts.

17. Every Court so constituted at a place other than a Presidency Town shall be entitled the Parsee District Matrimonial Court of such place. Subject to the provisions contained in the next following Section, the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be conterminous with the limits of the District in which it is held. The Judge of the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction at such place shall be the Judge of such Matrimonial Court, and, in the trial of cases under this Act, he shall be aided by seven Delegates.

Power to alter territorial jurisdiction of District Courts.

18. The Local Government may from time to time alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Parsee District Matrimonial Court, and may include within such limits any number of Districts under its government.

19. Any District which the Local Government, on account of the fewness of the Parsee inhabitants, shall deem it inexpedient to include within the jurisdiction of any District Matrimonial Court, shall be included within the jurisdiction of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court for the Territories under such Local Government where there is such Court.

Certain Districts to be within the jurisdiction of the Chief Matrimonial Court.

20. A seal shall be made for every Court constituted under this Act, and all decrees and orders, and copies of decrees and orders of such Court, shall be sealed with such seal, which shall be kept in the custody of the presiding Judge.

Court Seal.

21. The Local Government shall, in the Presidency Towns and Districts subject to their respective Governments, respectively appoint persons to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under this Act. The persons so appointed shall be Parsees; their names shall be published in the Official Gazette; and their number shall, within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, be not more than thirty, and in Districts beyond such limits not more than twenty.

Appointment of Delegates.

22. The appointment of a Delegate shall be for life. But whenever a Delegate shall die, or be desirous of relinquishing his office, or refuse or become incapable or unfit to act, or be convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code or other Law for the time being in force, then and so often the Local Government may appoint any other person being a Parsee to be a Delegate in his stead, and the name of the person so appointed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Power to appoint new Delegates.

23. All Delegates appointed under this Act shall be considered to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Delegates to be deemed public servants.

24. The Delegates selected under the sixteenth and seventeenth Sections to aid in the adjudication of suits under this Act shall be taken, under the orders of the presiding Judge of the Court, in due rotation from the Delegates appointed by the Local Government under the twenty-first Section.

Selection of Delegates under Sections 16 and 17 to be from those appointed under Section 21.

25. All Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies-at-Law entitled to practise in High Court shall be entitled to practise in any of the Courts constituted under this Act; and all Vakeels entitled to practise in a District Court shall be entitled to practise in any District Matrimonial Court constituted under this Act.

Practitioners in Matrimonial Courts.

26. All suits instituted under this Act shall be brought in the Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant resides at the time of the institution of the suit. When the defendant shall at such time have left British India, such suit shall be brought in the Court at the place where the plaintiff and defendant last resided together.

Court in which suits to be brought.

When defendant has left British India.

IV.—*Of Matrimonial Suits.*

(*a.*) *For a Decree of Nullity.*

27. If a Parsee at the time of his or her marriage was a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind, such marriage may, at the instance of his or her wife or husband, be declared null and void upon proof that the lunacy or habitual unsoundness of mind existed at the time of the marriage and still continues. Provided that no suit shall be brought under this Section if the plaintiff shall, at the time of the marriage, have known that the respondent was a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind.

In case of lunacy or mental unsoundness.

28. In any case in which consummation of the marriage is, from natural causes, impossible, such marriage may, at the instance of either party thereto, be declared to be null and void.

In case of non-consummation owing to physical causes.

(*b.*) *For a Decree of Dissolution in case of Absence.*

29. If a husband or wife shall have been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of as being alive within that time by those persons who would naturally have heard of him or her had he or she been alive, the marriage of such husband or wife may, at the instance of either party thereto, be dissolved.

In case of absence for seven years.

(*c.*) *For Divorce or Judicial Separation.*

30. Any husband may sue that his marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that his wife has, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; and any wife may sue that her marriage may be dssolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that, since the celebration thereof, her husband has been guilty of adultery with a married, or fornication with an unmarried woman not being a prostitute, or of bigamy coupled with adultery, or of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with wilful desertion for two years or upwards, or of rape, or of an unnatural offence. In every such suit for divorce on the ground of adultery the plaintiff shall, unless the Court shall otherwise order, make the person with whom the adultery is alleged to have been committed a co-defendant, and in any such suit by the husband the Court may order the adulterer to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

On the ground of the wife's adultery.

On the ground of the husband's adultery, &c.

Grounds of judicial separation.

31. If a husband treat his wife with such cruelty or personal violence as to render it, in the judgment of the Court, improper to compel her to live with him, or if his conduct afford her reasonable grounds for apprehending danger to life or serious personal injury, or if a prostitute be openly brought into or allowed to remain in the place of abode of a wife by her own husband, she shall be entitled to demand a judicial separation.

Suits for divorce or judicial separation.

32. In a suit for divorce or judicial separation under this Act, if the Court be satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, and that the offence therin set forth has not been condoned, and that the husband and wife are not colluding together, and that the plaintiff has not connived at, or been accessory to the said offence, and that there has been no unnecessary or improper delay in instituting the suit, and that there is no other legal ground why relief should not be granted, then and in such case, but not otherwise, the Court shall decree a divorce or judicial separation accordingly.

Alimony *pendente lite*.

33. In any suit under this Act for divorce or judicial separation, if the wife shall not have an independent income sufficient for her support and the necessary expenses of the suit, the Court, on the application of the wife, may order the husband to pay her monthly or weekly during the suit such sum, not exceeding one-fifth of the husband's net income, as the Court, considering the circumstances of the parties, shall think reasonable.

Permanent alimony.

34. The Court may, if it shall think fit on any decree for divorce or judicial separation, order that the husband shall, to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such gross sum, or such monthly or periodical payments of money for a term not exceeding her life as, having regard to her own property (if any), her husband's ability and the conduct of the parties shall be deemed just, and for that purpose may require a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties and suspend the pronouncing of its decree until such instrument shall have been duly executed. In case any such order shall not be obeyed by her husband, he shall be liable to damages at her suit, and further to be sued by any person supplying her with necessaries, during the time of such disobedience, for the price of value of such necessaries.

Payment of alimony to wife or to her trustee.

35. In all cases in which the Court shall make any decree or order for alimony, it may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court may seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee if for any reason it shall appear to the Court expedient so to do.

(*d.*) *For Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*

Suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

36. Where a husband shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with his wife, or where a wife shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with her husband, the party so deserted or with whom cohabitation shall have so ceased may sue for the restitution of his or her conjugal rights, and the Court, if satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, and that there is no just ground why relief should not be granted, may proceed to decree such restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. If such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

No suit to be brought to enforce marriage or contract arising out of marriage when husband under sixteen years or wife under fourteen years.

37. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit shall be brought in any Court to enforce any marriage between Parsees or any contract connected with or arising out of any such marriage if, at date of the institution of the suit, the husband shall not have completed the age of sixteen years, or the wife shall not have completed the age of fourteen years.

Suits may be heard with closed doors.

38. In every suit preferred under this Act the case shall be tried with closed doors should such be the wish of either of the parties.

Stamps on plaints and petitions.

39. Every plaint and petition of appeal preferred under this Act shall bear a stamp of thirty-two Rupees, and all other instruments and writings of the kind specified as requiring a stamp in Schedule B to Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)* and exhibited in any suit under this Act shall be stamped in accordance with the provisions of the said Act No. X of 1862.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code to apply in suits under this Act.

40. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to suits instituted under this Act.

Determination of questions of law and procedure and of fact.

41. In suits under this Act all questions of law and procedure shall be determined by the presiding Judge; but the decision on the facts shall be the decision of the majority of the Delegates before whom the case is tried.

Appeal to High Court.

42. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of any Court established under this Act, whether a Chief Matrimonial Court or a District Matrimonial Court, on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other ground: Provided that such appeal be instituted within three calendar months after the

decision appealed from shall have been pronounced.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

43. When the time hereby limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage shall have expired and no appeal shall have been presented against such decree, or when any such appeal shall have been dismissed, or when, in the result of any appeal, any marriage shall be declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.

V.—*Of the Children of the Parties.*

Custody of children *pendente lite.*

44. In any suit under this Act for obtaining a judicial separation or a decree of nullity of marriage, or for dissolving a marriage, the Court may from time to time pass such interim orders and make such provision in the final decree as it may deem just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children under the age of sixteen years the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit, and may, after the final decree, upon application by petition for this purpose, make from time to time all such orders and provisions with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of such children as might have been made by such final decree, or by interim orders in case the suit for obtaining such decree were still pending.

Orders as to custody of children after final decree.

Settlement of wife's property for benefit of children.

45. In any case in which the Court shall pronounce a decree of divorce or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it shall be made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property either in possession or reversion, the Court may order such settlement as it shall think reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof for the benefit of the children of the marriage or any of them.

VI.—*Of the Mode of enforcing Penalties under this Act.*

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

46. All offences under this Act may be tried by any Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable shall exceed that which such Officer is competent to award under the law for the time being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such Officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Punishment of offences under this Act committed within local limits of High Court.

47. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable with fine, or with fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months, shall be committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable, upon summary conviction, by any Magistrate of Police of the place at which such Court is held.

Levy of fines by distress.

48. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the offender's moveable property by warrant under the hand of the Officer imposing the fine.

Procedure until return is made to distress warrant.

49. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, such Officer may order the offender to be arrested and kept in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress.

50. If upon the return of the warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient moveable property whereupon such fine could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount of fine.

VII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Rules of procedure of Parsee Matrimonial Courts to be made by the High Court.

51. Subject to the provisions contained or referred to in this Act, the High Court shall make such rules and regulations concerning the practice and procedure of the Parsee Chief and District Matrimonial Courts in the Presidency of Government in which such High Court shall be established as it may from time to time consider expedient, and shall have full power from time to time to revoke or alter the same. All such rules, revocations, and alterations shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government.

52. The Governor General of India in Council may invest the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India with the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government.

Commencement and extent of Act.

53. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of September 1865, and shall extend to the whole of British India.

SCHEDULE.—(*See Section* 6.)

Date and place of Marriage.	Names of the Husband and Wife.	Condition at the time of Marriage.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.	Names of the Fathers or Guardians.	Rank or Profession.	Signature of the Officiating Priest.	Signatures of the Witnesses.	Signature of Father or Guardian when Husband or Wife is an infant.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVII OF 1865.

An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Customs duties; It is enacted as follows:—

Customs Duties to be levied as prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act.

1. In lieu of the Customs duties authorized to be charged in Act VII of 1859 (*to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea,*) Act XXIII of 1859 (*to alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively,*) Act X of 1860, (*to amend Act VII of* 1859 *to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea,*) Act XI of 1862 (*to amend Act X of* 1860, *to amend Act VII of* 1859,) Act XXIII of 1862 (*to amend Act XI of* 1862,) and Act XXIII of 1864 (*to amend the Law relating to the Customs duties on goods imported by Sea,*) there shall be levied and collected the duties specified in the two Schedules A and B annexed to this Act. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon Salt and Opium, or to authorize the levy of duties in any free Port, or to affect the provisions of Act VI of 1848 (*for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms and for abolishing the duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company*), or to affect the provisions of The Consolidated Customs' Act.

Operation of Act.

2. So far as regards the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the ninth day of March 1865; but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall take effect from the first day of April 1865.

Short Title.

3. This Act shall be cited as "The Indian Customs Duties' Act of 1865."

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India not being a Free Port:—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	,,
3.	Grain and Pulse	,,
4.	Horses and other living Animals	,,
5.	Ice	,,
6.	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones	,,
7.	Cotton Wool	,,
8.	Wool	,,
9.	Flax	,,
10.	Hemp	,,
11.	Jute	,,
12.	Hides and Skins, raw	,,
13.	Books	,,
14.	Paper	,,
15.	Maps, Prints, Music, and Works of Art	,,
16.	Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution ...	,,
17.	Agricultural Implements	,,
18.	Firewood	,,
19.	Machinery used exclusively for purposes of Agriculture, Navigation, Mining or Manufacture, or for Railway purposes, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery	,,

And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the orders of the Local Government acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of such machinery or materials forming component parts thereof, and such decision shall be final in law.

20.	Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	,,

21.	Guano and manures of all kinds	Free
22.	Bottles	„
23.	Wines and Liqueurs ...	one Rupee the imperial gallon.
24.	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented Liquors ...	one anna the imperial gallon.
25.	Spirits	three Rupees the imperial gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.

Provided that 10 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.

26.	Iron (which shall not be taken to include ironmongery, cutlery or hard-ware) ...	one per cent. *ad valorem*.
27.	Hops	one per cent. *ad valorem*.
28.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or not manufactured	ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
29.	Piece Goods	five per cent. *ad valorem*.
30.	Twist	three and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
31.	All other articles not included in the above enumeration	seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea to any Foreign Port as defined in The Consolidated Customs' Act from any Port in British India.

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	„
3.	Horses and other living Animals...	„
4.	Rum	„
5.	Spirits	„
6.	Tobacco and all preparations thereof	„
7.	Cotton Wool	„
8.	Flax	„
9.	Hemp	„
10.	Books	„
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Art...	„
12.	Teak Timber	„
13.	Coal	„
14.	Iron	„
15.	Grain and pulse of all sorts ...	three annas the Indian maund of forty seers
16.	Saltpetre	one Rupee the Indian maund of eighty tolahs
17.	Indigo	three Rupees the Indian maund to the seer.
18.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac ...	four per cent. *ad valorem*.
19.	Hides and Skins, raw ...	two per cent. *ad valorem*.
20.	Sugar	two per cent. *ad valorem*.
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum ...	two per cent. *ad valorem*.
22.	All country articles not enumerated or named above	three per cent. *ad valorem*.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act No. X of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)*; It is enacted as follows :—

Act X of 1862, Section 33, repealed.

1. The thirty-third Section of the said Act No. X of 1862 is hereby repealed, and the following Section shall be read in lieu thereof :—

Governor General in Council may lower rates of Stamp Duty on any Deeds, &c., mentioned in the Schedule or on any class of such Deeds, &c.

2. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, reduce or remit in the whole or any part of the Territories to which the said Act X of 1862 applies, the Stamp Duties prescribed by the said Act and chargeable on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings mentioned in the Schedules thereto, or on any particular class of such Deeds, Instruments, and Writings, or on any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings belonging to such class ; or an any of the Deeds, instruments, and Writings, as aforesaid, when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons or by or to any members of such class, and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given. Such cancelment or variation shall also be published in the Official Gazette.

Addition to Act X of 1862, Schedule B, Article 11.

3. Article eleven of Schedule B to the said Act X of 1862 shall be read as if after the words and figures " Act III of 1859" the following words were inserted, that is to say, " or in Courts of Small Causes established under Section six of Act XXII of 1864 *(to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments.)*

This Act to be taken as part of Act X of 1862.

4. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. X of 1862.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India, Home. Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information .—

ACT No. XX OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars, and to provide rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension, and dismissal of Revenue Agents; It enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as " The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865."

Interpretation of terms.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant or inconsistent in the subject or context—

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Pleader."

"Pleader" includes Vakeels.

"Collector."

"Collector" includes Officers performing any of the duties of a Collector of land revenue.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes Officers exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Judge."

"Judge" means the presiding judicial Officer in every Civil and Sessions Court by whatever title he is designated.

"Court."

"Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes.

"District."

"District Court."

"District" means the local jurisdiction of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction ; and "District Court" means such Court, and includes Sessions Courts, and, for the purposes of this Act, the Courts of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, or any other Court in the Territories known as Non-Regulation, exercising like powers as those of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner or of a Civil and Sessions Judge.

"Local Government."

"High Court."

"Board of Revenue."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the Executive Government in such part : "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal, and "Board of Revenue" denotes the chief Revenue Authority therein.

Laws repealed.

3. So far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends, the enactments set forth in the first Schedule hereto are repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactmeut, and except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before the commencement of this Act.

Of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

High Court to make rules for qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

4. The High Court is hereby authorized and required, within six months after this Act shall take effect in the Territories in which such Court exercises jurisdiction, to make rules for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mookhtars of the Courts in such Territories, for the fees to be paid for the examination, admission, and enrol-

ment of such persons, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the suspension and dismissal of the Pleaders and Mookhtars so admitted and enrolled. The High Court may also, from time to time, vary and add to such rules.

No person to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar unless qualified under this Act.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall appear, plead or act as a Pleader, or appear or act as a Mookhtar in any Court to which this Act extends, unless he shall have been admitted and enrolled and shall be otherwise duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar, as the case may be, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and unless he shall continue to be so qualified and enrolled at the time of his practising as a Pleader or Mookhtar as aforesaid: Provided that every person who, at the time at which this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be, or shall be qualified to act, as a Pleader in any Court in such part, by virtue of any law, rule or order in force therein, shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court pursuant to the provisions of this Act, without passing any examination, but subject to the conditions of any certificate or diploma held by him as to the class of Courts in which such certificate or diploma authorizes him to practise.

Saving of Pleaders already qualified.

Local Government to appoint Examiners.

6. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the fourth Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Names of Pleaders and Mookhtars to be enrolled.

7. The High Court shall cause the name of every person who shall be admitted a Pleader or a Mookhtar pursuant to the provisions of this Act to be enrolled in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in such Court. The Courts shall take judicial notice whether a Pleader or Mookhtar is enrolled or not.

Certificates to be issued to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

8. The High Court shall cause certificates, signed by such Officer as the Court shall appoint, to be issued to persons who have been admitted and enrolled under the provisions of this Act as Pleaders or Mookhtars and are entitled to practise as such. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the ninth Section, may be issued and signed by the Officer so appointed or by the Judge of the District Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall then ordinarily practise. Every Judge so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

Form and duration of certificate.

9. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed, and on every such renewal the certificate then in the holder's possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Judge signing the renewed certificate.

Value of stamp on certificate.

10. The stamp on the certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value:—

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees fifty.

(*b.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rupees twenty-five.

(*c.*) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars—Rupees fifteen:

(*d.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees five.

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mookhtar—

(*e.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees twenty-five:

(*f.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rupees sixteen:

(*g.*) In the Courts of the Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates: in Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts, and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars—Rupees eight:

(*h.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees four.

Pleaders may practise in Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices.

11. Pleaders duly admitted and enrolled under this Act may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court, or before any Board of Revenue or in any Revenue Office within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which they are enrolled. Mookhtars duly admitted and enrolled as aforesaid may, subject to the conditions of their certificates as to the class of Courts in which they are authorized to practise, appear and act in any Civil Court, and may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court within the same limits.

Mookhtars may plead in Criminal Courts.

Persons admitted in one Court admissible to practise in other Courts of same or subordinate jurisdiction.

12. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar under the provisions hereinbefore contained may, subject to the conditions of his certificate as to the class of Courts in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Court in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Court. Provided that neither this Section nor the last preceding Section shall apply to any Court established by Royal Charter.

Uncertificated persons practising as Pleaders or Mookhtars to be liable to fine or imprisonment and to be incapable of recovering fees.

13. Except as hereinafter provided, any person who shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office to which this Act extends, without having previously obtained a properly stamped certificate authorizing him so to practise, which certificate shall be then in force, shall be liable, by order of such Court or the Officer at the head of such Office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act to be impressed on the certificate which he should then have held, and, in default of payment, to impri-

sonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding six calendar months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him as such Pleader or Mookhtar whilst he shall have been without such certificate.

High Court may suspend or dismiss Pleader or Mookhtar convicted of a criminal offence.

14. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled under this Act in such Court who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar practising therein and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

15. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it may deem proper, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled as aforesaid who shall be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court.

16. If any Pleader or Mookhtar practising in any Court subordinate to the High Court shall be charged in such subordinate Court with any such conduct as aforesaid, the Judge or Magistrate of the Court, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mookhtar at least ten days before the day so appointed; and on such day, or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge or by the Pleader or Mookhtar, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Judge or Magistrate shall find the charge established, and consider that the Pleader or Mookhtar should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mookhtar. Such report when made by any Officer other than the District Judge shall be submitted to the High Court through the District Judge, who shall accompany the report with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case. Such report, when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, shall be submitted, through the Magistrate of the District, to the District Judge, and shall be accompanied by the remarks and opinion of the Magistrate of the District as aforesaid. The Judge or Magistrate may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the Pleader or Mookhtar from practising as such in his Court.

Suspension pending investigation.

High Court may call for the record in case of acquittal under Section 16.

17. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mookhtar shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem it.

Dismissed Pleader or Mookhtar to surrender his certificate.

18. When any Pleader or Mookhtar shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court to which he shall be ordered by the High Court to deliver the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months. If during such suspension, or after such dismissal, he shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding six calendar months.

Of Agents practising in the Revenue Offices.

No person to act as Agent in Revenue Offices or Magistrates' Courts, unless qualified as herein provided.

19. No person other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or other than persons authorized by such general or special powers of attorney as are hereinafter mentioned, shall practise as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue, or in any Office subordinate to such Board, unless he shall have obtained a certificate from such Board in the manner hereinafter provided. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the twenty first Section, may be issued and signed by the Secretary of the Board or by any other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf, or by the Collector of the District within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall practise at the time of renewal.

Names of Revenue Agents to be enrolled.

20. The Board of Revenue shall cause the name of every person (hereinafter called a Revenue Agent) who shall have obtained such certificate to be enrolled in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the Board or other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf.

Form of Certificate.

21. Every such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the third Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time, the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in his possesion shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Collector signing the renewed certificate. Every Collector so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the Board of Revenue.

Value of Stamp.

22. The stamp on such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value :—

On a certificate authorising the holder to practise as a Revenue Agent—

In the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to the Board—Rupees fifteen.

In the Office of a Commissioner or in any Office subordinate to a Commissioner—Rupees ten.

In the Office of a Collector or in any Office subordinate to a Collector—Rupees five.

Revenue Board to ascertain qualifications of Revenue Agents.

23. The Board of Revenue shall, before they shall grant any such certificate, satisfy themselves of the qualifications and fitness of the person applying for the same; and they are hereby authorized and required, within six months after the commencement of this Act in the part of British India in which such Board is situate, to prepare rules for the purpose of defining what qualifications shall be required for such certificate.

Local Government to appoint Examiners.

24. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid and make regulations for conducting the examinations.

Enrolment of Revenue Agent in Office in which he shall usually practise.

25. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Revenue Agent under this Act may, subject to the conditions thereof as to the class of Offices in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Office in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Office. Any such Revenue Agent shall also be entitled, on production of the certificate held by him, and subject to the conditions as aforesaid, to practise as a Revenue Agent in all other Revenue Offices within the limits of the Territory under the Board of Revenue in which he is enrolled.

Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent convicted of criminal offence.

26. The Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising in any Revenue Office who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

Board may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent practising before it and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

27. The Board of Revenue may also, after making such enquiry as it may think proper, suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising before such Board who may be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when a Pleader is charged with unprofessional conduct before the Board of Revenue.

28. If any Pleader shall, while practising before such Board, be charged with fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his duty in such practise the Board shall enquire into the charge and report the result to the High Court, and the High Court, after making such further enquiry as it shall think fit, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the said Board. Pending the investigation and the receipt of the notice last aforesaid, the Board may suspend the Pleader from practising before it.

Procedure when Pleader or Revenue Agent is so charged in any Office subordinate to Board of Revenue.

29. If any Pleader or Revenue Agent shall be charged with any such conduct in any Office subordinate to the Board of Revenue, the Officer at the head of such Office shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed, and on such day, or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Officer shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the person bringing the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Officer find the charge established and consider that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof and report the same to the Board of Revenue, and the Board shall, if the person charged be a Revenue Agent, proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him, and shall, if he be a Pleader, forward such report to the High Court in which he is enrolled. The High Court, after making any further enquiry which it shall think necessary, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader so charged, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the Board by whom such report was forwarded. If the Officer shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case.

Power to Board to call for record.

30. The Board of Revenue, in any case in which a Pleader or Revenue Agent shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court or Board, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit, subject, in the case of a Pleader, to the provisions of the twenty-eighth Section.

Report to High Court when dismissed Revenue Agent is also an enrolled Mookhtar.

31. Whenever a Revenue Agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Board of Revenue shall also be a Mookhtar enrolled under the provisions of this Act, the Board of Revenue shall forward a report of the case to the High Court in which he shall be enrolled, and such Court, after making any inquiry which it may think necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such Mookhtar.

Section 18 to apply to Vakeel or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under Sections 28, 29, or 31.

32. The provisions of the eighteenth Section shall apply to any Pleader or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth or thirty-first Section.

Dismissed Revenue Agent to surrender his certificate.

33. When a Revenue Agent shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Board of Revenue or the Officer at the head of the Office in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any other Officer whom the Board may order to receive the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of the Board or such Officer as aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

Penalty on unqualified person practising as Agent.

34. Every person who shall practise as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act ex-

tends without holding a certificate then in force and without being duly qualified to practise as herein provided, shall be liable, by order of the Board or Officer in whose Office he shall so practise, to a fine not exceeding Rupees two hundred, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period which may extend to three calendar months. The person so fined as aforesaid shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of any thing done or any disbursement made by him in the course of such practising.

Persons authorized by general or special powers of attorney may be Agents.

35. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person from employing any other person, though not a Revenue Agent enrolled under the provisions of this Act, to commence and prosecute all business or any particular business in which the employer may be concerned in any Revenue Office: Provided that the person so commencing and prosecuting all or any such business as aforesaid shall hold a general or special power of attorney, as the case may be, in that behalf, from the person so employing him: Provided also that no person shall act as last aforesaid unless he shall have received the general or the special sanction, as the case may be, in that behalf, of the Board of Revenue or other Officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such sanction.

Sanction required.

Sanction may be revoked or suspended.

36. Such general or special sanction, as the case may be, may at any time be revoked or suspended by the Board of Revenue or other Officer as aforesaid by whom it was granted, and any person who, having received such sanction, shall practise under the nineteenth Section during the continuance of such revocation or suspension, shall be liable to the penalties and incur the disabilities mentioned in the thirty-third Section.

Of the Remuneration of Pleaders and Revenue Agents.

High Court and Revenue Board to fix fees on Civil and Revenue proceedings.

37. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Courts by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader; and the Board of Revenue shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue Courts and Offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader or Revenue Agent. Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Section 37 not to apply to Agents appointed under Section 35.

38. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not be applicable to Agents appointed under the thirty-fifth Section.

Clients may make private agreements with their Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents as to remuneration.

39. Parties employing Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents in any Court or Office shall be at liberty to settle with them, by private agreement, the remuneration to be paid for their professional services, and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents for the time being act. Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by regular suit.

Miscellaneous.

Suitors may appear, &c., for co-suitors.

40. Any suitor may appear, plead and act in any suit, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of any co-suitor. And in all Criminal Courts any person defending a case may (with the permission of the presiding Judge or Magistrate) employ any other person, though not a Pleader or Mookhtar duly qualified under the provisions of this Act, to assist him in such defence. But no suitor nor person so appearing, pleading, acting or assisting shall be entitled to recover any fee or reward therefor.

Prosecutors or prisoners may employ any assistant.

Fees not recoverable by such persons.

Rules to be published in the Gazette.

41. The rules mentioned in the fourth and twenty-third Sections, and all variations of and additions to such rules, shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette. Rules made under this Act by a High Court not established by Royal Charter shall, before such publication, be submitted to and approved by the Local Government.

Fines subject to revision.

42. Every order for imposing a fine which shall be passed under this Act shall be subject to revision by the High Court if the order shall have been passed by a Court subordinate to the High Court, or by the Board of Revenue if the order shall have been passed by an Officer subordinate to such Board.

Pleaders in subordinate Courts may apply to District Judge for enrolment.

43. Any person who, at the time that this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be practising as a Pleader in any Court in such part, and who shall wish to be enrolled as a Pleader under this Act may apply to be so enrolled to the Court in which he is practising. Such Court, if subordinate to the High Court, shall forward the application to the High Court. The High Court shall cause the applicant to be enrolled under the provisions of this Act, and, if he be practising in a subordinate Court, shall authorize the District Judge to grant a certificate to the applicant as provided in the eighth, ninth, and tenth Sections. Applications for enrolment under this Section, when made by any Pleader practising in a Court subordinate to the District Court, shall be forwarded to the High Court through the District Judge.

Act not to apply to Advocates, &c., admitted and enrolled by any High Court under Letters Patent.

44. With the exception of Section thirty-nine this Act shall not apply to Advocates, Vakeels, and Attorneys-at-law admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, nor to Mookhtars practising in such Court: Provided that the High Court shall have power to make rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension, and dismissal of the Mookhtars practising on the Appellate side of such Court, and to prescribe penalties for persons practising contrary to such rules or any of them, and from time to time to vary such rules and penalties. Provided also that the High Court may from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable on all proceedings on the Appellate side of such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Vakeel. The rules, penalties, and fees so made, prescribed, and fixed and every variation

thereof shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette.

Advocate and Vakeels enrolled in a High Court may practise in any Court other than a High Court in which they are not enrolled.

45. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Advocate or Vakeel on the Roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court shall, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose Roll he is not enrolled, or in any such Court with the permission of the Court, and in any Revenue Office, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or Officer is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue Agents. Provided that no such Vakeel shall be entitled to practise under this Section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

Attorney of a High Court may plead in any Court not a High Court.

46. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Attorney on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to *practise* in any Court of British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter and in any Revenue Office.

Commencement and extent of Act.

47. This Act shall take effect in the Territories under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the first day of January 1866, and may be extended, by order of any other Local Government, to the territories subject to such Government. Every such order shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Repeal of inconsistent enactments in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, &c.

48. From the date on which this Act shall be extended by the Local Government under the provision contained in the last preceding Section to the territories subject to such Government, so much of the Regulations in force therein as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have effect in such Territories except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been incurred before such extension of the Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed so far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends.

Number and Date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XXVII, 1814.	Bengal Code...	For reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	So much as has not already been repealed.
Regulation VII, 1822.	Bengal Code...	For declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspore, and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other Officers employed in making, revising, or superintending Settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent of produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue Authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent, and produce of land.	Section XXV.
Regulation XI, 1825.	Bengal Code...	For extending the operation of Regulation VII, 1822; for authorizing the Revenue Authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases on the default of the Malguzars, or to hold the same khas for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II, 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations.	So much of Clause 9, Section V, as provides that Section XXV of Regulation VII of 1822 shall be applicable to cases investigated by Collectors under the rules of Regulation II of 1819, or under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1825.

Number and Date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act I of 1846...	For amending the Law regarding the appointment and remuneration of Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act XVIII of 1852.	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XX of 1853	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act X of 1859..	To amend the Law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Begnal.	So much of Section LXXI as directs that no fee for any Agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the said Act, and the whole of Section CXLIX.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Pleader or Mookhtar's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. Pleader [*or* Mookhtar], whose place [*or* places] of business is [*or* are] at hath this day delivered and left with me a declaration in writing signed by him and containing his name and place [*or* places] of business and the Court [*or* Courts] of which he is admitted a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] together with the year in which he was so admitted; and I hereby further certify that he is duly enrolled in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and that he is entitled to practise as a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] in the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, and any subordinate Court, *or* the Sudder Ameens' Courts, *or* the Moonsiffs' Courts, *as the case may be*] and to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces [*or* of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.,

Registrar [*or as the case* may be] of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* of the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Revenue Agent's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. of is entitled to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* of the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and in any office subordinate thereto in such Provinces for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1865.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees; It is enacted as follows :—

Division of property among widow and children of Intestate.

1. Where a Parsee dies leaving a widow and children, the property of which he shall have died intestate shall be divided among the widow and children, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of the widow, and that her share shall be double the share of each daughter.

Division of property among widower and children of Intestate.

2. Where a female Parsee dies leaving a widower and children, the property of which she shall have died intestate shall be divided among the widower and such children, so that his share shall be double the share of each of the children.

3. When a Parsee dies leaving children but no widow, the property of which he shall have died intestate shall be divided amongst the children, so that the share of each son shall be four times the share of each daughter.

Division of property amongst the children of male Intestate who leaves no widow.

4. When a female Parsee dies leaving children but no widower, the property of which she shall have died intestate shall be divided amongst the children in equal shares.

Division of property amongst the children of female Intestate who leaves no widower.

5. If any child of a Parsee Intestate shall have died in his or her life-time, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the Intestate's death in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediately after the Intestate's death.

Division of predeceased child's share of Intestate's property among the widow or widower and issue of such child.

6. Where a Parsee dies leaving a widow or widower, but without leaving any lineal descendants, his or her father and mother if both are living, or one of them if the other is dead, shall take one moiety of the property as to which he or she shall have died intestate, and the widow or widower shall take the other moiety. Where both the father and the mother of the Intestate survive him or her, the father's share shall be double the share of the mother. Where neither the father nor the mother of the Intestate survives him or her, the Intestate's relatives on the father's side, in the order specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed, shall take the moiety which the father and the mother would have taken if they had survived the Intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity. If there be no relatives on the father's side, the Intestate's widow or widower shall take the whole.

Division of property when the Intestate leaves a widow or widower, but no lineal descendants.

7. When a Parsee dies leaving neither lineal descendants nor a widow or widower, his or her next of kin, in the order set forth in the second Schedule her to annexed, shall be entitled to succeed to the whole of the property as to which he or she shall have died intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall always be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity.

Division of property when the Intestate leaves neither widow nor widower nor lineal descendants.

8. The following portions of the India Succession Act, 1865, shall not apply to Parsees (that is to say) the whole of Part III, the whole of Part IV excepting Section twenty-five, the whole of Part V, and Section forty-three.

Exemption of Parsees from certain parts of the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(1.) Brothers and sisters, and the children or lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(2.) Grandfather and grandmother.

(3.) Grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(4.) Great grandfather and great grandmother.

(5.) Great grandfather's sons and daughters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(1.) Father and mother.

(2.) Brothers and sisters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(3.) Paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother.

(4.) Children of the paternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(5.) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.

(6.) Paternal grandfather's father's children and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(7.) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(8.) Maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.

(9.) Children of the maternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(10.) Son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(11.) Brother's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(12.) Paternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(13.) Maternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(14.) Widowers of the Intestate's deceased daughters, if they have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate,

(15.) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.

(16.) Children of the maternal grandfather's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(17.) Paternal grandmother's father and mother.

(18.) Children of the paternal grandmother's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 11th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1865.

An Act to provide for the regulation and enforcement of Contracts for Labor at places to which, by virtue of such Contracts, the Laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of the Employer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the due protection of native Laborers who have been or shall hereafter be conveyed at the expense of their Employers under the provisions of Act III of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, *(An Act to regulate the transport of Native Laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet)*, or of any other Law, to Districts other than the Districts to which they belong; and for the due enforcement of the Contracts entered into by such Laborers with the persons whom they shall have engaged to serve for hire; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation. "Laborer."

I. Throughout this Act the word "Laborer" means a Laborer who has heretofore entered or shall hereafter, under the provisions of Act III of 1863 or of any other Law, enter into a contract by which he has been or shall be conveyed to the place of labor at the expense of the Employer contracting.

"Protector."

The term "Protector" includes any Officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of a Protector under this Act.

Number and Gender.

Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, and the singular number includes the plural.

Recruiter, bringing Laborer to engage in a District to which he does not belong, may be fined.

II. If, upon any examination made in accordance with Section XI of the said Act III of 1863 or any other Law, it shall appear that any Laborer, belonging to any District in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, brought before the Magistrate by a recruiter, or otherwise, does not belong to the District in which the examination has been conducted, and has not resided there a reasonable time for purposes of his own, or come there of his own accord to seek for employment, but has been brought thither from another District in the said Provinces with the view of prevailing upon him to enter into an engagement there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to fine the recruiter such sum as in the judgment of the Magistrate may be sufficient to enable the Laborer to return to the District to which he belongs, and to apply such fine to the re-conveyance of such Laborer to such District.

Previous Section not to apply to recruiters bringing Laborers from a District not within Bengal.

III. The provisions of the preceding Section shall not apply to any Laborer who shall come from any Province or District not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into an engagement in a District under such control. Any Laborer recruited in any such Province or District as last aforesaid, shall be taken by the recruiter, for the purpose of registry under Section II of the said Act, before a Magistrate of that District, subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such Laborer shall first come after his engagement.

Minimum rate of wages and maximum amount of compulsory labor.

IV. Each Laborer shall, under all circumstances, except as hereinafter specially provided, and notwithstanding any thing to the contrary contained in his contract, be entitled to wages at the minimum rate following, namely, five Rupees a month if a male over twelve years of age; four Rupees a month if a female over that age, and three Rupees a month if under that age, or at the rate specified in the contract if more than such minimum rate; and shall not be bound to serve under his contract for a longer period than three years from either the time at which such contract shall be entered into, or, in the case of contracts which have been entered into before the passing of this Act, from the date on which the Act may come into operation; nor to work on any Sunday, or for more than six hours consecutively on each of the other six days in any week; nor for more than nine hours in each day. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent before whom any future contract is executed by the Laborer, before he attests the same, to explain fully to the Laborer the minimum rate of wages to which he is entitled, and what is the rate fixed in his contract, and under what circumstances alone the Laborer's title to wages can be forfeited or suspended as hereinafter mentioned, and what is the period of time for which he is bound to serve.

On transfer of an estate, the contract shall be valid against, and enure to the benefit of, the new owner.

V. If, during the currency of any contract as aforesaid, the estate on which the Laborer shall have engaged to work shall be sold or transferred, by the party contracting with such Laborer, to some other person, or if some other person shall become proprietor thereof by reason of the death of such party, the contract shall, by such event, become null and void as regards the party originally contracting, and shall be valid to all intents in law as between the new proprietor and the Laborer, and shall enure in the same manner as if such new proprietor had been named in the contract as the party contracting; and so in the case of any subsequent transmission of interest by sale, transfer, or death.

Contract may be transferred by mutual consent.

VI. Every such contract as aforesaid may, by mutual agreement of the parties thereto, be transferred by the Protector of Laborers to any other Laborer or Employer; but in such case the Protector shall endorse such transfer on the contract, and shall also register it in his own Office.

Hospital, Medicines, and Medical Officer.

VII. On every estate on which any Laborers shall be employed, there shall be provided sufficient hospital accommodation for one in every ten of

the Laborers so employed thereon, as well as medicines of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: and if on any estate there shall be employed three hundred or more Laborers, it shall be the duty of the proprietor of such estate to place in medical charge thereof at least one Medical Officer holding a medical diploma from some Indian or European Collegiate Institution authorized to grant diplomas, or at least one Officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge.

Penalty for breach of last Section.

VIII. If, on any estate in which Laborers are employed, it shall at any time be found that there is not such hospital accommodation as aforesaid, or that that there is not provided for the use of such Laborers medicine of such quality and descriptions and according to such scale as aforesaid, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. And if there shall be three hundred or more Laborers employed on such estate, and it shall be found that there is no such Medical Officer as aforesaid, such chief person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. The continued omission to observe the provisions of the last preceding Section shall be fineable under this Section as a distinct offence, and so on until the omission is duly supplied.

Appointment and powers of Protectors.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, in any District in which the said Act III of 1863, or this Act, has been or may be in force, so many Protectors of Laborers as he may think proper, and to define, by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the local limits within which each such Protector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him, by this Act. Such Protector may be vested with all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

Appointment and powers of Inspectors.

X. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, under any such Protector as aforesaid, so many Inspectors of Laborers as may be considered necessary to assist the Protector in the performance of his duties, and to assign to such Protector and Inspectors such establishment as may be thought fit; and such Inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, other than Magisterial powers, of such Protector, which they shall be authorized in writing by such Protector to perform or exercise.

Return of Laborers to be sent in half-yearly by Employer, &c., to Protector.

XI. Every Employer of Laborers, or the chief person in charge under him of the estate on which such Laborers are employed, shall, on or before the fourteenth day of January and the fourteenth day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Protector of Laborers within the local limits of whose authority such estate may be situate, a Return of the number of such Laborers as aforesaid who shall have been employed on the estate on the last day of the preceding month, and such Return shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in Return, or sending in incorrect Return.

XII. If any such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall refuse, or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such Return as aforesaid, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect Return, such Employer or other person shall, on conviction thereof before the Magistrate of the District, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and a Certificate under the hand of the Protector to whom such Return ought to have been sent, stating that such Return has not been sent or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such Certificate.

Yearly rate to be fixed for each estate.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time, by order published as aforesaid, to fix a yearly sum not exceeding one Rupee per Laborer, as a rate for the purpose of providing for the salaries and emoluments of the Protectors and Inspectors, and the sum or rate so fixed shall be payable half-yearly in respect of each estate for each Laborer employed therein according to the last Return.

Employer, &c., to send in the rate due according to Return.

XIV. Every such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall, within two months from the said fourteenth day of January and fourteenth day of July aforesaid respectively, send in to the Collector of the District such sum of money as shall appear, according to the last Return as aforesaid, to be payable under the last preceding Section on account of the Laborers mentioned therein.

Employer, &c., failing to send in the rate in due time, how to be dealt with.

XV. If any such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding Section, it shall be the duty of the Collector to notify such default to him; and if, within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such other period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Collector reasonable, such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall not so comply, the Collector shall levy the sum payable by distress and sale of any moveable property (other than that of a Laborer) which may be found on the estate, or (if there shall be no such moveable or insufficient moveable property found) by sale of a sufficient portion of the estate itself. Such sale shall be conducted according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the realization of arrears of Government Revenue.

Books to be kept, and periodical visits and reports made by Protector.

XVI. Every Protector of Laborers shall, once within such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visit each estate, within the limits of his authority, on which there shall be employed any Laborers, and inspect every Hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such Laborer, and investigate the condition of all the Laborers employed on such estate; and for such purpose he may require that all the Laborers employed on such estate shall be mustered before him with their several contracts, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such Protector shall keep books in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of Laborers then under contract to each Employer, the number who shall then be sick or

missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the Laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct. Each Protector shall periodically make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, through the Commissioner of the Division, of the aforesaid particulars; and any such Report, as regards any particular estate, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietor or chief person in charge of such estate, or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the Report so far as it relates to such estate.

Magistrate, Protector, &c., may inspect any estate at any time.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, the Protector of Laborers, or his duly authorized Inspectors, or any other Officer duly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time, to enter and inspect any estate, or any Hospital, camp, tent, or building wholly or partially used by or for Laborers, and to require that any Laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any enquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of such Laborer, or of any other Laborer employed on such estate.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

XVIII. If any Employer, or other person acting for or under such Employer, shall in any way obstruct or impede any entry, inspection, or enquiry made under either of the two preceding Sections, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each such offence.

Protector may suspend contract of any Laborer temporarily unfitted for labor.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority any Laborer may be employed, to suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract, or any particular term thereof, if such Laborer shall be, in the judgment of such Protector, temporarily unfitted for such performance by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or other sufficient cause. Provided that every such suspension shall be endorsed by the Protector on the contract. Provided, also, that every such Laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive, in lieu of full wages, such a portion thereof as shall be considered sufficient by the Protector, and that the time during which the suspension continues shall be reckoned as part of the whole term for which the Laborer is bound to serve.

Penalty for unlawfully compelling any Laborer to work.

XX. If on any estate it shall be found that any Laborer, whose contract has been suspended as aforesaid, has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, or if any Laborer shall have been compelled to perform work which, under the provisions of Section IV of this Act, he was not bound to perform, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Protector to give Certificate to Laborer permanently unfitted for labor.

XXI. If, in the opinion of the Protector of Laborers, any Laborer shall be permanently unfitted for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the Protector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such Certificate to the Employer of such Laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such Certificate the contract of such Laborer, except as regards any liability previously incurred thereunder, shall wholly cease and determine. The Protector shall make a Return of all such cases of determination of contract in his Report under Section XVI of this Act. Every Laborer, whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to be re-conveyed, at the expense of his Employer, to the District in which he was recruited, or, if he prefer it, to receive from his Employer three months' wages at the minimum rate fixed in Section IV of this Act, and such sum shall be recoverable before a Magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided.

Laborer who has completed his contract, to be permitted to have such completion registered.

XXII. Every Laborer, who shall have completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith permitted by his Employer, or by the chief person in charge of the estate on which he has been employed under such contract, to appear before the Protector, to have the completion of his contract registered. If such Employer or chief person shall detain such Laborer after the completion of his contract, or shall fail to give notice of such completion to the Protector within one month after the date of such completion, such Employer or chief person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Release from contract how to be purchased.

XXIII. If any Laborer shall be able and desirous to pay to his Employer the sum of one hundred and twenty Rupees, or, if the term of his engagement has less than two years to run, a sum equivalent to the minimum rate of wages of such Laborer for the unexpired term of his engagement, such Laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Protector within the local limits of whose authority his Employer's estate is situate, and, on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Protector, such Protector shall call for the contract of such Laborer and endorse thereon a Certificate of Release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the Employer of such Laborer. If any Employer, or other person authorized to act for the Employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

A Certificate to be given to Laborer whose contract has determined or been completed, or who has purchased release therefrom.

XXIV. Every Laborer, whose contract shall have been completed or determined or released by purchase as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Protector a Certificate of Release in such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Laborer who has completed his contract or been released therefrom, may enter into a fresh contract.

XXV. Every Laborer, the completion of whose contract or whose release therefrom shall have been registered, shall be entitled to enter into a fresh contract before the District Magistrate, in the manner prescribed in Section XIX of Act III of 1863 for contracts entered into before the Superintendent of Labor Transport, and in case of

his entering into such fresh contract, all the provisions of this Act and of Act III of 1863 shall apply thereto.

If Laborer desire to complain, Employer to give notice to Protector.

XXVI. If any Laborer shall state to his Employer, or to any person acting for such Employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Protector of Laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such Employer or other person, the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Protector, and in default of so doing such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Protector how to proceed on receipt of notice of complaint.

XXVII. Whenever any Protector of Laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid shall be made to him by any Laborer against his Employer, or any person acting for such Employer, or whenever the Protector shall have other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a Laborer, such Protector shall forthwith, if the estate on which such offence has been committed is not situate within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Protector within the limits of whose authority such estate is situated: and if such estate be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such Protector shall forthwith make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Protector may summon the complainant and his witnesses. Penalty for obstructing service of, or obedience to, summons.

XXVIII. For the purposes of such enquiry, it shall be lawful for any Protector, if he think fit, to summon such Laborer as aforesaid, as well as any witnesses whose attendance may be necessary; and if any Employer or other person authorised to act for the Employer shall in any way obstruct the service of, or obedience to, such summons, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Protector how to proceed if the complaint be untrue or frivolous.

XXIX. If, upon such enquiry made on the complaint of a Laborer, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the contract of such complainant the number of days spent in such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period for which such complainant had contracted to serve.

Protector how to proceed if the complaint be well founded.

XXX. If, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well-founded, but not within his own cognizance under the powers conferred upon him under Section IX of this Act, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon deal with the case in due course of law.

Compensation to be given if wages for more than two months are due.

XXXI. If, upon the complaint of any Laborer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid to him for a period of more than two months after they have become due, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award to such Laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the Magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the Collector shall, upon the requisition of the Magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed in Section XV of this Act.

Contract to be cancelled if Employer be convicted by the Court of Session, or be twice convicted by a Magistrate, of an offence against the Laborer, or if wages be not paid for more than six months, or if Laborer have been grossly ill-used.

XXXII. If the Employer of any Laborer, or any person placed in authority over such Laborer by such Employer, shall be convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable, under the Criminal Procedure Code, by the Court of Session; or if any such Employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable, under the said Code, by a Magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid for a period of more than six months after they shall have become due; or if the Magistrate of the District shall, on the report of the Protector and after due enquiry, be satisfied that any Laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to gross ill-usage by such Employer or any other person placed in authority over the Laborer by such Employer, it shall be lawful for the Protector, on the application of the Laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such Laborer, and to award to him such compensation for such cancelment, not exceeding thirty Rupees, as he shall think fit, and every such cancelment shall be certified on the back of such contract, and such Laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any other Employer, or to return to the District from which he was recruited.

Penalty on Laborer for absenting himself without sufficient cause.

XXXIII. Any Laborer who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause may be taken before the nearest Magistrate, and shall, on conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his Employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such Laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such Laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Penalty for wilful negligence or indolence.

XXXIV. Any Laborer who, without absenting himself from his labor, shall be wilfully negligent or indolent in the performance thereof, may be convicted as aforesaid, and shall, on such conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances for the period of such wilful negligence or indolence; and upon a second conviction within six months for a similar offence.

shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Laborer deserting may be apprehended without a warrant.

XXXV. If any Laborer shall desert or attempt to desert from his Employer's service, such Employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant and without the assistance of any Police Officer, (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such Laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said Laborer be found in the service of another Employer, or beyond the limits of the District in which his Employer's estate is situated or in which he deserted, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided, also, that if the Employer or other person as aforesaid shall use unnecessary violence in effecting such apprehension, or if he shall not, within forty-eight hours from the time of such apprehension, make over the said Laborer to the hands of some Police Officer, with a statement in writing of the apprehender's name and residence, and of the charge on which the Laborer has been apprehended, or shall not otherwise within such period cause him to be conveyed to the nearest Magistrate, the person so apprehending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Laborer, when made over to the Police, to be taken before the nearest Magistrate

XXXVI. If any Laborer apprehended, whether with or without a warrant, shall be made over to a Police Officer, it shall be the duty of such Officer to convey him, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate; and if the estate or place from which such Laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall adjudicate the charge himself; but if not, he shall forward the said Laborer under custody to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such estate or place is situated, who shall adjudicate upon it.

Penalties for desertion and wrongful apprehension.

XXXVII. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such Laborer has deserted from his Employer's service, he shall be convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. If it be proved that the Laborer has been apprehended wrongfully, the person apprehending him, or on whose charge or by whose order he shall have been apprehended, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, any portion of which may be awarded to such Laborer.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

XXXVIII. All the provisions of this Act, regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of Laborers, shall be held applicable to Laborers who shall desert while in transit to the District in which they have contracted to labor for hire; and such Laborers may be tried either in the District in which they may be apprehended, or in the District in which, under their contracts, they are bound to labor for hire, notwithstanding that the offence may have been committed in a third District.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing Laborers under contract to another person.

XXXIX. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away, harbour, or employ any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid with another person, before such Laborer shall have been lawfully released from such contract, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if Employer apply for return of Laborer.

XL. It shall be lawful for the Employer, or any person authorised to act for the Employer, of any Laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, to apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such Laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate shall, in such case, make over such Laborer, and shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse such cancelment, under his own signature, on the contract of such Laborer.

Conviction not to operate as a release, but, on expiry of sentence, Laborer to be made over to Employer.

XLI. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to make over such Laborer to any person appointed on the part of his Employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall be held to operate as a release to any Laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of no person being present on the part of the Employer to take charge of the Laborer at the expiry of his sentence, but the prisoner shall, in that case, be sent to the Employer's estate, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the Employer in the manner provided for the realisation of fines under this Act.

Sentences to be endorsed on contract. Periods of imprisonment and unlawful absence to be added to term of service.

XLII. Every sentence of fine imposed for unlawful absence from labor, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the Officer passing it, and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the Laborer is bound to serve; but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonments and unlawful absences so endorsed

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

XLIII. In every case in which a fine is imposed under this Act, or under the said Act III of 1863, it shall be competent to the Court imposing such fine to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, and such term of imprisonment shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the Protector believe any estate or part thereof to be unfit, for habitation, a Committee shall be summoned.

XLIV. If a Protector of Laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate, situated within the limits of his jurisdiction, is, by reason of of climate or situation, unfit for human habitation,

such Protector shall give notice in writing of his opinion to the Magistrate of the District, and such Magistrate shall forthwith summon a Committee to enquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for human habitation. Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Protector of Laborers, the Medical Officer of the District, and at least one Employer of Laborers resident in the District. Such Committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the Protector's report has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion of the estate as aforesaid or the Employer or Protector, may desire to place before it; and, if such Committee shall be of opinion that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for human habitation, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every Laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be null and void as regards such estate or such portion thereof. Provided, however, that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate, or to any other estate of the same Employer.

Construction of Act.

XLV. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act III of 1863.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 11th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1865.

An Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses and Markets for the sale of meat and fish in the Suburbs of Calcutta and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith; It is enacted as follows :—

No place within the Suburbs to be used as a Slaughter-House without a license.

I. No place within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta appointed under the provisions of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, *(the District Municipal Improvement Act)*, shall be used as a Slaughter-House, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a Slaughter-House has been obtained from the Municipal Commissioners, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a Slaughter-House any place within the limits aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued. Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any Hindoo or Mahomedan place of worship.

Municipal Commissioners may provide places for Slaughter-Houses, and may make Bye-laws for the management and regulation thereof.

II. The Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as Slaughter-Houses, and they may make Bye-Laws for, and with respect to, the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

Licensed Slaughter-Houses to be properly drained.

III. Every owner or occupier of any licensed Slaughter-House, within the limits aforesaid, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Municipal Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Municipal Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such Slaughter-Houses, or any place used as a Meat Market, in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner or occupier, after notice in writing given to him by the Municipal Commissioners that such Market or Slaughter-House is defective in any of the said particulars and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

Commissioners may make Bye-laws for the inspection of Markets and Slaughter-Houses.

IV. The Municipal Commissioners may, in the manner prescribed and under the conditions laid down in Section LXXXIV of the said Act III of 1864, make Bye-laws for the inspection of all Markets for the sale of meat or fish within the limits aforesaid and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours.

Commissioners may enter and inspect Slaughter-Houses, shops, &c., and may seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

V. The Municipal Commissioners, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, or fish, or as a Slaughter-House, and may examine any animal, carcase, or meat which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or fish appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcase, meat, or fish, is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

VI. The Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act, relating to Slaughter-Houses, or of the non-observance of any of the Bye-laws relating thereto, may, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, suspend such license for any period not exceeding two months, and upon conviction for a second or other subsequent like offence, such license may, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, be revoked.

Suspension or revocation of license.

VII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the Slaughter-House to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day, after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

Penalty for using Slaughter-Houses during suspension or revocation of license.

VIII. The provisions of the said Act III of 1864, in regard to prosecutions for offences and the enforcement of fines and forfeitures, shall be applicable to all prosecutions for offences, and the recovery of fines and forfeitures under this Act; and the Magisterial powers conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners by Section VI of the above Act shall be exercised by them for all the purposes of this Act.

Certain provisions of Act III of 1864 rendered applicable.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the provisions of this Act, or of any specific portion thereof, to any Towns or places in which the said Act III of 1864 may be in force.

The provisions of this Act may be extended to places under Act III of 1864.

G. S. Fagan,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2766.

Appointments.—*The 20th April* 1865.—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to be the Officer for licensing Buildings, &c., under Sections V. and VII. of Act III. (B. C.) of 1865 within that Town.

The 21st April 1865.—The Judge of the Small Cause Court of Moorshedabad to be also Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Berhampore.

The Judge of the Small Cause Court of Hooghly to be also Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Chinsurah.

Baboo Anund Chunder Banerjee, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Rajshahye, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Nattore in addition to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. W. Linton, or until further orders.

The 24th April 1865.—Mr. J. O'Kinealy and Dr. B. W. Switzer to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Jessore.

Dr. C. M. Russell to be Medical Officer of Behar.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature, Presidency College, to officiate as Principal of the Sanscrit College in addition to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. B. Cowell, or until further orders.

The 25th April 1865.—Major E. P. Lloyd to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore and Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that Cantonment during the absence, on leave, of Major J. Emerson, or until further orders.

Captain J. F. Sherer to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop.

Mr. J. W. Edgar to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Cachar during Captain Sherer's absence on deputation, or until further orders.

The 26th April 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Charitable Dispensary Committee at Beerbhoom, *viz.*:—

Mr. H. S. Beadon.
Captain T. Buttanshaw.
Mr. W. W. Hunter.
Baboo Poreshnath Mookerjee.
„ Ooma Churn Banerjee.

Mr. A. C. Bolst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Gowhatty to Dutma to do duty with the Bootan Force.

The 27th April 1865.—Mr. W. E. Ward to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. C. Sutherland, or until further orders.

The 28th April 1865.—Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment until the arrival of Major Lloyd, or until further orders.

Leave of Absence.—*The 21st April* 1865.—Baboo Krishnapersaud Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Hidgelee Khas Mehals, for one month, from the 10th instant, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. He will make over charge of his Office to the Deputy Collector of Contai.

Mr. W. W. Linton, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Nattore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Moonshee Dubeeroodeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, for one month, from the 5th proximo, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 22nd April 1865.—Baboo Kessub Ram Surma Burroah, Moonsiff of Seebsaugor, for one month, from the 20th ultimo, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 24th April 1865.—Major J. Emerson, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, for twelve days, under Chapter I., Section 3 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate.

Baboo Hurrichurn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 1st June next, or from any other date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 25th April 1865.—Baboo Poran Chunder Newgy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, for fifteen days, from the 8th proximo, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 26th April 1865.—Mr. C. B. Pearson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863.

Baboo Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Captain R. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, for ten days, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his Office to the Assistant Commissioner.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 17th April* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department of this Government at his own request.

The 20th April 1865.—The leave granted to Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, on the 7th ultimo, will have effect from the 21st of June next.

The 24th April 1865.—The leave granted to Mr. M. Little, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr, under orders of the 28th September last, will have effect from the 28th ultimo instead of from the 10th idem, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd February last.

Mr. W. E. Kinsey, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Patna, having joined his appointment on the 17th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 8th instant is cancelled.

Baboo Hurkanth Surma, Deputy Collector of Kamroop, having availed himself of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th February last on the 15th idem, and returned to his duties on the 9th ultimo, the unexpired portion of that leave is cancelled.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 21st April* 1865.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section VI. of Act XXII., 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the establishment, from the 1st proximo, of a Court of Small Causes in the Military Cantonment of Berhampore, with pecuniary jurisdicton extending to Rupees 500. The territorial jurisdiction of the Court shall be conterminous with the limits of the Cantonment.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section VI. of Act XXII., 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the establishment, from the 1st proximo, of a Court of Small Causes in the Military Cantonment of Chinsurah, with pecuniary jurisdiction extending to Rupees 500. The territorial jurisdiction of the Court shall be conterminous with the limits of the Cantonment.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 167.

The 26th April 1865.

Notification.—Captain L. Russell, R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Behar Circle, assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 185 of the 3rd April 1865.

No. 168.

The 27th April 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Captain H. T. Forbes, R. A., Executive Engineer, (Second Grade,) Bhaugulpore Division, from the 1st proximo, until departure of the Mail Steamer of the 9th May, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on sick leave.

No. 169.

Notifications.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize that the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division shall, as a temporary arrangement, be united with the Bhaugulpore Division.

2. Lieutenant R. C. Daubuz, R. E., Executive Engineer, (Fourth Grade,) Darjeeling Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the United Divisions with Head-Quarters at Bhaugulpore.

No. 170.

The 28th April 1865.

Baboo Khetternath Bhuttacherjee, Assistant Engineer of the Second Grade, joined* the Lower Assam Division on the 18th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 115 of the 20th March 1865.

No. 171.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, subject to the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, to transfer the Tumlook, Midnapore, and Hidgellee Divisions from the Presidency to the Cuttack Circle with effect from the 1st May 1865.

No. 172.

Posting.—The services of Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Second Grade Assistant Engineer, having been made available from the General Department for employment in this Department, that Officer is, in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India, posted to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 173.

The 29th April 1865.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857 *in supersession of the Declaration made under date the 12th June* 1860.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that certain portions of lands in the villages noted below, in the District of Purneah, are required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for sites for Staging and Inspecting Bungalows on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road, this Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern :—

No.	Mouzah.	Pergunnah.	Area.	Boundaries.
			B. C. D.	
1	Purmee Chuck ...	Dhurmpore ...	6 3 4	East Ganges and Darjeeling Road; West Mouzah Purmee Chuck; South ditto; North ditto.
2	Chirija, Bungrora oorf Dingra Ghaut ...	Badour ...	6 15 17	Mâl land of Mouzah Chorya on all sides.
3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3 12 4	Ditto.
4	Doomuria ...	Soorjapore ...	6 5 0	East Post Office compound; West Mâl land, jote Kokra Guch Doomria; South Ganges and Darjeeling Road; North Nudee Rumjan.
5	Guch Ilwabaree, Talooka Daho Soho ...	Ditto ...	6 5 0	East Ganges and Darjeeling Road; West Mâl land, jote of Juma Oollah; South ditto; North ditto.

No. 174.

The 2nd May 1865.

Notification.—Captain W. S. Trevor, R. E., Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, resumed* charge of the Central Office of Account on the 29th ultimo before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 53 of the 20th February, and No. 79 of the 4th March 1865.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

No. 213.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th May 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th May respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 15th May 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th May 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 12th June 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	20,437	17,055	37,492

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th April 1865.

Notice.

THE block of Waste Land measuring 1,001 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, and situated at the Great Rungeet River, in the District of Darjeeling, which was assigned in 1854 to Major Frederick Bayley Wardroper, having been resumed in accordance with the Conditions of the Lease, is available for sale under the Waste Lands Rules.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary, Board of Revenue.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Punjah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale :—

1*st.*—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

Depôts.		Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	...	1,08,000	
Kistenuggur of 1268 S. S.	...	1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S.	...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.		1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268		40,000	
			6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ... }	of 1267, 1268, and 1269	...	50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63 ... ... }			80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.			1,00,000
Pooree of 1268 and 1269 S. S.			2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268 ... ... }			4,70,000
			15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes, shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the lastmentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1819.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st April 1865.

	4 per Cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 12th April 1865.	....	53,000	300	25,17,500	23,12,000	96,22,200	66,68,200	33,21,800	4,84,48,900	2,49,44,300	17,600	16,000	9,79,21,800
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	....	....	8,000	1,500	....	46,700	20,000	....	....	76,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	.....	1,100	4,500	1,000	14,000	58,000	1,28,000	....	.. ..	2,06,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	8,100	.....	....	....	21,900	27,000	500	....	1,31,200	1,35,500	....	.....	3,25,100
Total ...	8,100	53,000	300	25,17,500	23,35,000	96,62,600	66,71,200	33,35,800	4,86,84,800	2,52,27,800	17,600	16,000	9,85,29,700
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	....	10,600	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	10,600
Total ...	8,100	53,000	300	25,06,900	23,35,000	96,62,600	66,71,200	33,35,800	4,86,84,800	2,52,27,800	17,600	16,000	9,85,19,100

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 25th April 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe is appointed Registrar of the University from the 1st proximo.

J. Sutcliffe, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar.

The 15th April 1865.

Education Notice.

Medical College.

1. The Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculum to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

Norman Chevers, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

Calcutta;
Medical College Office,
The 16th March 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

Notice under Section XXX. of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division III. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Deeltabad, Mullickabad.
North Balliaghattah.
South Balliaghattah.
Bahir-Jelliahparrah.
Poreaparrah, Koochnun.
East Soorah, Neez Soorah.
Khodagunge, Kakoorgatchee.
North Narealdangah.
West Soorah, Kooleah.
West Kooleah, Bathykhannah.
Moonsee Bazar, Shibtollah.
New Balliaghattah.
Gooreparrah, South Narealdangah.
Bahir-Simlah and Sealdah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 26th of April, sit daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

Office of the Munl. Commrs. for the Suburbs of Calcutta,
Alipore,
The 8th April 1865.

Notice.

Whereas it appears that in consequence of the great growth of Calcutta many parts of the Suburbs have become thickly inhabited; and whereas it is notorious that certain occupations which necessarily create noxious smells cannot safely be carried on in thickly populated localities; and whereas under the 308th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Magistrate of the District is authorized to remove any trade or occupation which is dangerous to the health of the community, it is hereby declared that within the limits marginally set forth, being within that portion of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs commonly known as the Suburbs of Calcutta, the undermentioned occupations, that is to say, the keeping of Tanneries constructed after the Native fashion, the keeping of Sheep Pens and places for boiling tallow, and the keeping of Piggeries are occupations noxious to the health of the Public, which must be removed.

A line commencing on the south at the Metya Bruz Ghaut and thence down the Circular Garden Reach Road to the Goragatcha Road from thence to the point where the Goragatcha Road joins the Ekbalpore Road, thence to the Rajkissore Pookur, thence to the Ruffee Mistry's Pookur, thence to the Beyla Road, thence to the point where the Beyla Road joins the Tollygunge Road, thence along the line of the Tollygunge Road as far as the Tollygunge Bridge, thence in a diagonal line to a point on the Gurreah Haut Road opposite to the third Mile-stone on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, thence along the line of Railway as far as the first Mile-stone, thence to a point on the Balliaghatta Canal opposite the East Coolea Road, thence along the East Coolea Road to the Balliaghatta Main Road, thence along the Balliaghatta Main Road to the Soorah Road, thence to the Kankoorgatchea Road, thence to the Manicktollah Road, thence to the point where the Eastern Bengal Railway crosses the Manicktollah Road and thence along the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway as far as the third Mile-stone, thence across the Barrackpore Road to a point where it joins the Chasas Dhobapara Road, thence to the River at Pran Nath Chowdry's Ghaut.

Notice is hereby given that proceeding according to law will be taken against all owners of Sheep Pens, Piggeries, and Tanneries, &c., worked after the Native fashion who, notwithstanding this Notice, shall neglect to remove their aforesaid Sheep Pens, Piggeries, and Tanneries, &c., beyond the aforesaid limits within six months from the date of this Notice.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Magistrate.

Office of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs;
Alipore,
The 17th April 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 10th of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 1532 of the 13th March 1865, regarding a Scheme for the Water-supply of Calcutta adopted by the Justices at their Ordinary Meeting on the 6th of March 1865.

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 27th April 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurements of Grand Division II. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in the margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

East Noyabad, Kathoomah.
East Durkhin Daree, Durkhindree.
Noyabad, Belgatcheeah, Ooltadangah.
Neez Ooltadangah, Bagmaree.
Gouriberre, Foreaparah, and Mannicktollah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 15th May, sit daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

SALT LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government under Section XIII., Act XXII. of 1863, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting on all points connected with the project of "the Salt-water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, Limited." Communications and representations on the subject should be sent in before the 15th of May addressed to the President at the Office of the Commission.

H. L. DAMPIER,
President of the Commission.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION;
18-3, *Theatre Road,*
Calcutta, the 26th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. F. W. REES, Assistant Collector of Sylhet, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasuries.

C. T BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

DACCA,
The 25th April 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 16th to 22nd April, 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 0	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below the Entrance	4 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 6	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 4	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 24th April 1865, 6½ inches below Zero.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 25th April 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 29th April 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
April ...	23	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·36	
	24	29·786	91·0	76·2	14·8	82·5	78·8	76·2	0·82	S. E. & S.		
	25	·781	93·8	79·8	14·0	85·7	80·8	77·4	·77	S.		
	26	·806	92·6	81·4	11·2	86·4	80·8	76·9	·74	S.		
	27	·845	91·4	77·9	13·5	84·6	78·9	74·9	·73	S.		
	28	·802	91·6	80·6	11·0	85·6	79·3	74·9	·71	S. (high.)		
	29	·686	90·6	75·8	14·8	85·0	78·6	74·1	·71	S. (high.)	0·35	

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	18·0
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	93·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	103·6
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·63
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	1·71
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 29th ultimo	...	8·58
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	2·64

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

BABOO JUDOO NATH BOSE, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. W. Powell, a European British Subject, who died intestate at Barrakur on the 6th instant, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorized to receive the same.

R. P. JENKINS,
Offg. Judge of Beerbhoom.

ZILLAH BEERBHOOM,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. C. Portnell, a European British-born Subject in the employ of the East India Railway Company, who died intestate at Jamalpore, Monghyr, on the 17th May 1864, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Judge.

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE;
Judge's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. J. TWEEDIE made over charge of the Mynagoree Treasury to MR. W. H. VERNER on 5th instant.

MR. VERNER is authorized to draw Bills upon the Government Treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Political Agent.

JULPIGOREE,
The 7th April 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 9th ...	1 Case, Lieutenant Buckle ...	Shannon.
1865, Feb. 22nd ...	1 Tin Tub, None ...	Str. Erymanthe.
1864, Dec. 9th ...	1 Case, Captain Griffin, Commanding Armstrong Mountain Battery ...	Str. Nubia.
,, 9th ...	1 Parcel, [W. and Co.,] J A ...	Ditto,
Oct. 19th ...	10 Cases, F. W. Brown, and Co. ...	Str. Golconda.
Sept. 28th ...	7 Cases, [W. D. and Co.] ...	Str. Bengal.
Oct. 29th ...	1 Case, F. W. Brown and Co. ...	Str. Simla.
,, 29th ...	3 Cases, [W] ...	Ditto.
,, 29th ...	1 Case, [S] ...	Ditto.
1865, Feb. 1st ...	1 Parcel, Smith Kennedy ...	Str. Nemesis.
,, 1st ...	1 Truss, Messrs. Crook, Rome and Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 20th ...	1 Case, J D, No. 12 ...	Str. Erymanthe.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 2nd May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 15th May 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1865, Feb. 3rd ...	1 Bundle Coir Yarn, A T ...	Franc Morin.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 2nd May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

No. 18.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for supply of Beef and Mutton to Troops at Fort William and Dum-Dum, on the march, and in Camp, at various distances from the Presidency, for ten months from 1st July next.

Form of Tender to be had at No. 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 8th, and opened at noon on the 9th May 1865.

Separate Tenders required for each Station.

Earnest deposit to be in Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by the Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Fort William.							
Beef ...	From 1st July 1865 to 30th April 1866.	3,06,000	Ration Grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sunrise daily, according to daily Indents, &c.	3,000	10,000	Best grass-fed.
Mutton ...		51,100					
Dum-Dum.							
Beef ...		2,16,300			3,000	10,000	
Mutton ...		36,300					

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
The 7th April 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 9.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders for the sale of 153 fallen Trees in the Barrackpore Government Park will be received at Barrackpore Commissariat Office on the 4th May 1865 up to 4 P. M. and opened there at noon of the following day.

2. Forms of Tenders and information of the size and description of the Trees can be had on application at this Office.

W. BRIGGS, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

BARRACKPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notification.

THE following Tea Plantations, with factory, godowns, houses, out-houses, &c., the property of Government, at Holta, in the Kangra Valley, is offered for sale at the upset price specified below :—

The Plantation is distant about 23 miles from Dhurmsalah and 22 miles from Kote Kangra. There are on the estate a large slated factory, two slated godowns, and two slated houses for Overseer and Assistant Overseer, barracks for Chinese Tea-makers, &c.; and the stock and block of the Tea factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

The Tea Plantation consists of 677 (six hundred and seventy-seven) acres, more or less, of which there are under cultivation with Tea about 530 (five hundred and thirty) acres, the remainder being waste or covered with Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* but the greater portion fitted for Tea cultivation.

At a short distance from the Plantation there is a Cheer Forest about 100 (one hundred) acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right of cutting timber. The wood is well adapted for making Tea chests.

The yield of the Tea Plantation may be estimated this season at lb 33,000 (thirty-three thousand) of Tea, and 1,800 (eighteen hundred) maunds of Tea Seeds. 100 (one hundred) maunds of Tea Seeds, the produce of the season, will be given to the purchaser.

The estate will be sold in fee-simple, free of all demands on account of land revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as the Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of 2,00,000 Rupees (two lakhs of Rupees.)

The Plantation and Factory will be transferred to the purchaser or purchasers on the 1st May 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea Plantations, Holta," and will be registered by the Superintendent, Tea Plantations, Punjab, at Saharunpore, on the date of receipt, in a book which he will keep, together with the tenders in his own custody, under lock and key. The highest registered tender at the time being will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon on the 2nd April 1866 by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Tea Plantations, and Deputy Commissioner, at the Factory, Holta, in the presence of all parties who may attend; the amount of the highest tender, or if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender in writting above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be be not paid in full on the date specified. Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient powers of attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhurmsalah, or to Dr. Jameson, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Govt., Punjab.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badreepar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr's. Office,
The 14th February 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.

West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.

North—Badree Nuddee.

South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department a Head Clerk. Salary, Rupees 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good Testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the Office and general good character.

E. J. SPILSBURY,
Deputy Commissioner.

AKYAB;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 25th March 1865.

Wanted,

FOR the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, a Sheristadar in the Dewany side of the Court. Present salary Rupees 60, with probability of increase. Intimate knowledge of Oordoo and Persian and a fair acquaintance with English indispensible. Application to be made in English by Candidates in their own handwriting and copies of Testimonials attached (post paid) to Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.

H. M. BODDAM,
Deputy Commr., Hazareebaugh.

HAZAREEBAUGH;
Deputy Commr's. Office,
The 30th March 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, with the express sanction of the Government of India, the ungranted Waste Lands, situate in the Sunderbuns south of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, estimated to consist of about 11,69,327 acres, and within the several boundaries described hereafter, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an acre, at noon on Saturday, the twentieth day of May, at the Office of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, should no claim or objection of the nature of those provided for by Act XXIII. of 1863 be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale.

It is to be understood that the sale, though made in general accordance with the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will not be a sale under Act XXIII. of 1863, and that the purchaser will not obtain a complete title under that Act. The purchaser will be required to enter into a written engagement binding himself to be responsible for and to defend at his own risk any suit that may be brought against the Government as to rights in the land sold.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
The 18th April 1865.

Boundaries of the unappropriated Waste Lands lying in one Block in the Sunderbuns to the south of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY.

The Bay of Bengal.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN BOUNDARIES.

An irregular line starting from the point at which the Moree Gunga or Channel Creek flows into the Bay of Bengal, and proceeding generally in a northerly direction as far as the Noukchura, which forms the southern boundary of Lot 115, and generally in an eastern direction from the said Noukchura to the junction of the Chuar Gang, the Colputtoa, and the Arpangassya River between Lots 166 and 169, but following the bends described below:—

From the mouth of Moree Gunga or Channel Creek northwards to the point at which it is joined by the Naukhana Dooagra; then east along the said Naukhana Dooagra and the Hetalya Doanya, and the Baurchurra Nuddee; North along the Calchura, Noukchura, and the portion of the Poukchura which lies between the Noukchura and the Thakoorun River; the said Thakoorun, Hulloonee, or Jumeera River as far south as the Creek which forms the south-western boundary of Lot 118; to the south-east and then another Creek northwards, which forms the Eastern boundary of Lot 118, till the said Creek joins the Boula River or Kaikalmaree south of Lot 120; north along the Kaikalmaree, Bainchoppy, Petkulchand, and Thakooran River, as far north as the imaginary line which forms the boundary between the northern and southern portions into which Lot 122 has been divided by the Revenue Officers; East along the said line till it joins the Nypekenea; South along the said Nypekenea to its junction with the Mutlah River, northwards along the Mutlah as far the northern boundary of Lot 126; East along the said northern boundary indicated by a Creek in Lieutenant Hodge's Map to its junction with the Biddah River; North along the said Biddah River, the Curtal, the Moukhallee, and the imaginary line which forms the south-eastern boundary of the portion of Lot 132 which has been assigned to Mr. Shepherd, (*vide Gazette* of 2nd November 1864, page 943); South along the Huttakhal and the Khals which form the boundaries between Lots 132 and 142, Lots 143 and 132, and Lots 143 and 149, as shewn in Hodge's Map; East along the Melmell, Carar, and Poonjally to the Roymungul River; North along the Roymungul and Burrakoolya Khal to the Canay Rattee Khal, as far as the imaginary line which forms the boundary between the eastern or granted portion, and the western or ungranted portion of Lot 163; Southwards along the said imaginary line to its junction with the imaginary line which is shewn in Hodge's Map as forming the boundary between Lots 162 and 163; East along the last mentioned imaginary line to its junction with the Khalindee Nuddee; South along the Khalindee Nuddea; East by the line between the cultivated and uncleared portion of Lot 164, and the line between the cultivated and uncleared portion of Lot 172; North-East along the line between the cultivated or settled and the uncleared portion of Lot 165; East along the Eshamuttee River from Chundepoor; North along the boundary of the Soonderbuns Forest as shewn in Hodge's Map as far as Hajeepoor; South-East along the Chaar Gang to its junction with the Colputtoa River.

EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Arpangassya River, part of the Namood Samponder or Burra Pangah River, and the Malinchen River.

List of Lots and Lands south of Lots divided into Blocks included within the above boundaries.

Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Numbers of Lots according to Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Sunderbuns.	Estimated Area in Acres.
Lot		Lot		Lot	
.....	.....	152	10,909	172, a portion	13,215
121	3,636	153	9,586	173	8,264
122, 2nd portion	7,935	154	12,562	174	14,206
124	6,280	155	25,124	175	8,264
125	8,595	156	9,914	176	6,611
126	8,595	157	8,925	177	11,900
.....	.....	158	10,909	178	14,206
132, a portion	14,793	159	8,595	179	6,810
141	7,273	160	14,545	179	3,438
144	11,900	161	5,289	180	4,297
145	4,958	162	21,818	181	12,892
146	15,533	163, 2nd portion	5,619	182	18,223
147	9,256	164, a portion	6,300	183	10,909
148	13,545	165, single portion	16,950	184	9,256
149	4,958	169	12,892	185	15,867
150	10,909	170	15,768	186	8,264
151	4,958	171	10,578	187	9,256

Total ...		5,10,285
Add area of lands south of the Lots divided into Blocks ..		6,52,531
And also of isolated Lots as per Statement B.		6,511
Total Acres ...		11,69,327

B.

BOUNDARIES OF UNAPPROPRIATED ISOLATED LOTS.

Lot 90 ... ... 3,867 Acres.

North—By an imaginary straight line drawn from the junction of Bairmaree Gang with Khajoortullah Khal to the junction of Akratollah and Huish Khals with Chitpore Khal and a part of Chitpore Khal.

East—By the Betneetullah Gang.

South—By the Khajoortullah Khal.

West—By the Khajoortullah Khal.

Lot 128, a portion ... ... 2,644 Acres

North—By a portion of Hooghly Nuddee.

East—By an imaginary straight line drawn from the Hooghly Nuddee to the Khal which separates Lot 128 from Lot 127, but which, in Lieutenant Hodge's Map, is not named.

South—By the Khal separating Lot 128 from Lot 127.

West—By the Mutlah River.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1.—About 1,000 acres in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

LOT No. 2.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

LOT No. 3.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

LOT No. 4.—About 100 acres in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereekee Bheel.

LOT No. 5.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borborooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookani Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

LOT No. 6.—About 1,500 acres in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. LOWIS, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

DIBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the lands known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khâl.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

Notice.

FOR Sale, by public Auction, at noon precisely on the 2nd May 1865, at Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. J. N. Bishop, Tea Planter, a grant of fine forest Tea land, in fee simple, under Lord Canning's Resolution of the 17th October 1861, subject to a call of Rupees 2-8 an Acre by Government, comprising 528 Acres, surveyed and mapped with between four and five Acres of well covered flourishing Tea cultivation in its second year, situated about a couple of miles south of the Military road to Jeypore, and within eleven miles of the Station. Cash payable on delivery of the Transfer Certificate of possession. Costs of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

(Sd.) JAMES WARREN,
R. D. NUTHALL,
Executors of the Estate.

DIBROOGHUR,
The 16th March 1865.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Receiver's Office.

SREEMUTTEE SIBOOSONDERY DASSEE,

vs.

RHYRUB CHUNDER COWAR AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 22nd May 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, CHARLES SWINTON HOGG, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the undermentioned Talooks, Gardens, and Tanks, of which he has been appointed Receiver in the above Causes upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known, and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Hooghly.

Patoonee Talook, Lot Dohur Chuckley, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing three Mouzahs, *viz.*, Ramkistopore or Chinna Bussoodebpore and Panceparah.

Durpotoonee Talook, Lot Hautneah, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing two Mouzahs, *viz.*, Neez Hautneah and Puttee Mookondopore, two Gardens, and two Tanks at Hautneah.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
No. 5, *Strand,*
The 21*st April* 1865.

In the matter of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widow and Orphan Fund.

THIS Fund is in the course of distribution in the Office of the Accountant-General of the High Court to the persons named in Schedules K. and L. pursuant to the order of Court, *viz*,—

L. Bond.
Maria Harding.
S. M. Laughlin.
Percival James Baker.
John Herbert Baker.
Eveline Emily Baker.
L. M. A. Collins.
P. A. A. Collins.
M. L. Collins.
Anne E. E. Harding.
Isabella M. Harding.
Mary Anne McLaughlin.
E. A. F. Collins.

It will save trouble if the applicants bring with them the amount of the Office fees, that is, 10 Rupees for each Cheque, and Receipt Stamp.

W. THEOBALD,
Accountant-General, High Court.

OFFICE No. 20;
Chowringhee,
The 4*th April* 1865.

Caution.

WITH reference to the SALE of the half share of, and in the sixth-seventhe share of (amongst other properties) all that Zemindary or Talook Mancoondoo, in Pergunnah Boro, in the Zillah Hooghly, with the Mouzahs and Kismuts appertaining thereto, advertised in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 19th April 1865 to be held by the Receiver of the High Court and Receiver in cause Aushootosh Day *vs.* Bholanath Roy Chuckerbutty *on Friday, the* 5*th May next*, intending purchasers are hereby informed that by a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made and pronounced on the nineteenth day of April instant in a certain cause wherein Ramdhone Khan is plaintiff, and Sree Mutty, Nobinmoney Dossee, Charoo Chunder Ghose, Surrut Chunder Ghose, and Sumboonath Ghose are defendants, it was declared that the said defendants Sreemutty, Nobinmoney Dossee, Charoo Chunder Ghose, and Surrut Chunder Ghose as Executrix and Executors of Aushootosh Dey, deceased, had, by an agreement in writing under their hand bearing date the 8th July 1864, sold to the plaintiff their right, title, and interest as such Executrix and Executors as aforesaid of and in the half part or share which was of the said Aushootosh Dey, deceased, of and in the said Zemindary or Talook, and it was decreed that the said defendants Sree Mutty, Nobinmoney Dossee, Charoo Chunder Ghose, and Surrut Chunder Ghose as Executrix and Executors aforesaid *should execute a Conveyance of the same to the said last mentioned plaintiff* and do all acts necessary to complete his title thereto and to abstain from doing all acts which could prejudice the same. *Any person or persons therefore purchasing the said property will do so at his risk and peril.*—Dated this 26th day of April 1865.

BARROW, SEN AND WATSON,
Attornies for Baboo Ramdhone Khan.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29*th March* 1865.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 25th April 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,27,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,44,09,883 5 1
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,59,446 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	21,25,485 4 7
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 78,00,578 14 0	1,49,14,442 4 2	Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	86,16,111 9 3
Ditto at Branches	...	" 71,07,863 6 2		Dead Stock ditto	...	...	4,04,468 7 11
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,502 10 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,99,21,975 8 4	Balances with other Banks	...	...	4,97,893 3 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	5,18,921 12 10	Sundries	...	...	6,21,864 2 11
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	2,97,105 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	10,25,783 2 6				2,98,23,614 7 5
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	Rs. 8,00,578 14 0	8,00,578 14 0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	" 1,99,26,200 4 6	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	" 1,08,82,190 7 7	
			2,98,09,480 12 1				2,98,09,480 12 1
Rupees	...	...	6,04,37,674 1 6	Rupees	...		6,04,37,674 1 6

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J^o GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

Notification.

I HEREBY notify, for general information, that a Digest of all the Criminal Laws, Constructions, Circular Orders, and Decisions of Sudder Courts from 1795 to 1864, with the exception of Regulations and Acts that are repealed since, is in the course of compilation in Bengali by me and will be published in the form of a Book entitled "Digest of Procedure and Penal Laws," and therefore hope that no one else would interfere.

HITLOLL MISSER,
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate of Mancoor, Zillah Burdwan.

MANCOOR,
The 15th April 1865.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

আমি সর্ব্বসাধারণকে এতদ্দ্বারা জ্ঞাত করিতেছি যে ১৭৯৩ সাল অবধি ১৮৬৪ সাল পর্য্যন্ত রদ রহিত বাদে ফৌজদারী আইনের কনেক্টকৃসন সরক্যুলর অর্ডর ও তদানুসঙ্গিক নজির আদি বঙ্গভাষায় সংগ্রহ করিয়া দণ্ডকার্য্য সংহিতা নামে পুস্তক একখানি প্রস্তুত করিতেছি। অপর কেহ এই কার্য্যে হস্তক্ষেপ করিয়া নিয়ম বিরুদ্ধ কার্য্য না করেন।

শ্রীহিতলাল মিশ্র,
জমিদার এবং অবৈতনিক মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মানকর জিলা বর্দ্ধমান।

মানকর।
সন ১২৭২ সাল, ৪ বৈশাখ।

Notice.

A FEW copies of the "Magistrate and Collector's Manual," compiled by Mr. D. Hume, are available to purchasers for 30 Rupees a copy. Enquire of Baboo Oottma Chunder Chatterjee at the Office of the Board of Revenue, No. 2, Bankshall Street.

Notice.

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon, on Thursday, the 1st June 1865, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

GRANT, SMITH & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

INSOLVENT COURT.

ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE NOTICE.

Pursuant to Act No. XXVII. of 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of no claim being established to the unclaimed Dividends hereunder mentioned within twelve months from this date, such Dividends will be distributed among such of the Creditors of the undermentioned Insolvent Estate as shall have established their claims against such Estate respectively.—

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Names of Creditors.	9th Dividend at 5 annas per Cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Artillery Wine Fund ...	1	3	6
Band, 46th Native Infantry ...	0	12	9
Barry, Serjeant J. ...	2	0	6
Billiard Fund, 51st Regiment ...	0	15	2
Boileau, Colonel J. P. ...	7	5	11
Boileau, Lieutenant F. B. ...	1	3	6
Bond, Captain H. ...	8	6	4
Borthwick, Captain W. ...	30	1	3
Bridgman, Lieutenant P. ...	3	2	6
Browne, Colonel E. C. ...	33	3	8
Budd, Ensign P. ...	0	8	10
Burgh, Colonel W. D. ...	3	5	6
Burroughs, Captain W. ...	18	8	2
Burroughs, Captain L. ...	7	7	11
Bell, Serjeant George ...	0	10	5
Brougham, Conductor Henry ...	0	9	11
Baillie, Sir William ...	1	4	0
Boscawen, Lieutenant G. B. M. ...	0	9	11
Brooke, Colonel C. W. ...	0	11	3
Chadwick, Lieutenant S. ...	1	15	7
Chalmers, Major R. ...	2	1	4
Cookson, Cornet W. ...	0	8	3
Cubitt, Captain W. ...	0	12	9
Cruickshank, Ensign G. ...	1	0	0
DeBude, Captain H. ...	0	14	2
Denniss, Captain G. G. ...	6	0	8
Dwant, Colonel James ...	3	3	0
Edwards, Lieutenant T. ...	0	12	10
Fendall, Major W. ...	0	10	4
Finnis, Lieutenant John ...	12	0	4
Fisher, Cadet G. A. ...	1	8	7
Fisher, Lieutenant James ...	2	3	7
Geddes, Lieutenant J. M. ...	2	4	3
Gordon, Cornet James ...	0	14	5
Grant, Conductor A. ...	4	11	4
Grane, Lieutenant S. J. ...	0	9	9
Hamilton, Captain C. ...	0	9	10
Harvey, R., 17th Foot ...	0	13	4
Hervey, Cornet E. ...	0	9	0
Hull, Colonel W. ...	0	11	4
Irvine, Conductor P. ...	2	12	6
Jeffreys, Captain E. ...	24	15	2
Jervis, Lieutenant W. ...	7	5	10
Johnson, Sub-Conductor T. ...	2	13	2
Kennedy, Captain J. T. ...	8	4	0
Keys, John ...	1	9	3
Keily, Thomas ...	1	11	1
King, Major C. P. ...	8	12	11
Kaw, James ...	1	4	0
Ledlie, Major W. ...	4	5	10
Long, Lieutenant S. ...	1	8	1
Lowe, Serjeant S. ...	11	4	1
Lynch, Lieutenant R. B. ...	8	11	6
MacCarthy, Timothy. ...	0	9	4
Macdonald, Lieutenant J. ...	1	8	4
MacGregor, Lieutenant J. R. ...	1	13	10
Mackintosh, Lieutenant W. ...	2	11	0
Mackrill, Major T. ...	26	9	4
Maclaren, Captain J. S. ...	8	4	5
Mainwaring, Ensign J. C. ...	0	15	6
Marshall, Captain J. ...	13	12	5
Montgomerie, Captain P. ...	4	12	11
Morshead, Lieutenant E. ...	0	9	2
Manning, Captain C. ...	8	9	8
Montgomerie, Captain P., Account Griffiths and Co. ...	31	4	0
Nichols, Colonel W. ...	0	9	9
Nichols, Captain J. ...	9	1	6
Orchard, Captain J. ...	3	7	9
Pollock, Ensign T. D. ...	9	0	2
Pratt, Major J. B. ...	71	11	10
Pringle, Captain D. ...	4	1	11
Pidge, Lieutenant George ...	0	14	0
Riley, Captain S. D. ...	22	4	8
Rocke, Lieutenant F. B. ...	0	14	11
Rowland, Lieutenant J. H. ...	16	1	9
Rowe, Captain J. W. ...	1	0	8
Ryley, John Gunner ...	0	10	8
Sanderson, Captain T. ...	8	12	0
Scott, Captain W. B. ...	29	8	8
Sherville, Ensign M. E. ...	0	15	10
Sherwood, Colonel J. D. ...	0	11	5
Smith, Colonel J. C. ...	1	1	2
Smith, Captain E. ...	43	12	1
Smith, Lieutenant M. ...	1	2	2
Steele, Major R. G. ...	11	5	9
Stewart, Ensign S. H. ...	2	6	5
Stiles, Ensign W. ...	1	1	0
Stoney, Serjeant A. ...	1	9	4
Smith, Captain James ...	1	10	9
Smith, Lieutenant E. F. ...	0	8	2
Taylor, Edward Artillery ...	0	14	1
Troup, Captain W. A. ...	0	14	9
Van, Zeyet Augtin ...	70	13	10
Wade, Corporal P. ...	6	6	10
Watkins, Captain W. ...	0	9	0
White, Lieutenant M. G. ...	1	13	2
Wilcox, Captain R. ...	2	11	9
Wilmer, Cort. W. ...	2	0	9
Watt, Lieutenant E. ...	2	12	7
Walker, Lieutenant T. C. ...	2	8	10
Ahmuty, John ...	2	10	2
Armstrong, James ...	6	0	0
Battye, G. W. ...	0	15	4
Bird, John ...	10	3	6
Brooke, Joseph ...	167	4	0
Cameron, N. S. ...	42	15	3
Chester, George ...	15	0	1
Chester, Account, Law ...	8	11	10
Crow, Nathaniel ...	0	9	1

Names of Creditors.	9th Dividend at 5 annas per Cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Corsellis, George ...	0	10	7
Elliott, H. M. ...	0	10	0
Farquharson, J. H. ...	0	15	3
Garrett, W. N. ...	1	8	9
Lang, A. ...	0	14	2
Lang, J. W. ...	1	14	2
Macfarlaw, D. ...	49	9	3
Massie, W. W. ...	15	5	8
Nisbitt, Hary ...	50	12	2
Nisbitt, Josias ...	0	9	5
Ogilvy, W. ...	37	2	9
Phillips, C. V. ...	82	8	10
Pringle, J. A. ...	80	1	8
Richard, Reverend T. ...	0	12	0
Salmon, W. O. ...	3	3	7
Stainforth, Henry ...	1	14	6
Swinton, Samuel ...	33	7	1
Smith, E. P. ...	10	10	0
Shakespeare, G. F. ...	7	7	8
Valpy, W. H. ...	9	15	0
Wright, W. ...	9	8	1
Campbell, A. ...	2	15	2
Chalmers, A. ...	20	6	6
Carruthers, P. ...	0	13	10
Findon, W. ...	37	12	5
Hart, T. B. ...	4	15	2
Holmeo, S. ...	11	7	1
Russel, Sir W., Account of Lushington	4	12	7
Sheaw, R. ...	5	1	11
Smith, Alexander ...	2	13	11
Twedie, Thomas, Senior ...	141	10	9
Tytler, John ...	135	14	9
Vos, J. R. ...	16	12	2
Adam, John ...	1	2	1
Agricultural Horticultural Society ...	0	14	0
Allan, R. D. D. ...	0	10	1
Baptist Mission Press ...	103	10	2
Beadle, Samuel ...	7	7	9
Beatson, Mrs. ...	74	0	0
Beatson, Miss Janet ...	27	8	0
Blyth, Joseph ...	2	8	3
Bolton, Mrs. F. ...	19	6	1
Bordie, K. S. ...	9	13	1
Bregden and Garland ...	1	6	3
Brunno, Anthony ...	1	10	6
Burney, Mrs. G. ...	2	6	0
Bashall and Company ...	1	1	1
Crawford, Colvin and Comyany for			
Bruce Bazett and Company ...	2	11	4
Baird, John ...	2	7	1
Blitterman, J. H. ...	2	4	10
Brownlie, Buchanan and Company ...	1	3	10
Bucker and Mackintosh ...	2	13	6
Collie, John ...	1	2	9
Crommelin, T. L. ...	2	6	7
Crow, Mrs. M. ...	7	15	7
Clark, Henry ...	67	15	4
Chanoo, Beebee ...	8	9	6
Cassee Nath Banerjie. ...	4	1	6
Canningham, S. Van ...	0	10	4
Cambell, D. ...	0	9	7
Chocopah Chitty and Brothers ..	0	9	3
Decamera, Mr. F. ...	1	15	0
D. L. Clang, A. ...	6	6	10

Names of Creditors.	9th Dividend at 5 annas per Cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
DeCruz, P. ...	1	13	7
Dutchman, H. ...	2	6	0
Charters, Mrs. E., (late Dick) ...	0	13	5
Doveton, Mrs. M. A. ..	19	12	7
Doorga Churn Chatterjee ...	2	12	7
Davy and Robinson ...	0	14	0
Decoba Kenrica ...	11	0	4
Edwards, L. O. ...	32	1	2
Hamton, Mrs. E., (late Elenck.) ...	3	15	8
Erskine, Miss C. ...	1	15	4
Estate of Artrey, M. ...	2	15	3
Estate of Baptist, John ...	2	1	3
Estate of Clinger, Mrs. E. ...	13	12	10
Estate of Fraser, Colonel A. ...	1	13	1
Estate of Gibon, A. ...	0	10	9
Estate of Hall, John ...	2	2	9
Estate of Hamilton, Captain J. J. ...	0	8	7
Estate of Hay, Major J. J. ...	0	14	9
Estate of Imlay, J. ...	8	14	6
Estate of Macneagh, R. ...	6	13	10
Estate of Middleton, W. ...	2	1	10
Estate of Nichols, George ...	3	1	2
Estate of Paton, W. ...	0	13	4
Estate of Roberts, C. ...	6	10	10
Estate of Robinson, J. R. ...	0	12	6
Estate of Seton, A ...	31	9	7
Estate of Stephens, Mrs. S. ...	60	9	7
Estate of Weston, Major H. ...	4	4	2
Estate of William Thomas ...	5	7	1
Estate of Wood, Colonel S. ...	2	11	6
Finch, Miss E. A. ...	1	11	7
Francis, Charles ...	6	2	1
Fitz Paine, W. ...	0	9	9
Fitz Paine, Account Stricker ...	1	11	0
Gibson, W. ...	40	0	3
Gorden, Duff and Company ...	1	3	10
Gould, John ...	1	0	2
Gregory, Mrs. General ...	3	1	5
Grase, John ...	8	10	0
Gee, W. ...	1	11	4
Hamilton, M., and Company ...	0	9	5
Hart, Thomas ...	0	1	3
Hawkins, Account Livingston ...	0	8	7
Hodgkinson, A. ...	2	4	11
Hollingberry, C. M. ...	15	10	0
Hollingberry, A. C. ...	2	5	3
Holmes, John ...	2	11	8
Home, R. Rasser ...	5	14	8
Howell, John ...	0	15	1
Hunter, James ...	2	11	3
Hunter, John ...	16	5	7
Haslam, Mrs. E. ...	3	7	7
Hurrepria Ranee ...	0	10	10
Jones, Sain ...	8	1	0
Joy, Kissen Mookerjee ...	0	14	2
Pyle, Mrs. M., (late King) ...	1	10	10
King, Mrs. M. ...	7	4	8
Kissen, Chunder Sircar ...	40	1	6
Kissen, Mohun Banerjee ...	7	10	6
Laplace, Madame ...	0	9	6
Lavery, Mrs. ...	0	11	3
LeBriton Mrs. E. ...	12	10	2
Lindsay, James ...	21	1	7

Names of Creditors.	9th Dividend at 5 annas per Cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Lyall, R. ...	0	9	3
Lamb, R. ...	1	9	8
Legnao and Colvin ...	1	7	11
Lwyson Mount ...	1	7	9
Mac Ritchie, John ...	28	6	5
Martyn, C. C. ...	11	14	5
Mercor, James ...	2	4	9
Meyer, George ...	1	3	8
Moore, Mrs. M. ...	19	0	11
Morrisson, C. ...	7	3	0
Myers, C. S. & A. C. ...	2	1	5
Malkin, Sir R. ...	0	12	0
Mccabe and Strachan ...	1	12	11
Mather, R. ...	0	9	4
Milin and Blenkenhozen ...	1	4	4
Muttranot Bose ...	14	3	4
Musslie Roy Bhool Chund ...	2	4	6
Muttra Beebee ...	65	4	5
Scott, Mrs. C ...	16	6	3
Demonto, J. ...	6	11	0
Smith, W. ...	7	10	5
Nicholson, Mrs. M. ...	6	7	10
Fraser, J. R ...	6	7	2
Oakers, E. ...	2	5	9
Page, Mrs. J. ...	2	1	11
Park, John ...	2	1	1
Peacok, W. A. ...	1	5	6
Pritchard, Gegorge ...	5	13	6
Pringle, Miss Eliza ...	6	12	4
Parker, W. ...	1	1	9
Reene, T. C. ...	2	2	2
Ridge, James ...	4	15	9
Roberts, W. ..	17	15	6
Radamadub Banerjee ...	0	15	6
Radamohun Chuckerbutty ...	5	11	3
Rajbullub Banerjee ...	4	1	4
Ram Comul Sein ...	15	0	2
Rosoollena, Account Nooruldeen ...	6	5	8
Salman, W. P. ...	4	0	2
Sandford, J. B. ...	1	3	1
Sandford, G. W. ...	1	3	1
Scott, John ...	6	9	3
Shearwood, George ...	26	2	2
Shipton, Mrs. F. ...	1	4	8
Sampersaud Nundy, Rajah ...	1	3	2
Smith, James, Mariner ...	4	1	4
Stacy, Mrs. M. ...	14	0	9
Stephens, Henry ..	3	7	11
Brine, Mrs. E., (late Stewart) ...	4	4	0
Stwart, W., Account Pensioner ...	3	9	11
Stocker, Mrs. H. ...	13	0	4
Subscription Account Mrs. Pauling ...	25	3	6
Stewart and Company, D. ...	1	10	11
Shaw, Mrs. T. A. ...	0	8	2
Stone, George ...	0	8	9
Swarries, M. ..	1	4	10
Sinclair, James ...	0	9	0
Stewart and Robertson, S. A. ...	5	1	4
Stewart, H. T. ...	9	13	7
Tetly, Mrs. E. ...	0	12	4
Turton, Mrs. A. M. ...	13	4	1
Tattle, George ...	3	6	6
Trail and Company ...	0	12	7
Thomas, W., Purneah ...	1	6	3
Trust of Barnard, E. ...	13	6	3

Names of Creditors.	9th Dividend at 5 annas per Cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Trust of Barrets, John, Bombay Pensioners ..	3	8	10
Trust of Barington, Mrs. ...	0	15	0
Trust of Beauhep, A. P. ...	0	8	2
Trust of Blak, C. C. ...	0	11	7
Trust of Blunt, George, Children ...	2	3	6
Trust of Browne, Mrs. E. ...	1	0	1
Trust of Baptist, John, Children ...	3	14	0
Trust of Chapman, Children ...	2	14	7
Trust of Chapman, James ...	2	14	7
Trust of Christee, Eliz ...	20	1	7
Trust of Creighton, Mrs. ...	0	14	3
Trust of Crommelin, J. D. ...	2	8	0
Trust of Crommelin, Miss E. F. ...	1	4	0
Trust of Crommelin, C. B., Children	2	0	3
Trust of Curties, J., Children ...	14	2	11
Trust of Cupons, C. ...	6	11	4
Trust of Dado, Eliza ...	0	12	9
Trust of Dunlop, Mrs. E. ...	1	15	10
Trust of Gibson, Mrs. S. ...	25	0	2
Trust of Glegg, A and D. ...	13	15	7
Trust of Gramshaw, S. B. and R. ...	1	8	5
Trust of Harper, Mrs. ...	1	11	9
Trust of Hollingberry, Mrs. M. A. ..	3	6	11
Trust of Hollingberry, Mrs. H. ...	3	12	0
Trust of Jones, H. D. ...	0	1	6
Trust of Jennings, C. R. ...	1	1	4
Trust of Jennings and Rospine ...	14	4	8
Trust of Johnson, E. T. S. ...	3	12	5
Trust of Jones, S., and Family ...	13	9	8
Trust of Leakes, Thomas, Children ...	7	4	8
Trust of Logie, Charlotte ...	8	1	11
Trust of Logie, Charles ...	4	3	4
Trust of Logie, Marianne ...	3	7	4
Trust of Lowther, M. I. ...	2	14	3
Trust of Onieth, Miss Mary ...	24	11	2
Trust of Paterson, T. S. ...	2	2	2
Trust of Robertson, R. and P. ...	16	10	2
Trust of Robertson, J. and C. ...	24	11	5
Trust of Robinson, J. A. ...	7	13	4
Trust of Shaw, Mrs. M. ...	11	2	2
Trust of Shearwood, W. L. ...	1	3	5
Trust of Smith, E. C. ...	4	10	7
Trust of Sark, H., Account Pensioner	1	0	11
Trust of Stewart, Mrs. Anna ...	32	13	8
Trust of Stewart, R., Children ...	10	15	6
Trust of Stone, George ...	3	0	9
Trust of Swintorn, John, Children ..	32	2	7
Trust of Thomas, Captain, and Children	6	2	0
Trust of Wilkinson, Charles Cars. ...	3	13	10
Trust of Willoughby, Coll. Family ...	2	9	6
Voyle John ...	11	14	0
Warner, J. E. ...	1	10	1
Watson, Mrs. A. ...	2	9	10
Watson, Mrs. C. ...	2	15	11
Wetherill, J. ...	2	3	3
Whepshick, Amelia ...	5	6	8
Williams, Mrs. M. N. ...	10	13	9
Wilson, Andrew ...	8	15	8
Wolfe, B. J. ...	0	15	5
Zugler, L. ...	2	6	3

CALCUTTA, *The 20th April* 1855,

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

Notice.

In the matter of Rungolall Sett, of No. 7, Gourmohun Mookerjee's Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as a Dealer in Mule Twist in Cross Street in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta aforesaid, seeking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, an Insolvent.

The Creditors of Rungolall Sett, the Insolvent, are hereby informed that Rungolall Sett intends to apply to the Court on Tuesday, the ninth day of May next, with the consent of the Official Assignee, for an Order that he may have leave to withdraw his petition filed in this matter on the 27th day of March last, seeking the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent debtors at Calcutta in India, and that thereupon the vesting order made in this matter on the said 27th day of March last be set aside and possession may be given to the said Rungolall Sett of all the property vested in the Official Assignee.

GOODALL AND LESLIE,
Insolvent's *Attorneys.*

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Junmenjoy Dutt, of Pathooriaghatta, in Calcutta, formerly carried on trade and business at Fouzdaree Balakhannah as Box Dealers in partnership with Phoneebhoosun Dutt and Peary Mohun Bose, deceased, under the style and Firm of Pearymohun Bose and Co., subsequently carried on trade and business as Box Dealers alone at Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in Calcutta aforesaid, and at present serving as a Gomastah in the Firm of Tinecurey Karforma, of Pathooriaghatta aforesaid, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Peter Langlois, lately carrying on business at Akyab, in the Province of Arracan, as a Merchant and Agent, under the style or Firm of J. Pierre Langlois and Co., and at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 19th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gocooldoss Soonderjee, late of Calcutta, heretofore, and up to the 17th day of April instant, carried on the trade or business as a Merchant and Commission Agent in Armenian Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid.

On Monday, the 24th day of April instant, it was on the petition of Woomeschunder Mookerjee, Kadernauth Mookerjee, Ogornauth Mookerjee, and Rajendronauth Mookerjee, Creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Gocooldoss Soonderjee hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th April 1865.

In the matter of John Henry Bartlett, of No. 2, Beparritollah Lane, in Calcutta, late an Extra Preventive Officer in the Customs Preventive Service, and now out of employment, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 8th day of May instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must appear "before the said Court at the time and place afore-"said.*"

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Henry Bartlett, of No. 2, Beparritollah Lane, in Calcutta, late an Extra Preventive Officer in the Customs Preventive Service, and now out of employment, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 28th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Henry Bartlett, of No. 2, Beparritollah Lane, in Calcutta, late an Extra Preventive Officer in the Customs Preventive Service, and now out of employment, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 28th day of April last, and by an order of the same date the Etate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Syud Mahomed, formerly of Sekunderabad, in Hyderabad, and at present of Armenian Burial Ground in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 1st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Syud Mahomed, formerly of Sekunderabad, in Hyderabad, and at present of Armenian Burial Ground, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 1st day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Juggernauth Pandah, lately carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant at Puggyaputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, and now residing at Toolla Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 1st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Rogers, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Juggernauth Pandah, lately carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant at Puggyaputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, and now residing at Toolla Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 1st day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Rogers, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 2nd May 1865.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. John Borradaile in our Firm ceased on the 30th day of April last.

Borradaile, Schiler & Co.

The 2nd May 1865.

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Oil Company, "Limited," will be held in the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, on Friday, the 12th May next, at the hour of noon, to pass the Accounts up to 31st December last as audited; to elect Directors; to take into consideration the Financial position of the Company; to fix the Auditor's remuneration, and to receive and discuss the report of Messrs. Fuller, Ferris, and Young.

Purrier & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 24th April 1865.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

Widows' Fund.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount at Credit of Reserve Fund according to Mr. Finlason's valuations as on 1st May 1864	4,84,138	0	0
Amount of interest upon Rupees 4,84,138, at 6 per cent. per annum ...	29,048	4	0
Balance at Credit of Interest Account, 30th April 1865	513	0	0
Estimated net divisible sum during the year 1865-66	29,560	4	0

which will admit of a Dividend of 31 per cent. in the monthly subscription of 375 Subscribers, who completed five years' consecutive payments below 30th April 1865.

Children's Fund.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount of Credit of Reserve Fund according to Mr. Finlason's valuations as on 1st May 1864	2,98,083	0	0
Interest at 6 per cent. upon Rupees 2,98,083 for the year	17,884	15	0
Against this sum will have to be debited, to make up the deficit in the payment of one Subscriber, whose subscription is less than the rate laid down in the new tables of rates, as per Proposition 3 of Circular dated 15th December 1852 ...	49	2	0
Estimate net divisible sum for the year 1865-66	17,835	13	0

which will admit of a Dividend of 36 per cent. in the monthly subscription of Subscribers, who completed five years' consecutive payments before the 30th April 1865.

Published by Order of the Directors,

R. C. Tulloh,
Secretary.

G. W. Kelner,
Accountant and Controller.

Fund Office,
The 29th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We hereby give notice that the Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to notify that the adjourned Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Thursday, the 4th of May next, at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

The Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Friday, the 12th May, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Accounts for the year ending 31st March, to declare a Dividend for the past half-year, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Orders of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1865.

Equitable Coal Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Thursday, the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that the adjourned Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Friday, the 19th of May, at noon precisely, to pass the Accounts and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 19th April 1865.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on Friday, the 30th day of June next, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Third Half-yearly Ordinary Meeting held on the 31st March, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM, MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

Labac Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 26th day of May next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 15th instant, with reference to the sale of the Company's property.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

We hereby give notice that the 12th Call of Rupees 10 per Share on the Shares in this Company is due on the 20th of May proximo.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the abovementioned date, and to send in their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 27th April 1865.

Notice.

By mutual consent of the undersigned MR. CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL retires from the Firm of WILLIAM MORAN & Co. from this day.

WILLIAM MORAN.
SAMUEL PRYCE GRIFFITHS.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. EDWARD CREATON'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on 30th April last.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. ROBERT STEWART is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

East India Timber Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the abovenamed Company, the formation of which has been, for the present, postponed, are requested to be sent in to the Liquidator, care of C. Lazarus & Co., Cossitollah, Calcutta.

All Applicants for Shares in the Company who have paid in their deposits, either to the Bank or Liquidator, will have the same returned to them in full on application to the Liquidator (at the above address) on or before the 15th (May next) proximo.

By Order of the Directors,
J. W. TISBURY,
Liquidator.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1865.

The Bengal Credit Mobilier, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office, No. 6, Old Court House Street, on Friday next, the 5th instant, at noon, for the purpose of fixing the remuneration of the Directors and for the transacting of such other business as may be brought forward,

By Order of the Board,
J. J. COGSWELL,
Manager.

No. 6, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of PEEL, BELLAIRS & Co., at Manchester and Calcutta, and PEEL, STEVENSON & Co., at Liverpool, terminated on the 31st December last.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will continue the business as heretofore under the Firms of STEVENSON, PEEL & Co., at Manchester and Calcutta, and PEEL, STEVENSON, JACOB & Co., at Liverpool.

JOHN STEVENSON.
WENSLEY TYRRELL JACOB.
GEORGE HENRY PEEL.

MR. MARS ROSS is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

STEVENSON, PEEL & Co.

The 1st April 1865.

Notice.

WE have admitted MR. THOMAS HENDERSON WORDIE a Partner in our Firm from this date.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

[*In the Press, and will be published in a few days.*]

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

Lost,

THE upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 10877 of 1854-55, of the Five per cent. Loan of 1854-55, dated the 12th March 1855, for Company's Rupees one thousand, originally standing in the name of D. Chisholm, and last endorsed to J. R. DeAbrew, the Proprietor, and standing in the name of the Proprieter, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

Lost,

THE First-half, for Rupees 20, No. $\frac{A}{10}$07399, and the Second-half Note, for Rupees 20, No $\frac{A}{10}$28132.

GRINDLAY & Co.

Lost,

IN transit by Post between Darjeeling and Benares, Half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{10}$03416, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

THE Second-halves of Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{10}$38430, for Rupees 100, and Nos. $\frac{A}{10}$16753 and 47354, for Rupees 50 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 03641F, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 10292.

THE Public are informed that two experimental Post Offices have been opened at Manbazar and Jhaldia; their situations are given in the margin.

Manbazar is about 30 miles on the south-east of Maunbhoom.
Jhaldia is about 24 miles west of Maunbhoom on the Postal Line from that Station to Ranchee.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 951.

The 26th April 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed on Monday, the 8th proximo.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

There will be no After-Packet.

No. 952.

The 28th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bombay, Madras, and Galle, for transmission per Steamer *Nada*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 4th proximo, at 6 P. M.

No. 953.

The 28th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab and Chittagong, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 5th proximo, at 6 P. M.

No. 954.

The 28th April 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th May 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Viâ Southampton on the 6th May 1865.
Viâ Marseilles on the 7th May 1865.

Letters and papers for transmission *viâ* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 6th and 7th May 1865, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *viâ* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

Rates of Postage.

	Viâ Southampton.	Viâ Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 0 6 8
„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	„ 0 13 4

Book Post Packets *viâ* Marseilles not exceeding 4 ozs. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

No. 955.

The 28th April 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 6th proximo, at 6 P. M.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 27th of March 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Nemesis..	28th April 1865, at 6-15 P. M.	28th April 1865, at 7-15 P. M.	9-15 P. M.	29th April 1865, at 7 A. M.	2 H.	4	5	9	35	27	62 9
										Total ...	71
										France ...	2 Boxes
										Madras ...	2 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Australia ...	3 „
										Ditto ...	9 Bags.
										Ditto ...	14 Pkts.
										Malta ...	1 Bag
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 Pkt.
										Aden ...	1 „
										Gibraltar ...	1 „
										Suez ...	2 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Bagdad ...	2 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Total ...	115

The 2nd May 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 13th April 1865:—

REPORT.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India, together with the communications noted in the annexed list, was referred, have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully revised the Bill, and have adopted a large number of the suggestions contained in the communications above mentioned.

Before entering into the details of our revision we may premise that the alterations which we have made are to a great extent verbal, and that, with very few exceptions, they do not affect the general or fundamental principles of the Bill as introduced.

The most important alterations involving questions of principle are in the Sections relating to the specific performance of contracts, and in the part of the Code relating to Reviews of Judgments.

We have provided that specific performance shall not be decreed of any contract, the complete performance of which is necessarily extended over a longer period than five years. When any such contract shall have been entered into before the passing of the Act, we propose that specific performance shall not be decreed for more than five years from the date of the decree.

We have altered Sections 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135*(a)*, and confined their operation to suits brought to enforce the specific performance of registered contracts. For the procedure to enforce the *ex parte* order given under Section 133, we have provided that, on proof of service of the order, the Court shall receive the plaintiff's evidence, and, subject to certain conditions, pass a decree for specific performance. The conditions prescribed are these:—that the consideration is adequate; that the contract is reasonably certain; that the defendant is able to perform it, and that the performance will not impose extreme or immoderate hardship upon him. We have thus, we trust, met the objections of those who fear that the power of enforcing specific performance of contracts by the attachment of the property and the imprisonment of the party guilty of the breach of contract, may be used as an instrument of oppression. We have enabled the Court to decree damages in the event of the contract not being specifically performed, and provided for the execution of the decree.

The power given to the Judges of the subordinate Courts of reviewing, of their own authority, orders passed not only by themselves but by their predecessors, or by Judges for whom they are merely officiating, has, we understand, led to considerable abuse, and the Committee are strongly of opinion that the opportunity for this abuse should be taken away.

Under the Code as it now stands, many orders passed in execution of a decree are not open to appeal. It has been suggested that in such cases

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(a) The numbers in this Report refer to those of the Sections of the Bill as introduced and published in the *Gazette of India* for 29th April 1864.

either an appeal or a review of judgment should be allowed.

We have thought it better to adopt the latter alternative, subject to the proviso, which we propose should extend generally to reviews, that, when the review is granted by a Court subordinate to a District Court, it shall be with the previous sanction of such Court, and that, when granted by a District Court, it shall be with the previous sanction of the High Court.

We have armed the Civil Courts with power to punish witnesses for failing to attend when summoned, instead of leaving the cases of persons so offending to be dealt with by the Criminal Courts. The necessity for this provision in order to the due administration of justice has been strongly pressed by many Judges, some of them of long standing and of considerable experience.

We have introduced several changes in the Chapter relating to the High Courts, and exempted those Courts from the operation of some Sections, which, however well adapted to Courts in the Mofussil, have been found unnecessary and, in some instances, inconvenient in the High Courts with their superior judicial agency.

We will now specify some of the minor additions and alterations which we have thought necessary.

We have added definitions of 'Person,' 'Section,' 'Chapter,' 'Law,' 'Judgment,' 'Decree,' 'Immovable Property,' 'Movable Property,' 'Bond,' 'Document,' and 'Subordinate Court.'

We have inserted a clause analogous to Section 3 of the Bill as introduced, providing that the Sections to which the letters 'R. C.' are affixed, shall extend to Revenue Courts.

We have provided that every person shall be entitled to sue except persons expressly prohibited from suing by any law. Executors and administrators, trustees of express trusts, and next friends of lunatics and idiots may, on obtaining the permission of the Court, sue without joining with them the persons for whose benefit the suit is brought. Infants will sue by guardian or next friend, who will be admitted and may be removed by the Court, and who may be made liable for the costs of the suit. We have also provided that an infant defendant shall appear by guardian.

To Section 10 we have added explanations after the manner of the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as to the place in which a cause of action may be held to have arisen: as to the dwelling necessary to give jurisdiction: as to the place in which a Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business; and as to the business contemplated in the Section. To Section 61 we have added an explanation of what shall be considered to constitute residence out of British India. We have also given explanations as to the adequacy of consideration and the certainty required for enforcing specific performance of a contract.

We have introduced Sections declaratory of the tribunal in which suits not for immovable property, shall be brought against the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the local Governments.

We have provided for the subscription and verification of the plaint in suits by Government or the Secretary of State.

We have extended Section 24 (as to declaratory suits) so as to enable the Court to make declarations of future rights, and to empower a trustee to obtain a declaration of the respective rights of the persons interested in a trust-estate. We have provided that no Court shall make any declaratory decree or order unless it could, if required, act upon it by giving consequential relief.

The extension of Railway communication has induced us to add to Section 73 a second exception to the rule that no party resident more than fifty miles from the Court shall be ordered to appear in person. We have provided that if Railway communication exist between the place where the party reside and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order. A similar addition has been made to Section 280.

On the issue of a Summons for final disposal, the parties will be required to produce their witnesses on the day fixed for hearing the suit; and we have provided a procedure where the Court cannot give judgment at the first hearing.

When the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership transaction, service on one defendant for himself and the others will be sufficient.

When the defendant fails to comply with an order under Section 113 to give security for his appearance, we have provided by express words that the Court may commit him to Jail.

We have added a clause to Section 120, providing that the Court, if satisfied of the plaintiff's inability to furnish the specification and valuation required by that Section, may dispense therewith.

We have provided that an award of compensation for arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds, or for the needless issue of an injunction, shall be executed like a decree for money.

A Notice to produce documents when served on a party to a suit will, if the Court shall so order, have the force of a Summons.

We have altered Section 163, so as to enable the Court, when the defendant fails to appear, to dispense with strict proof of the service of the Summons; and we have provided that, if the Summons shall have been issued for the final disposal of the suit, the Court, if satisfied of the justice of the plaintiff's claim, may proceed to pass a decree in his favour *ex parte*. The written declaration

(mentioned in Section 173) in support of the cause shown for failure to appear will now be on stamp-paper where a stamp is required for petitions.

As a preliminary to setting aside a decree *ex parte* in a suit involving a claim to money, we have considered it right to require the amount with costs to be paid into Court.

We have provided that, in the case of any party failing to present a written statement called for under Section 183, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper.

In order to bring the Code into harmony with the Stamp Act (X of 1862, Section 15) we have made the penalty payable on the reception of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents treble, instead of double, the amount of the stamp duty or additional stamp duty which it should have borne.

We have added a proviso to Section 217 that when the hearing of evidence shall have once begun, the hearing of the suit shall not be adjourned at the application of any of the parties, except from day to day, when all the witnesses cannot be examined on the same day. Great encouragement has been given to perjury and subornation of perjury, and other serious irregularities have arisen, in consequence of the facility hitherto enjoyed of obtaining adjournments, especially in the hearing of evidence.

We have provided a procedure where cases, in which a District Court shall have given an opinion under Section 245 on the law of the religion or of the established customs of the parties, shall come on appeal before such Court.

We have made provision in Section 266 for the Judge's temporary inability to take down evidence as required in that Section.

We have empowered the Court to appoint any Government Officer with the consent of his immediate superior to be a Commissioner to make a local investigation.

We have provided a procedure *ex parte* when the parties do not appear before the Commissioner.

As to costs, we have provided that, at the time of disposing of any application, the Court may award to either party the costs of such application, or reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings. We have further empowered the Court to set-off costs payable to one party by another against a sum which the former shall admit to be due from him to the latter. We have also provided that the Court may give interest on costs at six per cent., and direct that costs, with or without interest, be made a charge on the subject-matter of the suit. In case of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, we have provided that the Court may award the defendant's costs to be recovered out of the plaintiff's estate; and, where the plaintiff withdraws from the suit without permission, he will be liable for such costs as the Court shall award. We have given the Courts power, in rejecting a written statement and on re-admitting an appeal dismissed for default, to impose terms as to costs or otherwise.

We have by express words empowered the Courts to appoint the Assessors mentioned in Sections 298 and 299, and we have thought it inexpedient to require that the opinions of the Assessors shall always be given orally.

We have empowered the Court, with the consent of the parties, to put any of them or any other person on his oath or affirmation, and to decide the suit on the statement made under that sanction.

We have provided that, if the judgment in suits in which a regular appeal is not allowed be written in English, it shall not be necessary to translate it, unless any of the parties require a translation. In like manner the judgment of the Appellate Court need not be translated unless any party shall so require.

The judgment of a Court of Small Causes will not be required to give the reasons for the decision.

We have provided for the execution and, if necessary, the alteration of the conveyance or endorsement tendered under Section 327. We have also provided for the case of the Judge agreeing to a conveyance going beyond the terms of the decree, or refusing to agree to a conveyance in conformity with those terms.

A warrant for arrest of the defendant will direct the serving officer to bring him before the Court.

In Sections 369 and 400 we have authorized the immediate sale of perishable commodities.

Where there is a mortgage or lien on the attached property, we have provided that the attachment shall continue subject to the claim of the mortgagee or person entitled to the lien.

If the decree-holder purchase at an execution sale, we have provided that the amount of his decree may be taken in payment, in whole or in part, as the case may be.

As regards the enforcement of registered Bonds, we have provided that the obligee of a bond payable by instalments may sue before all the instalments shall have become due. We have also provided that the representative of a deceased obligor may plead that he never received any assets, or that they have been paid away, or that they are insufficient.

In Section 512 we have added to the grounds of setting aside an award—either party having fraudulently concealed any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or having wilfully misled or deceived the arbitrators or umpire. The Section

as it stood provided for setting aside an award on the ground of misconduct, only when a charge of such misconduct was established against the arbitrators or umpire. As observed by the Madras Government, this renders such charges more frequent than they would otherwise be, and the probability of being exposed to them makes respectable men unwilling to arbitrate.

We have given a regular appeal in respect of costs alone, provided that it shall appear upon the face of the decree or order that the Court below proceeded upon a mistake or misapprehension.

We propose that on appeal the Courts should be required, of their own motion, to take cognizance of defences founded on lapse of time, breach of the Stamp laws or want of jurisdiction.

A respondent taking objection to the original decree from which he may have preferred no cross-appeal, will have to give seven days' notice in writing of such objection.

We have added to the grounds of special appeal, failure by a subordinate Court to determine an issue of law or usage having the force of law, and error in the opinion given by the District Court on a question of religious law or established usage or custom.

The Advocate's certificate endorsed on the application for a special appeal or for a review of judgment, will be required to specify by their numbers which of the grounds he considers well founded and sufficient.

We have given the High Court power to call for the record of any case decided by a Court of Small Causes, or, on appeal, by any subordinate Court, in which no appeal shall lie to the High Court, if such Small Cause Court, or such subordinate Court, on hearing the appeal, shall appear to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law.

We have omitted the Section empowering the Courts to return the stamp duty paid on an application for review.

In the Chapter on High Courts, we have omitted the provision contained in Section 629 as to suits against the representative of a deceased person on a cause of action which accrued against the deceased in his life-time. We have also omitted Section 632 as unnecessary.

In a Division Court, if the Judges shall be equally divided, the opinion of the Senior Judge will prevail.

We have extended the power of reference given by Section 640, so as to enable the matter to be investigated by the Registrar or other proper Officer of the High Court, and we have declared that any act not of a judicial nature which the Code requires to be done by a Judge, may be done by the Registrar, or such other Officer as the Court may direct.

We have declared that in suits coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original jurisdiction, Attornies may obtain and serve summonses.

We have provided that nothing in the eighth Section shall debar the High Court or any Judge of the High Court from rescinding or modifying any interlocutory order passed by it or him in the course of a suit.

We have for reasons already given exempted the High Court from the operation of Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, and 34.

Lastly, we have empowered the Governor-General in Council to invest the chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India, with the powers vested by the Code in a Local Government.

We recommend that this Report and the Bill as amended be published in the Official Gazette.

H. B. HARINGTON.
H. L. ANDERSON.
J. N. BULLEN.
G. N. TAYLOR.
RÁJÁ SÁHIB DYÁL BAHÁDUR.
W. MUIR.
R. N. CUST.

The 10th April 1865.

From Chief Secy. to Govt., Fort St. George, No. 904, dated 10th June 1863.
From Registrar, High Court, Madras, No. 14, dated 16th January 1863.
Remarks of Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Chief Justice.
From Secy. to Chief Commr., Oude, No. 2775, dated 4th December 1863.
Observations by Sir Colley Harman Scotland and Sir Adam Bittleston.
Minute by Mr. Justice Norman, Officiating Chief Justice.
From Secy. to Chief Commr., Central Provinces, No. 3754, dated 9th August 1864.
From Judicial Commr., Central Provinces, No. 2030, dated 29th July 1864.
From Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., No. 282, dated 5th September 1864.
From R. G. Keene, Esq., No. 41, dated 3rd September 1864.
From ditto ditto, No. 42, dated 3rd September 1864.
Remarks by J. W. Mirfield, Esq., Solicitor, Calcutta, dated 21st October 1864.
Constructions of the late Sudder Court and Appellate branch of the High Court, Madras, from the date on which the Code came into operation to the 31st December 1862.
Supplemental statement of decisions of the High Court at Madras, Original side, from the 16th August to the 31st December 1862.
Rulings of the High Court, Madras, both in its original and appellate jurisdiction, during the year 1863.
Rulings of the Sadr Diwání Adálat, N. W. P., from the passing of the Act to the close of the year 1862.
Rulings of ditto ditto from the enactment of Act VIII of 1859 to the end of the year 1862.
Rulings of ditto ditto in cases in which there was a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Court.
Rulings of ditto ditto consequent on doubts in regard to the construction of particular Sections, entertained by subordinate Courts.

Rulings of the Court of Nizámat Adálat, N. W. P., in cases in which the construction put by the lower Court on any point is set aside by the Sadr Court.
Rulings of the Court of Sadr Díwání Adálat, N. W. P., during the months of July to December 1863.
Rulings of ditto ditto during the second half of 1863.
Rulings of ditto ditto in cases in which there was a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Court on points of construction.
Minute by Mr. Justice Seton-Karr, dated 24th August 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Campbell, dated 10th September 1864.
Extract, paragraphs 13 to 27, from the Annual Report of the Civil Judge of Lucknow for the year 1861.
Rules for trial by Jury in the City of Lucknow.
From Judicial Commr., Oude, No. 96, dated 5th July 1861.
From ditto ditto, Oude, No. 121, dated 14th February 1861.
From Civil Judge of Lucknow, No. 87, dated 21st March 1861.
From Judicial Commissioner, Oude, No. 294, dated 23rd April 1861.
Extract from the Report on the administration of justice in Oude in 1861.
Minute by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 21st September 1864.
Memorandum by Mr. Justice Glover, dated 15th August 1864.
From Officiating Under Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., No. 197 A, dated 26th June 1863.
From Register, Sadr Court, N. W. P., No. 947 A, dated 31st May 1863.
From Officiating Secy. to Chief Commr., Oude, No. 2721, dated 27th October 1864.
From Settlement Commr., Oude, No. 3789, dated 11th August 1864.
Memorandum by the Supdt. of Excise and Stamps, Oude, on Sections 193 to 196, dated 15th August 1864.
From Officiating Judicial Commr., Oude, No. 516, dated 21st October 1864.
Minute by the Assistant Civil Judge, Lucknow, dated 11th October 1864.
Memorandum by Extra Assistant Commr., Oude, dated 22nd July 1864.
From Officiating Deputy Commr., Fyzabad Division, No. 280, dated 29th July 1864.
Memorandum by W. Oldham, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commr., Fyzabad, dated 12th August 1864.
Report by Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commr., dated 30th August 1864.
Notes by E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge of Lucknow, dated 23rd September 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 1st November 1864.
Note by Mr. Justice Phear.
Remarks and suggestions of the Sadr Court, N. W. P., dated 15th November 1864.
Additional supplemental Note by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 19th November 1864.
Additional Note by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 6th December 1864.
From Commr. of Lucknow, No. 1167, dated 26th October 1864.
Memorandum by Officiating Deputy Commr., Lucknow, No. 515, dated 27th October 1864.
Notes by F. L. Beaufort, Esq., Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, dated 22nd November 1864.
Notes by Principal Sadr Amín, 24-Pergunnahs.
Remarks by Officiating Deputy Commr. of Durreabad, dated 20th November 1864.
Extract of letter from Commr., Khyrabad Division, No. 185, dated 21st November 1864.
Notes by Settlement Officer, Durreabad, dated 22nd November 1864.
Memorandum by Extra Assistant Commr., Oude, dated 28th November 1864.
Brief remarks by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Pleader, High Court, Bombay, dated 13th October 1864.
From Judge of Tipperah, No. 380, dated 10th November 1864.
From 1st Principal Sadr Amín, 24-Pergunnahs, dated 17th October 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín, Burdwan, dated 10th November 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín, Behar, dated 11th November 1864.
From Sadr Amín of Moorshedabad, dated 27th October 1864.
From Judge of the Small Cause Court, Hooghly, No. 28, dated 29th October 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín, Chittagong, dated 17th November 1864.
From Officiating Judge of Bhaugulpore, No. 245, dated 16th November 1864.
From Sadr Amín of Bhaugulpore, dated 16th November 1864.
From Secretary to Govt., N. W. Provinces, No. 268 A, dated 5th December 1864.
From Registrar, Sadr Díwání Adálat, N. W. Provinces, No. 2057, dated 15th November 1864.
Abstract of replies to N. W. P. Courts' Circular Letter, No. 15, dated 28th July 1864.
Remarks by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated 3rd December 1864.
From Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated 6th December 1864.
From Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, No. 689, dated 3rd December 1864.
From Assistant Commissioner, Moulmein, dated 28th July 1864.
From Assistant Commissioner, Konkara Sub-Division, dated 16th August 1864.
Comments by the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, dated 27th August 1864.
Remarks and suggestions by the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, dated 22nd October 1864.
From Secretary to Govt., Punjab, No. 986, dated 5th December 1864.
Opinion of the Munsif of Syedpoor, Zillah Ghazeepoor.
From Munsif of Moteeharee, dated 28th November 1864.
From Munsif of Kishengunge, dated 29th November 1864.
From Judicial Commr., Chota Nagpore, No. 41, dated 29th November 1864.
From Sadr Amín of Midnapore, dated 1st December 1864.
From Pandit Srí Kishen, Munserim, Roy Bareilly.
From Assistant Commr., Roy Bareilly, dated 25th August 1864.
Remarks by Officiating Deputy Commr., Roy Bareilly, dated 8th December 1864.
Opinion of the Advocate General, Madras.
From Secy. to Govt. of Punjab and its Dependencies, No. 986, dated 5th December 1864.
General remarks by P. S. Melvill, Esq., Commr. of Umritsur.
General remarks by Colonel Lake, Commr., Jullunder.
From Secretary to Board of Revenue, No. 5669, dated 1st September 1864.
From Acting Registrar, High Court, No. 66, dated 15th November 1864.
Further Observations in addition to those of the Chief Justice, Madras, and Sir Adam Bittleston, previously forwarded.
From Acting Civil Judge of Madura, No. 206, dated 29th July 1864.
From Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Negapatam, No. 139, dated 2nd August 1864.
From Civil Judge of Ootacamund, No. 154, dated 13th August 1864.
From Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, No. 59, dated 3rd September 1864.
From Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court of Tanjore, No. 214, dated 22nd September 1864.
From Civil Judge, Salem, No. 13, dated 29th September 1864.
Remarks and suggestions of the District Munsif of Tripatúr.
From Civil Judge, Calicut, No. 402, dated 11th November 1864.
Remarks and suggestions of Principal Sadr Amín of Calicut.
From Civil Judge of Tanjore, No. 1144, dated 12th November 1864.
Remarks by the Judge of Tanjore.
Remarks and suggestions of the Principal Sadr Amín of Tanjore, dated 10th September 1864.
Notes by the Officiating Additional Principal Sadr Amín, Tanjore, dated 20th September 1864.
From District Munsif of Munargudi, No. 107, dated 14th September 1864.
From Civil Judge of Nellore, No. 64, dated 14th November 1864.
From Acting Principal Sadr Amín of Salem, No. 27, dated 19th November 1864.
From Acting Civil Judge of Rajahmundry, No. 357, dated 18th November 1864.
Remarks by Acting Civil Judge of Rajahmundry, dated 18th November 1864.
From Civil and Sessions Judge of Mangalore, No. M. D., dated 22nd November 1864.
Memorandum by District Munsif of Teekally, Ganjam, dated November 1864.
Memorandum by District Munsif of Aska, dated 18th October 1864.
From Acting Civil Judge, Chicacole, No. 453, dated 24th November 1864.

Opinion of District Munsif of Berhampur, dated 21st November 1864.
From Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Masulipatam, No. 339, dated 29th November 1864.
From Civil Judge of Chingleput, No. 172, dated 30th November 1864.
From District Munsif of Cunchi, dated 11th November 1864.
Observations of the District Munsif of Tripasoor, dated 8th November 1864.
From Acting Civil Judge of Chicacole, No. 473, dated 6th December 1864.
Opinion of the District Munsif of Chicacole, dated 5th December 1864.
Additional Memorandum by the Munsif of Buxar, dated 7th November 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín of Bhaugulpoor, No. 28, dated 14th December 1864.
From Registrar, High Court, No. 3606, dated 21st December 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Norman.
Resolution of the High Court, Calcutta, dated 3rd December 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Morgan, dated 2nd December 1864.
From Deputy Commr., Mohumdee, No. 402, dated 19th December 1864.
From Sir Joseph Arnould, Judge of High Court, Bombay, No. 27, dated 13th August 1864.
From Mr. Justice Newton, High Court, Bombay, dated 13th December 1864.
Memorandum by Commr. of Sind, dated 17th August 1864.
From Acting Judge, Canara, No. 1123, dated 30th August 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín of Sircy, dated 22nd August 1864.
From Munsif of Yellapoor, dated 17th August 1864.
From Acting Judge, Sholapoor, No. 1307, dated 16th November 1864.
From Munsif of Sholapoor, dated 6th September 1864.
From Civil Judge, Vizagapatam, No. 337, dated 20th December 1864.
From Acting Judge of Chittoor Court of Small Causes at Vellore, No. 223, dated 23rd December 1864.
From Civil Judge of Vizagapatam, dated 26th December 1864.
Remarks by District Munsif of Vizagapatam,
Report by the Judges of the High Court, Madras.
From Secy. to Govt., Punjab, No. 55, dated 11th January 1865.
From Judicial Commr., Punjab, No. 373, dated 8th August 1863.
Rulings of the Court of Sadr Diwání Adálat, N. W. P., during the first six months of 1864.
Rulings of ditto ditto during the first six months of 1864.
From Sadr Amín of 24-Pergunnahs, dated 5th December 1864.
Remarks by Acting Civil Judge of Bellary, dated 27th January 1865.
Remarks and suggestions by District Munsif of Purghee in the Zillah of Bellary, dated 11th August 1864.
Notes by District Munsif of Bimlipatam, dated 25th January 1865.
From Under-Secy. to Govt., Bombay, No. 211, dated 26th January 1865.
From Registrar, High Court, Bombay, No. 1350, dated 15th December 1864.
From Judge of Dharwar, No. 1504, dated 3rd December 1864.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Section.

1. Short Title.
2. Interpretation Clause.
3. Sections of the Code extending to Small Cause Courts and Revenue Courts.
4. Enactments and Rules repealed.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

5. Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.
6. Court not to try suit in which matter at issue has been heard and determined between same parties.
7. Appeals, revisions and new trials to be according to rules of Code.
8. No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.
9. Persons entitled to sue.
   Suits by personal representatives, Trustees of express trusts, next friends of Lunatics or Idiots, Guardians or next friends of Infants.
10. Jurisdiction of Courts.
11. Suits against Government.
12. Suits against Secretary of State.
13. Court in which suit to be instituted.
14. Transfer of suits.
15. High Court may transfer suits and appeals.
16. Suit to include the whole claim.
    Relinquishment of part of claim.
17. Joinder of several claims in the same suit.
18. Court may in certain cases order separate trials of such claims.
19. Claims for immovable property and for mesne profits may be deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action.
20. Suits for immovable property situate in single District, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.
21. Suits for immovable property situate in different Districts.

Section.

22. Suits for immovable property situate in Districts subject to different High Courts.
23. Suit for immovable property situate on border of local jurisdiction of the Court and alleged by defendant to be within another local jurisdiction.
24. Suit for specific performance of one act in case of contract to perform separate or successive acts.
25. Specific performance of contract requiring for complete performance more than five years.
26. Declaratory suit.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL RULES.

27. Appearances, acts and applications may be in person, by recognized agent or by Advocate.
28. Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, plead and act for him.
    Authority to be in writing, signed and filed.
29. Recognized agents.
    1*st.*—Persons holding powers of attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.
    2*nd*—Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.
    3*rd.*—Persons authorized to act for Government.
    4*th.*—Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend a suit for any Prince or Chief.
    5*th.*—Persons specially authorized by infirm persons to appear, sue, or defend.
    6*th.*—Persons specially authorized to act for women exempt from appearing.
30. Service of process on recognized agent.
31. Appointment of Advocate.
32. Service of process on Advocate.
33. Service of process on a party who has not appointed an Advocate to act for him.
34. Agent to receive process.
    His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.
35. Agent of Government to receive process.
36. If there be no Government Advocate specially appointed.

Section.

37. Officers or Soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.
Authority to be in writing, countersigned by Commanding Officer, and filed.
38. The person so authorized may act personally or appoint an Advocate.
39. Service on person so authorized, or on his Advocate, to be good service.
40. Suits by and against Infants.

Exemption from Personal Appearance.

41. Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.
42. Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.
43. List of names of persons exempted to be kept in the District Court.

Service of Process.

44. Proof of due service and delivery of process sent by post.
45. Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.
Costs of service of process.
46. Payment of cost of summons.
47. Service within limits of local jurisdiction of High Courts, of process issued by Courts without those limits.
48. Examination to be on oath or affirmation.
49. Court may order any document to be impounded.
50. When security is required a deposit may be made instead.
51. Punishment for verifying false plaint, statement, or declaration.
52. On disposal of applications Court may either award costs or reserve their consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

Of a Suit till Decree.

Of the Institution of Suits.

53. Suits to be commenced by plaint containing certain particulars.
54. Plaint to be subscribed and verified.
55. In case of plaintiff's inability to subscribe and verify the plaint.
56. In suits by Government or Secretary of State.
57. In suits by a Corporation or Company.
58. Cases in which the plaint may be rejected or amended.
59. Cases in which the plaint shall be returned to be presented in the proper Court.
60. Cases in which the plaint shall be rejected.
61. Procedure where there are several defendants, some of whom dwell without the jurisdiction.
62. When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.
63. When security for costs is to be furnished by plaintiff at the time of presenting the plaint.
64. When security for costs may be required from the plaintiff at any stage of suit.
65. Procedure in a suit for immovable property in different jurisdictions.
66. When the plaint is admissible, particulars to be entered in the Register.
Form of the Register.
67. Written document on which plaintiff sues, if in his own possession or power, to be produced when plaint is presented.
And copy filed with plaint.
If plaintiff wish, original may be filed instead of copy.
List of other documents relied on to be entered at foot of plaint.
68. Shop-book, &c., to be produced.
69. Original document to be marked and returned.
70. Document not produced when plaint filed inadmissible in evidence without leave of Court.
71. Procedure to compel production of document in possession of defendant.

Of summoning the Defendant.

Section.

72. On plaint being registered, summons to issue to defendant to appear and answer on a specified day.
73. Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.
74. Court may order personal appearance of a Director, Secretary or other Officer in suits against a Corporation or Company.
75. No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 miles.
Or within the local jurisdiction of the Court.
Or unless there be railway communication.
76. Summons to be either to settle issues, or for final disposal.
77. In cases cognizable in Small Cause Courts, summons to be for final disposal.
78. Fixing day for appearance of defendant.
79. Summons to appear and answer shall order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.
80. On issue of summons for final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.
81. Form of summons.

Service of Summons on the Defendant.

82. Summons shall be served by Officer of Court.
83. Mode of service.
84. When there are several defendants.
Where they are partners.
85. Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on duly empowered agent.
86. Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.
87. If defendant cannot be found and has no agent, service may be made on a male member of his family.
88. Person served to endorse the summons.
Service sufficient though copy not affixed.
89. If the summons cannot be served, copy to be fixed on house.
90. If defendant do not dwell in place mentioned, summons to be returned with endorsement of non-service.
Service in place within local limits other than that mentioned.
91. Endorsement of time and manner of service.
92. When summons is returned unserved, Court to order substituted service if satisfied that defendant is avoiding service.
93. Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.
94. Service of summons on defendant in jail.
95. Procedure if jail be in a different district.
96. Service of summons when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.
97. Service through a British Resident or Agent of Government.
98. Time for appearance under Sections 96 and 97.
In case of non-appearance of defendant, Court may direct suit to proceed subject to conditions.
99. In suits for immovable property, service on agent in charge.
100. Service on Government servants.
101. Service on Officers and Soldiers.
102. Service on a Corporation or Company.
103. Substitution of letter for summons.
104. Mode of sending such letter.

Of Suits against Government and Public Officers.

105. Service on Government Advocate.
106. Appearance and answer by Secretary of State or Government.
107. In suits against Government Officers for alleged official acts, summons to be served on them as provided in Section 100.
108. Court may grant extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.
109. If Government undertake defence, Government Advocate to appear and apply that note of his appearance be entered in Register.

Section.

110. If no such application made, case to proceed as in suit between private parties.
But defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.
111. Exemption of Government Officers from personal appearance.

Of making Persons not before the Court Parties to a Suit.

112. Court may direct that persons appearing to be interested in a suit shall be made parties and may cause notices to be served on them.

Of Arrest before Judgment.

113. In suits for movable property, when defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction, &c., plaintiff may apply that security be taken.
114. Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.
115. If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.
116. Procedure where defendant fails to do so.
117. Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.
118. Defendant to be imprisoned if he cannot give security.
119. Compensation where defendant arrested or suit instituted on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
Compensation to bar suit for damages.
120. When defendant is about to leave India, similar application for security may be made.

Of Attachment before Judgment.

121. Application before judgment for security from defendant to fulfil decree, and in default, for attachment of his property.
122. Contents of application and declaration.
123. Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.
124. Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.
125. Withdrawal of attachment.
126. Mode of making attachment.
127. Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.
128. Removal of attachment when security furnished.
129. Compensation for obtaining attachment or instituting suit on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
130. Attachment not to affect rights of strangers or bar decree-holder from applying for sale.
131. Court may stay sale of property already under attachment, when execution of a decree fraudulently obtained is applied for.
132. Case in which party may be put in immediate possession of land the subject of suit.

Of ex parte Orders to perform a Contract.

133. *Ex parte* order for specific performance of registered contract.
134. Enforcement of order.

Of Injunctions.

135. Cases in which an injunction to stay waste may be granted.
136. Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.
137. Receiver or manager of immovable property.
138. When the Collector may be appointed receiver.
139. Injunction to restrain commission, repetition or continuance of breach.
140. Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.
141. Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction or institution of suit on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
142. Execution of award of compensation.

Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

143. Court may allow plaintiff to withdraw from a suit, with liberty to bring a fresh suit.

Section.

144. Law as to limitation of actions not affected by the first suit.
145. Compromise of suits.
146. Court may grant certificate for refund of half stamp duty on plaint if suit be adjusted.
Proviso.

Of the Death, Marriage, and Bankruptcy or Insolvency Parties.

147. No abatement by party's death if cause of action survive.
148. Procedure in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.
149. Procedure in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.
150. Procedure where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.
151. Procedure in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.
152. Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.
153. Procedure in case of dispute as to representation of deceased plaintiff.
154. Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole, or sole surviving, defendant.
155. Suit not abated by marriage of female party.
156. Plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency not to abate suit unless Assignee refuse to proceed and give security for costs.

Of Notices to produce Documents.

157. Notice to produce documents.
When served, may have force of summons.

Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non appearance.

158. Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.
159. Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to deposit costs of issuing it.
Unless defendant shall have entered appearance.
160. If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.
161. In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit.
Or Court may issue fresh summons.
162. Procedure if plaintiff only appear.
If summons issued for final disposal, decree *ex parte* may be passed.
163. If defendant appear on day of adjourned hearing, and assign good cause for previous non-appearance, he may be heard.
164. If plaintiff only appear, and due service of summons be not proved, Court may order issue of second summons.
165. If plaintiff only appear, and it be proved that summons was served, but not in due time, Court may adjourn hearing and direct notice to be given to defendant.
166. If defendant only appear, Court to make decree by default against plaintiff, unless defendant admit claim.
167. Bar of fresh suit by decree against plaintiff by default.
168. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.
169. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.
170. Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.
171. Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.
172. Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.
173. Setting aside decree by default against plaintiff.
174. No decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party.
175. Order for setting aside decree to be final.

Of Payment into Court.

Section.

176. Deposit by defendant of amount considered by him to be in full satisfaction of claim, with costs up to date.
Notice of deposit.
Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.
177. Plaintiff may proceed for sum claimed in excess of amount deposited by defendant.

Of Written Statements.

178. Written statements.
179. Written statements to be on stamp paper.
180. Particulars of set-off to be given in a written statement.
181. No written statement to be received after first hearing, unless called for by Court.
Court may at any time call for written statement.
182. Frame of written statements.
183. Written statements to be subscribed and verified.
184. Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.
185. Court may reject written statement which is argumentative, prolix or irrelevant.

Of the Examination of the Parties at the first Hearing.

186. Oral examination of party or companion of himself or his Advocate.
Substance of examination to be written.
187. Consequence of refusal of party to answer.
188. Consequence of refusal or inability of Advocate to answer.

Of the Production of Documents.

189. Documentary evidence to be produced at first hearing.
190. Documents to be received by Court.
Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.
191. Admitted documents to be marked and filed.
Entries in shop-books.
192. Rejected documents to be marked and returned.
Unless detained by Court.
193. Court may receive in evidence unstamped documents on payment of proper stamp duty and penalty.
194. Entry of payments under preceding Section to be made in book and endorsed.
195. Judge to make monthly return to Collectors, of stamp duty received by Court.
Contents of return.
196. Collector to stamp document duly endorsed under Section 194.
197. After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.
198. If no appeal, document may be returned as soon as decree is made.
199. Document may for special reasons be returned before time limited.
200. Document not to be returned in certain cases.
201. Certified copy to be kept.
202. Receipt to be given for returned document.
203. Court may send for papers from its own records or from other public Offices or Courts.
Except State papers.

Of the Settlement of Issues.

204. Framing of Issues.
205. Issues may be framed from oral statements of parties and others.
206. Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.
207. Amendment of issues.
Additional issues.

Of Issues by Agreement of Parties.

208. Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.
209. Court, if satisfied that the agreement was executed *bonâ fide*, may give judgment.

When the Suit may be disposed of at the first Hearing.

Section.

210. If the parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.
211. If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact.
212. If the parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.
Court may determine the issues and give judgment.
213. If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may make decree.
214. Procedure where Court cannot give judgment at first hearing.

Of Adjournments.

215. Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.
Costs of adjournment.
Adjournment when hearing of evidence has once begun.
216. Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.
217. Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce proofs or witnesses.

Of summoning Persons to give Evidence or produce Documents.

218. Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.
219. Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.
220. Scale of expenses.
221. Tender of expenses to witness.
222. Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.
223. Expenses if witness detained more than one day.
224. Time, place and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.
225. Summons to produce a document.
226. Form of summons to give evidence or produce documents.

Of Service of Summons on Persons required to give Evidence or produce Documents.

227. How and when summons shall be served.
228. Service to be made in sufficient time before date of attendance.
229. Service to be on witness, or adult male member of his family.
230. When summons cannot be served, to be returned to Court.
231. Time and manner of service to be endorsed on summons.
232. Service of summons on witness resident in another jurisdiction.
233. Attachment of property of absconding witness.
234. If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.
235. Procedure if witness fails to appear.

Of the Examination of Parties as Witnesses.

236. Party appearing in person may be examined as a witness.
237. Special application to enforce appearance of party as witness.
238. Court may first give notice fixing a day to show cause why he should not appear.
239. Written declaration in support of cause shown.
240. If no sufficient cause shown, order to issue.
241. Court may of its own accord summon and examine any party as a witness.

Of the Examination by the Court of Strangers to the Sui

242. Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

Of Questions respecting Religion or Custom.

243. Provision as to question arising in Court subordinate to District Court, relating to the law of the religion or established customs of any suitor.
244. Procedure of District Court when such question referred to it.
245. And when arising in suit pending in such Court.

Section.

246. Procedure of High Court as to such questions, either referred or arising in suit pending in such Court.
247. Court referring any such question to stay decision pending receipt of opinion of higher Court.
248. Hearing of reference by Court to which it is made.
249. Transmission of decision of Court, and proceeding thereupon.
250. Decision of High Court to be communicated through District Court to subordinate Court.
251. Costs of reference.
252. Procedure where case in which a District Court shall have given an opinion comes on appeal before such Court.
253. High Court not bound in appeal by opinion given on reference.
254. Questions referred to High Court to be determined by two or more Judges.

Of the Attendance of Witnesses and the Consequence of Non-attendance.

255. Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.
256. Consequences of non-attendance by witness.
257. Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
258. Consequences of party's non-attendance or refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
259. Any person present in Court may be called upon to give evidence though not summoned.

Of the Examination of Witnesses.

260. Witnesses to be examined at the hearing in open Court.
261. A witness may for sufficient cause be examined immediately.
262. How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.
263. Local Government may direct evidence to be taken down by Judge in his vernacular language.
264. When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.
265. When evidence may be taken in English.
266. Any particular question and answer may be taken down.
267. Questions objected to.
268. Court may record remarks on demeanour of witnesses.
269. Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.
270. Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.
271. Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

Of Commissions to examine absent Witnesses, to make local Enquiries, and to investigate Accounts.

272. Witness not bound to appear if residing beyond a certain distance from Court.
273. Reasons to be recorded of order for attendance of witness at a distance exceeding 50 miles.
274. Cases in which Court may issue Commission to examine witness.
275. Order for Commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.
276. When witness resides within the Court's jurisdiction.
277. When witness resides beyond the Court's jurisdiction but in British India
278. When witness is within local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court.
279. When witness is not within British India but within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.
280. When witness is not in British India nor within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.
281. Commission to examine witness in jail.
282. Persons in whose presence such examination to be held.

Section.

283. Commission to examine witness in jail outside local limits.
284. Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.
285. When depositions may be read in evidence.
286. Court may dispense with proof of circumstances mentioned in last Section.
287. Commission to make local investigation.
288. Appointment of Government Officer as Commissioner.
289. Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.
290. Report and depositions to be evidence in suit, Commissioner may be examined in person.
291. Commissioner to investigate and adjust accounts.
292. Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.
293. Proceedings of Commissioner may be received in evidence, but Court may make further enquiry if dissatisfied.
294. Expenses of Commission to be paid into Court.
295. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses summoned by Commission.
296. Procedure *ex-parte* where parties do not appear.

Of Assessors.

297. In certain Courts, suits may be heard before Assessors.
298. Opinion of Assessors how to be recorded.
Not to be binding on Judge.

Of the Oath of the Parties.

299. Power to decide suit on statement on oath.

Of Judgment and Decree.

300. When judgment to be pronounced.
Judgment to be pronounced in open Court.
301. Judgment to be written in Judge's vernacular language.
When Judge is acquainted with English.
302. Translation of judgment.
303. Judgment to be dated and signed.
304. Contents of judgments of Small Cause Courts.
Of judgments of other Courts.
305. Court to state its decision on each issue.
Exception.
306. Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.
307. Costs may be set-off against sum admitted to be due.
308. Interest on costs.
Costs may be charged on subject-matter of suit.
309. Date of decree.
310. Contents of decree.
311. Decree for recovery of portion of immovable property.
312. Memorandum of such decree to be sent to District Registrar.
313. Decree for delivery of movable property.
314. Circumstances in which specific performance may be enforced.
315. Decree in alternative for damages in suit for specific performance.
316. Damages when contract not specifically performed.
Adequacy of consideration.
Certainty required.
317. Decree in alternative for specific performance in suit for damages for breach of contract.
318. In suits for money, decree may order interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.
319. Payment by instalments.
320. In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.
321. Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree or may reserve enquiry.
322. If set-off be allowed.
Effect of decree.
323. If decree be for a sum of money not exceeding 1,000 Rupees, Court may direct immediate execution.
324. Warrant against personal property may be general or special.

Section.

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

326. Decree for immovable property.
327. Decree for a specific movable.
328. Enforcement, by attachment or imprisonment, of decree for specific performance.
329. Payment of money ordered to be paid under Section 313, 315 or 316.
330. Enforcement of decree for money.
331. Enforcement of decree for money against a plaintiff.
332. Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.
333. Form and effect of execution of conveyance, or endorsement by Court.
334. If decree be against Government or Officer on behalf of Government.
335. Decree against representative of deceased person for money to be paid out of deceased's property.
336. Decree against surety.
337. Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.
338. Payment of monies under decree to be made into Court.
339. Adjustment of decree to be made through Court.

Application for Execution.

340. Application for execution.
341. Any one of several decree-holders may apply.
342. Application by transferee of decree.
343. Cross-decrees.
344. Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.
345. If person against whom decree made die before execution, application may be made against his representative or estate.
346. Notice of application to be given to representative.
347. Execution of decree against representative.
348. Form of application for execution of decree.
349. Further particulars when application is for attachment of immovable property.
350. In certain cases application to be accompanied by extract from Collector's Register.
351. Application for attachment of moveable property may be general, or may be accompanied with inventory of property to be attached.
352. Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.
353. Procedure if particulars do not correspond with decree.
354. If application admitted, execution ordered.

Measures required in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of the Warrant.

355. When notice to show cause why decree should not be executed shall be issued.
When such notice dispensed with.
356. Procedure after issue of notice.
357. On application for a general attachment of movable property security may be required.
358. Before granting order, Court may make enquiries as to the property to be attached.
359. Court may summon and examine other persons as to property liable to be seized.

Issue of the Warrant.

360. Warrant when to issue.
361. How to be dated, signed, &c.
362. Warrant for arrest to direct defendant to be brought up.
363. Latest day for return of warrant to be specified.
364. Endorsement on warrant.

Of the Execution of Decrees for immovable Property.

Section.

365. Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of defendant or of some person under him.
366. Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of tenant.
367. Partition of estate or separation of share.
368. Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree for immovable property.
369. Procedure in case of obstruction by defendant or at his instigation.
370. Procedure when obstruction continues.
371. Procedure in case of obstruction by a *bonâ fide* claimant, other than defendant.
372. Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.
373. Orders passed under Sections 371 and 372 to have the force of a decree, and to be subject to regular appeal.

Of the Execution of Decrees for Money by Attachment of Property.

374. Attachment of property in execution of decree for money.
375. Attachment of movable property in possession of defendant.
376. Attachment of movable property of defendant subject to lien.
377. Attachment of debts and shares.
378. Attachment of immovable property.
379. Prohibitory order in case of movable property not in defendant's possession.
380. And in case of immovable property.
381. Attachment of money or securities in deposit in a Court of justice or with a Government Officer.
Determination of question as to title or priority.
382. Attachment of negotiable instruments.
383. Notification of prohibitory order in case of debt.
384. And in case of shares in a Company or Corporation.
385. Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.
386. Payment by a debtor who has been prohibited from making payment to his creditor.
387. Court may direct money or bank-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.
388. Or that immovable or movable property attached be sold, and proceeds be so paid.
389. Court may postpone sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree by mortgage, lease or private sale of a portion.
390. When property attached consists of debts or immovable property, manager may be appointed.
391. Remuneration, powers, and duties of manager.
392. When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.
Court may order security to be taken.
393. Special rules in force in any place, in respect to sales of land in execution of decrees for money, may be continued or altered by Local Government.
394. Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

Of Claims to attached Property.

395. Investigation of claims and objections to sale of attached property.
396. When Court to order release of property from attachment.
397. When Court to disallow claim to release of property attached.
398. Person against whom order is passed under Section 396 or 397 may sue within one year to establish his right.
399. Claims and objections to be made without delay.
400. If claim or objection be disallowed, claimant or objector may sue.

Of Sales in Execution of Decrees.

401. Sales by whom to be conducted and how made.
402. Saving as to negotiable securities and shares in public companies.

Section.

403. Sale by Collector of lands paying revenue.
404. Proclamation of sales by public auction.
405. Mode of making proclamation.
406. Time of sale.
407. Process for attachment and sale may in certain cases be simultaneous or otherwise.
408. Payment for movable property sold.
409. If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.
410. Irregularity not to vitiate sale of movable property, but person injured may sue for damages.
411. Deposit by purchaser of immovable property. Time for payment in full.
412. Procedure in default of payment.
Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.
413. Co-sharer of share of an undivided estate sold in execution of decree may claim to take share at sale price.
Claim to be made before sunset of day of sale.
414. Notification on re-sale of immovable property.
415. Confirmation of sale.
416. Sale not to be set aside on ground of irregularity unless substantial injury proved.
417. Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.
418. If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.
419. Certificate to be granted to purchaser of immovable property.
420. Certificate to state the name of actual purchaser. Benámí purchaser not recognized.
421. Delivery of movable property belonging to defendant actually seized.
422. Delivery of movable property to which defendant is entitled subject to lien.
423. Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of defendant.
424. Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of tenant.
425. Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.
426. Delivery of negotiable instruments of which actual seizure has been made.
427. Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.
428. Defendant resisting or obstructing purchaser in obtaining possession of immovable property.
429. Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.
430. Attaching creditor to be first paid out of proceeds of property sold.
431. Surplus to be rateably distributed among decree-holders who have taken out execution prior to order for distribution.
Proviso where property is sold subject to a mortgage.
432. Court may order proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently, to be paid in satisfaction of another decree.

Of Arrest in Execution of Decrees for Money.

433. Grounds of application for discharge.
434. Form of application.
Verification of application.
435. Procedure on application for discharge by a person arrested in execution of a decree for money.
436. Pending enquiry, defendant may be left in custody or released on good security.
437. Defendant liable to be again arrested for fraudulent concealment of property, &c.

Of the Execution of Decrees by Imprisonment.

438. Place of defendant's imprisonment.
439. Defendant's subsistence-money.
440. Court may vary allowance in case of illness or for other special cause.
441. Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.
442. Release of defendant.
443. Imprisonment not to exceed two years.
Or six months if sum decreed do not exceed 500 rupees.
Or three months if not exceeding 50 rupees.
444. Application for discharge.
445. Contents of application.
Verification of application.

Section.

446. Procedure on such application.
447. In what case defendant to be discharged.
448. If fraud or concealment proved, debtor's imprisonment may be extended to two years.
And he may be further dealt with criminally.
449. Though defendant discharged, his property liable for the decree.
450. When Court may declare defendant absolved from further liability.
451. Determination of questions regarding amount of mesne profits and interest and sums paid in satisfaction of decrees.

Of Payment of the Amount of Decrees for Money by Instalments.

452. Court may order payment by instalments.

Of Service of Process in Military Cantonments.

453. Service of process in Cantonments, Garrisons and Military Stations.

Of Execution of a Decree beyond the local Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed.

454. Decree of one Court may be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court.
Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.
455. Application for such execution.
456. Copy of decree and order for execution to be sent.
457. Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.
458. Transmitted copy of decree or order to have same effect as decree of Court to which it is sent for execution.
459. Enforcement of execution by Court applied to.
460. Execution by High Court of decree transmitted by other Court.
Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.
461. Power of Court applied to by decree-holder in executing decree.
462. Wrongful acts or irregularities in executing decree to be punished by Court applied to.
463. Court applied to may in certain cases stay execution, &c.
464. Before making any order under last Section, Court may require security from, or impose conditions upon, defendant.
465. Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.
466. Liability of defendant discharged, to be retaken
467. Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

Of the Enforcement of registered Bonds.

468. Enforcement without suit, of bonds registered under Act XVI of 1864.
Proviso.
469. But application for enforcement must be made within a period fixed.
470. Court to which application may be made for enforcing bonds.
471. Application to be treated as for execution of a decree.
472. Procedure of Court on receipt of application.
473. Attachment may issue against debtor about to quit jurisdiction, or to move property therefrom.
474. Chapter IV applicable to attachments applied for.
475. Compensation to person against whom claim is made, if arrest or attachment of property be applied for on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
476. Award of compensation to bar suit for damages.
477. Procedure when person against whom execution is claimed appears and shows cause against issue of execution.
478. Pleas in bar of execution.
479. Court may direct institution of suit, instead of enforcing bond under Section 468.
480. Effect of Court refusing to enforce bond under Section 468 or 469.
481. Foregoing provisions not to bar suit by obligee.
482. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Pauper Suits.

Section.

483. Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis.*
484. What suits excepted.
485. Application to be by petition on stamp paper.
486. Contents of petition.
487. Presentation of petition.
Petitions of certain females may be presented by agent.
488. Rejection of petition.
489. Examination of petitioner.
If presented by Agent, Court may order petitioner to be examined by Commission.
490. Rejection of application.
491. Notice to opposite party if application not refused.
492. Procedure at hearing.
493. Summons to witness.
494. Court may institute local enquiry.
495. Procedure if application admitted.
496. Recovery of plaintiff's *dives* Stamp duty.
497. Refusal to allow petitioner to sue as pauper, to bar subsequent application of like nature.
498. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses.

CHAPTER VII.

Reference to Arbitration.

499. Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.
500. Application.
501. Nomination of arbitrator.
502. When Court to nominate arbitrator.
503. Order of reference.
504. When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.
505. In case of death, incapacity, or refusal or neglect to act, of arbitrators or umpire, Court to appoint others.
506. Umpire, if not appointed by arbitrators, may be appointed by Court.
507. Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under Section 505 or 506.
508. Summoning witnesses.
Punishment for default, &c.
509. Extension of time for making award.
510. When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.
511. Award to be signed and filed.
512. Arbitrator or umpire may state special case.
513. Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.
514. And make order respecting costs of arbitration.
515. Cases in which award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.
516. Grounds of setting aside award.
Proviso as to delay.
517. Application to set aside award.
518. Judgment to be according to award.
519. Agreement of parties to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.
520. Application to be stamped, numbered, and registered.
521. Notice to show cause against filing it.
522. If no cause shown, agreement to be filed, and an order made thereon.
523. Provisions of this Chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.
524. Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.
Application to be stamped, numbered and registered.
Notice to parties to arbitration.
525. Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

526. Parties interested in questions of fact or law may agree to abide by finding of Court thereon.

Section.

527. Agreement to state value of subject-matter.
528. Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.
529. Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.
530. Hearing and disposal of the case.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Regular Appeals.

531. Regular appeal to lie from all decrees, except when expressly prohibited.
532. Appeal to High Court to be heard by two or more Judges.
533. Decision when appeal heard by two Judges only, and they differ.
534. Decision when appeal heard by more than two Judges, and they differ.
535. Appeal to Court consisting of a single Judge.

How Regular Appeals are to be preferred.

536. Form of appeal and time for presentation.
537. Memorandum of appeal.
538. Appellant confined to grounds set out.
539. Form of memorandum.
540. Memorandum of appeal to the High Court may be general.
In such case grounds of objection to be subsequently filed.
541. Time for filing grounds of objection may be extended.
542. Separate grounds of objection to be on stamp paper.
543. Sections 537, 538, and 539 to apply to grounds of objection when filed separately.
544. Effect of memorandum not being presented in time.
545. Effect of grounds of objection not being filed in time.
546. Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection for informality or want of proper stamp.
547. One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain a reversal of the whole decree if it proceed on a ground common to all.
548. Court may adjourn hearing and direct that persons appearing to be interested shall be made parties.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

549. Execution of decree not to be stayed solely by reason of appeal, but on sufficient cause shown.
550. Security required before making order to stay execution.
551. Security in case of order for execution of a decree appealed against.
552. But Court may stay execution on such terms as it may think proper.
553. No such security to be required from Government or Public Officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

554. Registry of memorandum of appeal.
Form of Register.
555. Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.
When appellant resides out of British India.
556. Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.
Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.
557. Either party may have copies of exhibits made and deposited in Court whose decree is appealed against.
558. Day for hearing appeal.
559. Publication and service of notice of the day fixed for hearing appeal.
Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.
560. Contents of notice.
Service of notice on Advocate.
561. Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.
Hearing appeal *ex parte.*

Section.

562. Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.
Proviso.
563. Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.
564. Upon the hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred a separate appeal.
Previous notice in writing of objections.
565. Judgment when and where to be pronounced.
566. In what language to be written.
567. When to be translated.
568. Contents of judgment.
569. Dissent to be recorded.
570. What judgment may direct.
Proviso.
571. No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity.
572. Remand of case by Appellate Court.
573. Power to remand limited.
574. When evidence on record is sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.
575. When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.
576. Finding and evidence to be put on record.
Objections to finding.
577. Parties not to produce additional evidence to Appellate Court, unless Court call for such evidence.
578. Additional evidence how taken.
579. Points to be defined and recorded.
580. Contents of decree.
581. Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.
582. Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.
583. Certified copy of the decree to be transmitted to the Court whose decree is appealed against.
584. Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.
585. Reference of question to High Court.
586. Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.
587. Two or more Judges of High Court to hear reference.
588. High Court to fix day for hearing and to notify same.
589. Parties may appear and be heard in person or by Advocate.
590. Judgment of High Court to be transmitted and case disposed of accordingly.
591. Costs of reference to High Court.
592. Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER X.

Of Special Appeals.

593. Special appeals to High Court.
Grounds of special appeal.
594. Special appeal from decree by District Court on reference under Section 243.
595. Special appeal only on grounds mentioned in Sections 593 and 594.
596. No special appeal from decision of subordinate Court in certain suits.
597. By whom and when a special appeal is to be presented.
598. Contents of memorandum of appeal.
599. Copies of judgments and decrees to accompany memorandum.
600. Advocate presenting it to certify that grounds stated are good for special appeal.
601. Appellants confined to grounds stated.
602. Informal memorandum of special appeal.
603. Registry of application.
604. Application to be argued only by Advocate signing it.
605. Execution of decree in special appeal.
606. Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal by subordinate Courts.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Regular and Special Appeals *in formâ pauperis*.

Section.

607. Who may appeal as pauper.
608. Application to be on stamp paper.
When to be presented.
609. Contents of application.
610. Schedule to application.
611. Procedure on application for admission of regular and special appeals.
612. Inquiry into pauperism to be made in what cases, and by what Court.
Proviso.
613. Effect of order by Appellate Court on pauper's application.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Appeals from Orders.

614. Orders appealable.
615. Appeal from orders as to fines or imprisonment.
616. Appeals by what Court to be heard.
617. Period for hearing, and procedure in, appeals from orders.
618. No appeal before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.
619. No appeal from order passed after decree, relating to its execution.
620. Orders passed in appeals under this Chapter to be final.
But case may be submitted for decision of High Court.
621. Provisions applicable to reference to High Court under last Section.
622. Save as aforesaid no appeal allowed.

CHAPTER XIII.

Review of Judgement.

623. Review of judgment.
On discovery of new evidence, &c.
624. Time allowed for making application.
625. Contents of application.
626. Advocate presenting application to certify as to grounds being good.
627. No Advocate allowed to argue, who has not signed certificate.
628. Court may reject application or grant review.
Proviso.
629. Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges must be heard by Judge or Judges who passed the decree.
630. Application rejected if heard by two Judges and they differ in opinion.
631. Decision when application heard by more than two Judges.
632. Order of Court to be final.
633. Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.
634. Review of orders not subject to appeal.

CHAPTER XIV.

Special Rules relating to the High Courts.

635. Ordinary original Civil jurisdiction in the High Court.

Section.

636. Extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court.
637. High Court may try suit for land situated partly within the limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.
638. Stamps to be used in the High Courts.
639. In certain cases plaint to bear stamp of 32 Rupees; and Court after decree to determine how much more is to be paid.
640. High Court to record its judgments and orders as it shall by rule direct.
641. Decision when Judges of Division Court differ.
642. Execution may issue in certain cases before the amount due for costs has been ascertained, and execution for costs may issue subsequently when their amount is ascertained.
643. Acts required to be done by Advocate, may be done by an Attorney.
Attorneys not to plead in High Court.
644. Process of High Courts may be served by Attorneys in suit.
645. Power of Division Court or Judge of High Court to refer matters for investigation by a single Judge.
646. Power to make Rules.
647. Signature of Registrar or other appointed Officer to have same effect as that of Judge of High Court.
648. Language of the High Courts.
649. Provisions as to Assessors to apply to High Courts.
650. High Court or High Court Judge may rescind or modify interlocutory order.
651. Vakeels not to practise on the original side.
652. Sections 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34, not to apply to High Court.
653. Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.
654. Summonses may be obtained from Registrar by Attorneys.
655. Code not to affect High Courts in exercise of Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate, Matrimonial or Insolvent jurisdiction.
656. This Chapter to apply only to High Courts established under 24 and 25 Vic, Cap. 104.
657. Save as aforesaid the provisions of the Code to apply to High Courts.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Criminal Procedure for Offences committed in or against the Courts.

658. Procedure when certain offences under Chapter XI of Penal Code, are committed in case pending before Court.

Section.

659. Court may take bail and bind over witnesses to give evidence.
660. Charge to be framed and sent to Magistrate.
661. Procedure in certain cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants.
662. Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.
663. Procedure in case of person accused under Section 660 or 663 being a European British subject.
664. When the Court may itself dispose of cases of contempt.
665. When the Court shall send the case to a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.
666. Procedure of Magistrate or Justice in such cases.
667. Discharge of an offender on his submission.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

668. High Court to make general rules.
669. And frame formers.
670. If highest Court of appeal consist of only one Judge, he has all the powers of two or more High Court Judges.
671. Language of subordinate Courts.
672. Ministerial Officers.
673. High Courts to define duties of all Ministerial Officers.
674. Persons exempt from arrest.
775. Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Village Moonsiffs and village and District Panchâyats in Madras.
Of Military Courts of Request.
Of single Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay.
Or of Military Panchâyats in Madras.
676. Saving of certain special or local laws.
To what extent this Code applies to them.
677. This Code not to apply to Presidency Small Cause Courts, till specially extended to them.
678. Parts of British India exempt from operation of this Code.
679. Code not to affect certain provisions of Act I of 1863.
680. Act XI of 1863, and Act V of 1863 (Beng.) to remain unrepealed.
681. All references in previous Acts to Acts VIII of 1859, XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure," to be read as applying to this Code.
682. Procedure prescribed by this Code to be followed
Proviso.
683. Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government.
684. Commencement of Code.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India; It is enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act shall be cited as "The Code of Civil Procedure."

Interpretation Clause. **2.** In this Code, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number. Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

"Person." "Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Chapter" and "Section." "Chapter" and "Section" respectively mean a Chapter and Section of this Code.

"Law." "Law" means any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in operation.

"British India." "British India" denotes the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better government of India."

"Court." "Court" denotes any Judge acting judicially alone, and any body of Judges acting judicially as a body, lawfully exercising jurisdiction in Civil cases.

"District." "District" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and includes the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

"District Court." "Subordinate Court." "Subordinate Court" means any Court subordinate to a High Court.

"District Court." "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District.

"Judge." "Judge" denotes the presiding Judicial Officer in a Court of Civil Judicature, and includes an acting Judge.

"Collector." "Collector" denotes every Officer performing the duties of Collector of Land Revenue.

"Advocate." "Advocate" includes every person having by law the right to appear and plead, or appear, plead and act in any suit, appeal or miscellaneous proceeding.

"Proper Officer." "Proper Officer" means the person whose duty it is by law or any rule made by a High Court to attend to the particular matter indicated.

"Defendant." "Defendant" includes every person against whom a decree or order is passed or who is liable under a decree or order.

"Process." "Process" includes all summonses, notices, proclamations, warrants, writs and letters issued or sent under any of the provisions of this Code.

"Suit." "Suit" means a suit instituted by a plaint under Section 53, up to and including the decree of the Court of first instance.

"Miscellaneous case." "Miscellaneous case" means any Civil case or proceeding not being a suit, and includes the proceeding in the execution of a decree.

"Regular Appeal." "Regular Appeal" means an appeal from a decree passed in a suit, or from an order in a suit from which a regular appeal is allowed.

"Special Appeal." "Special Appeal" means an appeal from a decree passed or made in regular appeal.

"Appeal." "Appeal" means an appeal from an order passed in a suit from which an appeal is allowed, or from an order passed in a miscellaneous case.

"Judgment." "Judgment" denotes the grounds on which an order or decision is founded.

"Decree." "Decree" means the order or decision by which a suit or regular or special appeal is determined so far as concerns the Court which passes the order or decision, and includes the judgment upon which the order or decision is founded. An order on regular or special appeal, remanding a suit for re-trial, is not within this definition.

"Costs." "Costs" denotes the costs of all regular and necessary proceedings of either party in the suit, and includes such incidental costs as are or are directed to be costs in the suit. The costs of all interlocutory proceedings, unless the Court otherwise direct, are costs in the suit within this definition.

"Immovable Property." "Immovable Property" includes land, incorporeal tenements, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth.

"Movable Property." "Movable Property" means property of every description except immovable property.

"Bond." "Bond" includes any written obligation for the payment of money.

"Document." "Document" denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or by more than one of those means, in-

tended to be used, or which may be used, in evidence of that matter.

"Jail" means the Civil Jail of the District, or any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of persons under Civil process.

"Jail."

"Year" and "Month" respectively denote a year and month reckoned according to the British Calendar.

"Year."

"Month."

In any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government of such part.

"Government."

"Local Government" means the person authorized to administer the executive government in such part, or the chief executive Officer of such part when it is under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, and when such Officer shall be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Code in a Local Government.

"Local Government."

"High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal in such part. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

"High Court."

3. The Sections having the letters S. C. C. affixed to them in a parenthesis, extend (so far as they apply or are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes. The other Sections do not extend to such Courts. The Sections having the letters "R. C." affixed to them in a parenthesis, extend (so far as they apply or are applicable) to Revenue Courts required by any law to regulate their proceedings by this Code. The other Sections do not extend to such Courts.

Sections of the Code extending to Small Cause Courts.

Sections of Code extending to Revenue Courts.

4. The enactments described in Schedule A annexed to this Code, and all rules relating to Civil Procedure and having the force of law in any part of British India to which this Code extends, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment or rule. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Enactments and rules repealed.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts.

5. The Courts shall try all suits of a Civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Courts to try all Civil suits unless specially barred.

6. The Courts shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue shall have been heard and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim; nor any suit in which such matter is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court not to try suit in which matter at issue has been heard and determined between same parties.

7. The decrees and orders of the Courts shall not be open to appeal or revision, nor shall a new trial be granted, otherwise than under the rules contained in this Code or any other law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Appeals, revisions and new trials to be according to rules of Code.

8. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any Civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

9. Every person shall be entitled to sue except persons expressly prohibited from suing by any law. An Executor or Administrator, a trustee of an express trust, a guardian or next friend of an infant, or the next friend of a lunatic or idiot, may, with the permission of the Court, sue without joining with him the person for whose benefit the suit is brought. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Persons entitled to sue.

10. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, the Courts of each grade shall try all suits cognizable by them, if in the case of suits for immovable property the property be situate, and if, in all other cases, the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

Explanations.—(*a*) The cause of action may be deemed to have arisen where a contract was made, or where it was to be fulfilled, or where any material act in connection therewith was to be done.

(*b*) Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to dwell at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

(*c*) A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal Office, or at any place where it has also a subordinate Office in respect of any cause of action arising at such place.

(*d*) The business contemplated in this Section must be carried on at some fixed place for at least a certain time. (S. C. C.)

11. Suits against the Local Government, or the Government of India, not being suits for immovable property, shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of such Government and competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit to try the same. (S. C. C.)

Suits against Government.

12. Suits against the Secretary of State, not being suits for immovable property, shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of the Local Government for the Territories in which the cause of action arose, and competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit to try the same. (S. C. C.)

Suits against Secretary of State.

13. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by this Code or any other law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court in which suit to be instituted.

14. The District Court may withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to such District Court, and try the suit itself, or transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit to try the same.

Transfer of suits.

15. The High Court may order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal instituted in any subordinate Court other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be transferred to any other subordinate Court, not being a Court of Small Causes, competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit or appeal to try the same.

High Court may transfer suits and appeals.

16. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court. If a plaintiff relinquish or omit to sue for any portion of his claim, a suit for the portion so relinquished or omitted shall not afterwards be entertained. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Suit to include the whole claim.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

17. Two or more claims founded on distinct causes of action by and against the same parties, and cognizable by the same Court, may be joined in the same suit, provided that in respect of the amount or value of the subject-matter in suit, the entire claim does not exceed the jurisdiction of the Court, and, where a stamp is required, is covered by the stamp on which the plaint is written. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Joinder of several claims in the same suit

18. If two or more claims founded on distinct causes of action be joined in one suit, and the Court shall be of opinion that they cannot conveniently be tried together, the Court may, at any stage of the suit, order such claims, or any of them, to be tried separately on the record as made up. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may in certain cases order separate trials of such claims.

19. A claim for immovable property and a claim for the mesne profits of such property may be deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action within the meaning of the last two preceding Sections.

Claims for immovable property and for mesne profits may be deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action.

20. If the suit be for immovable property situate within the limits of a single District, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be brought in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate, provided that, in respect of the value of the property in suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court. In such case the Court in which the suit is brought shall apply to the District Court for authority to proceed with the same, and the District Court, after hearing the objections, if any, of the defendant, may grant such authority.

Suits for immovable property situate in single District, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

21. If the immovable property be situate within the limits of different Districts, the suit may be brought in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate. In such case the Court in which the suit is brought shall apply to the High Court for authority to proceed with the same. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court after hearing the objections, if any, of the defendant, may grant such authority.

Suits for immovable property situate in different Districts.

22. If the Districts within the limits of which the immovable property is situate, are subject to different High Courts, the application shall be submitted to the High Court to which the District in which the suit is brought is subordinate; and such High Court may, after hearing the objections, if any, of the defendant, give authority to proceed with the suit.

Suits for immovable property situate in Districts subject to different High Courts.

23. If in a suit for immovable property situate on the border of the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, the defendant object to the hearing of the suit on the ground that the property is not situate within such limits, the Court shall have power to determine the point; and if the Court shall find that the property is situate within such limits, it shall proceed to try the suit.

Suit for immovable property situate on border of local jurisdiction of the Court and alleged by defendant to be within another local jurisdiction.

24. If a contract shall have been entered into which involves for its performance separate or successive acts, a suit may be brought to enforce the performance of any one or more of such acts, without waiting for the time when the whole of the acts required to be performed under the contract ought to have been performed; and the Court may order the defendant specifically to perform any one or more of such acts without ordering him specifically to perform the entire contract, imposing such terms, if any, upon the plaintiff as shall seem to the Court to be just. (S. C. C.)

Suit for specific performance of one act in case of contract to perform separate or successive acts.

25. The Court shall not decree the specific performance of any contract the complete performance of which is necessarily extended over a longer period than five years. This rule shall not apply to any contract which shall have been entered into before the passing of this Act: Provided that the Court shall not decree the specific performance of any such contract for a longer period than five years from the date of the decree. (S. C. C.)

Specific performance of contract requiring for complete performance more than 5 years—when made after Act.

Of similar contract when made before Act.

26. No suit shall be open to objection on the ground that a merely declaratory decree or order is sought thereby; and it shall be lawful

Declaratory suit.

for the Courts to make binding declarations of right, whether present or future, without granting consequential relief: Provided that no Court shall make any such decree or order unless it could, if required, act upon it by giving consequential relief. A trustee may institute a suit to obtain a declaration of the respective rights of the persons interested in the trust estate.

CHAPTER III.

General Rules.

27. Any appearance, act or application in or to any Court, made or done by a party to a suit in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be made or done by the party in person or by his recognized agent, or by an Advocate duly appointed to act on his behalf: Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person if the Court shall so direct. (S C. C. & R. C.)

Appearances, acts and applications may be in person, by recognized agent or by Advocate.

28. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized to appear, plead and act for any other of them: and in like manner when there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized to appear, plead and act for any other of them: Provided that the authority shall be in writing signed by the parties giving it, and shall be filed in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, plead and act for him.

Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

29. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, acts and applications may be made or done are—

Recognized agents.

1*st*—Persons holding general powers of attorney from parties not within the jurisdiction of the District Court within the limits of which the appearance or application is made, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, acts and applications on behalf of such parties.

Persons holding powers of attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.

2*ndly*.—Persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not within the jurisdiction of the District Court within the limits of which the appearance, act or application is made or done in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, acts and applications.

Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.

3*rdly*.—Persons being *ex-officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding.

Persons authorised to act for Government.

4*thly*.—Persons specially appointed by an order of Government, at the request of any Sovereign Prince or independent Chief, whether residing within or without British India, to prosecute or defend a suit on his behalf.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend a suit for a Prince or Chief.

5*thly*.—Persons holding special powers of attorney from parties who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience to attend the Court in person, authorizing them to appear, sue, or defend in a particular suit.

Persons specially authorized by infirm persons to appear sue or defend.

6*thly*.—Persons holding special powers of attorney from women exempt under Section 41 from appearing in Court authorizing them to appear, sue or defend in a particular suit. (S. C. C. &R. C.)

Persons specially authorized to act for women exempt from appearing.

30. Processes served on a recognized agent relative to a suit shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. The provisions of this Code relative to the service of process on a party to a suit shall be applicable to the service of process on such recognized agent. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of process on recognized agent.

31. The appointment of an Advocate to make or do any appearance, act or application as aforesaid shall be in writing under the hand of the client and shall be filed in Court. When so filed, it shall be considered to be in full force until revoked by a writing filed in Court, or until the Advocate dies or the suit is determined. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Appointment of Advocate.

32. Processes served on the Advocate of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such Advocate, relative to a suit, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the Advocate represents; and, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of process on Advocate.

33. In all cases in which a party to a suit has not appointed an Advocate to act for him, all processes shall be served upon such party in the manner hereinafter provided for the service of a summons upon a defendant to appear and answer. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of process on a party who has not appointed an Advocate to act for him.

34. Besides the recognized agents described in Section 29, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to receive processes. The appointment of such agent shall be in writing, signed by the principal, and the original appointment, or a copy thereof if the appointment be a general one, shall be filed in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Agent to receive process

His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

35. The person appointed to act as Advocate on the part of Government in any Court, shall be accounted the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the Government or the Secretary of State for India, issuing out of the Court in which such person may be the Advocate of Government. (S. C. C. & R. C.

Agent of Government to receive process.

36. The person appointed to act as Advocate on the part of Government in any District Court shall, for the purpose of the last preceding Section, be considered the Advocate of Government in any Court in such District in which no person shall have been specially appointed Advocate on the part of Government in such Court. Processes issued by a Court to the Government Advocate of another Court may be forwarded to him by post. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If there be no Government Advocate specially appointed.

37. When any Officer or Soldier in the Military Service of the Government is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead. The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Officer or Soldier in the presence of his Commanding Officer or of the next subordinate Officer, if the party be himself the Commanding Officer. Such Commanding or other Officer shall countersign the authority, which shall be filed in Court. When so filed, the countersignature of the Commanding Officer or of the next subordinate Officer, as the case may be, shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the Officer or Soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Officers or Soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

38. Any person who shall be authorized by an Officer or Soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead, shall be competent to prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the Officer or Soldier could do if present; or he may appoint an Advocate to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such Officer or Soldier. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

The person so authorized may act personally or appoint an Advocate.

39. Processes served upon any person who shall have been authorized by an Officer or Soldier, as in the last preceding Section mentioned, or upon any Advocate who shall be appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for or on behalf of such Officer or Soldier, shall be as effectual for all purposes relative to the suit as if the same had been served on the party in person or on an Advocate appointed by him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on person so authorized, or on his Advocate, to be good service.

40. An infant shall sue by guardian or next friend, who shall be admitted and may be removed by the Court and shall be liable for the costs of the suit. An infant shall be sued by guardian who shall be admitted and may be removed by the Court.

Suits by and against infants.

Exemption from Personal Appearance.

41. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

42. The local Government may, at its discretion, exempt from personal appearance in Court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may at its discretion withdraw such privilege. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

43. The names of the persons exempted under the last preceding Section from personal appearance in Court, residing within the jurisdiction of the District Court, shall from time to time be forwarded to such Court by the local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court and in the several subordinate Courts of the District. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

List of names of persons exempted to be kept in the District Court.

Service of Process.

44. Wherever this Code provides that any notice, summons, letter or other communication may be sent to the person to whom it is addressed by post, proof that the same was correctly addressed to such person at his place of residence, and that it was posted and registered according to any law for the management of the Post Office shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be sufficient proof of the due service and delivery of the notice, summons, letter or other communication. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proof of due service and delivery of process sent by post.

45. Every process required to be issued under this Code, shall be served at the expense of the party at whose instance it is issued, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. The sum required to defray the costs of such service shall be paid into Court before the process is issued, within a period to be fixed by the Court issuing the process. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons, letter or other communication forwarded by post and the fee for registering the same shall be costs required to be paid as aforesaid within the meaning of this Section. In fixing the costs to be paid for service of process, regard shall be had to any law or to any rules issued by the High Court for fixing the amount of such costs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.

Costs of service of process.

46. Whenever any person not a party to the suit, shall be summoned to give evidence or to produce any document in a suit otherwise than on the application of a party to the suit, the cost of summoning such person, including his travelling and other expenses, if not deposited by any party to the suit, shall (if the Court shall so direct) be paid by the Collector of the District, and shall be costs in the suit, and shall be paid out of any money recovered on account of costs in the suit whether at the instance of the Government or of any of the parties to the suit, before any other costs in the suit are paid. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment of cost of summons.

47. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court is to be served within the local limits of such Court, it shall be delivered to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served, or to any Court other than the High Court which may now exist or which may hereafter be established with jurisdiction within the same local limits, and shall be executed by such Court of Small Causes or other Court in the same manner as if such process had been issued by such Court of Small Causes or other Court, and, after having been so executed, shall be returned to the Court by which it was issued. The delivery of the process to the Court required to execute the same, and its return to the Court by which the process was issued, may be by an Officer of the Court which issued the process, or by post.

Service within limits of local jurisdiction of High Courts, of process issued by Courts without those limits.

48. The examination of the parties to a suit or other proceeding when authorized under this Code, and the evidence of witnesses or other persons shall be upon oath or affirmation or otherwise according to the provisions of any law for the examination of witnesses. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Examinations to be on oath or affirmation.

49. The Court may, if it see sufficient cause, direct any written document produced in Court in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an Officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as to the Court shall seem fit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order any document to be impounded.

50. When security is required to be furnished by any person, the Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money, Government Promissory Notes, or other valuable property to such amount as the Court may fix, in lieu of the security. required (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When security is required, a deposit may be made instead.

51. If any plaint, written statement, or declaration in writing required by this Code to be verified shall contain any averment which the person making the verification shall know or believe to be false, or shall not know or believe to be true, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Punishment for verifying false plaint, statement or declaration.

52. At the time of disposing of any application made under any provision of this Code, the Court may award to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

On disposal of applications, Court may either award costs or reserve their consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

OF A SUIT TILL DECREE.

Of the Institution of Suits.

53. Every suit shall be commenced by a plaint which shall contain the following particulars:—

Suits to be commenced by plaint containing certain particulars.

1.—The name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff.

2.—The name, description, and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained.

3.—The relief sought for, the subject of the claim, the cause of action, and where and when it accrued; and, if the cause of action accrued beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for commencing such a suit, the ground upon which exemption from the law is claimed.

The following are instances:—

If the suit be for money due on a bond:—Payment of Rupees due on a bond for the sum of Rupees bearing date the day of 186 and payable on the day of 186 namely,—

Principal ... ... Rupees
Interest at the rate of per cent. ... ... Rupees
Amount paid (if any) ... Rupees

Balance due ... Rupees

If the suit be for the amount due on a bill of exchange drawn by the plaintiff and accepted by the defendant,—

Payment of Rupees being the amount of a bill of exchange for the sum of Rupees now overdue, drawn by the plaintiff on the day of 186 and accepted by the defendant, with interest thereon at per cent. till payment.

If the suit be for the price of goods sold:—

Payment of Rupees on account of maunds of *(rice, indigo, sugar, or as the case may be)* sold on the day of , and the price of which became payable on the day of as per account at foot.

If the suit be for money due on an account:—

Payment of Rupees due [*or* being the balance due] to the plaintiff on the following account.

To [*here state the debit side of the account*] ... ... Rupees

Cr.

By [*here state the credit side in respect of payments and set-off, if any*] Rupees

Balance due ... Rupees

If the suit be for money payable for work done and materials provided:—

Payment of Rupees for [builder's, carpenter's, joiner's, plasterer's, or mason's, *or as the case may be*] work done at the premises in and for materials thereon provided between the of 186 and the of 186

If the suit be for damages for any injury done :— Payment of Rupees on account of injury done to the plaintiff.

[*Here set out the nature of the injury, and the time at which it was inflicted, and state the particulars of the pecuniary loss (if any)*].

If the plaintiff claim exemption from any law of limitation, say—"The plaintiff was an infant (*or as the case may be*) from the day of 186 to the day of .

4.—When the claim is for any property other than money, its value estimated according to law.

The following is an instance :—

If the suit be for an estate or for a share in an estate paying revenue to Government :—Possession of the estate (*or* of share in the estate) called , situate in the District of , the Government Revenue assessed on which is Rupees (*or* the estimated value of which is Rupees ,) of which the plaintiff was dispossessed (*or forcibly or fraudulently dispossessed, if the case be so*), on the day of 186 ; (*or* to which plaintiff became entitled by inheritance from *or*, by gift, purchase, *or otherwise, as the case may be*), on or about the day of 186 .

5.—When the claim is for land or for any interest in land, the nature of the tenure or interest shall be specified ; and if the claim be for land forming part of a village or other known division, or for a house, garden, or the like, its situation shall be described by the setting forth of boundaries, or in such other manner as may suffice for its identification.

6.—In suits by or against the Secretary of State for India, or the Government, or one of its Officers in his official capacity, or any Corporation or Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the words "The Secretary of State for India," "The Government," or "The Collector of ," (*or otherwise as the case may be*), or the name of the Corporation, or the name of the Officer or Trustee of the Company shall be inserted in Nos. 1 and 2 instead of the name and description of the plaintiff or defendant. But in every other suit it shall be necessary to specify the names of all the parties. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Plaint to be subscribed and verified.

54. The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his Advocate (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff in the manner following, or to the like effect :—

I (A. B.) the plaintiff named in the above plaint do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In case of plaintiff's inability to subscribe and verify the plaint.

55. If the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, be unable to subscribe and verify the plaint, the Court may allow the plaint to be subscribed and verified on his behalf by any person whom the Court may consider competent to make the verification. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits by Government or Secretary of State.

56. In suits by the Government or the Secretary of State for India, it shall be sufficient if the plaint be subscribed and verified by the Government Advocate of the Court in which the suit is brought, or, where there is no such Advocate, by the Advocate by whom the plaint is filed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits by a Corporation or Company.

57. In suits by a Corporation or a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Corporation or Company who is able to depose to the facts of the case. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which the plaint may be rejected or amended.

58. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court, and at any time before the decree is passed, be rejected, returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, or amended then and there, upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by the amendment as the Court shall think fit—

(1.) If it do not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein :

(2.) If it contain any particulars other than those so required :

(3.) If it be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required :

(4.) If it do not disclose a cause of action ; or

(5.) If the cause of action appear from the statement in the plaint to be barred by lapse of time. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which the plaint shall be returned to be presented in the proper Court.

59. The plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases :—

(1.) If a suit shall have been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court shall be allowed by law.

(2.) If in a suit relating to immovable property, it appear that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the Court.

(3.) If in a suit relating to immovable property, it appear that such property has been adjudged by competent authority to be situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court.

(4.) If in any other case it appear that the cause of action did not arise and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business or personally working for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which the plaint shall be rejected.

60. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases :—

(1.) If the claim is undervalued and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the

valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, shall fail to do so.

(2.) If the claim is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp paper, within a time to be fixed by the Court, shall fail to do so.

(3.) If in the case mentioned in Section 63, the plaintiff fail to furnish security for the payment of the costs that may be incurred by the defendants. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

61. If in any suit there are more defendants than one, and at the date of the institution of the suit any of the defendants shall not dwell within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, but one or more of the defendants shall dwell within such limits, the suit shall not be ejected as against the defendant or defendants so dwelling, by reason of any of the defendants not dwelling within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where there are several defendants, some of whom dwell without the jurisdiction.

62. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action, if not barred by the law of limitations. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

63. When the plaintiff ordinarily dwells out of British India, and does not possess any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property in suit, he shall, on presenting the plaint or within such time as the Court shall order, furnish security for the payment of the costs that may be incurred by the defendant. (S. C. C.)

When security for costs is to be furnished by plaintiff at the time of presenting the plaint.

64. If at any subsequent stage of a suit it shall appear to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or that all the plaintiffs (when there are more plaintiffs than one) are, residing out of British India, and such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall not possess any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by the defendant. In the event of such security not being furnished within the time so fixed, the Court shall pass a decree against the plaintiff or plaintiffs by default, unless he or they be permitted to withdraw from the suit under the provisions of Section 143.

When security for costs may be required from the plaintiff at any stage of suit.

Explanation.—A person is considered to be resident out of British India, within the meaning of the last two preceding Sections, who leaves British India for a purpose which is likely to keep him abroad for such a length of time that there is no reasonable probability that he will be forthcoming when he may be called upon to pay the costs incurred by the defendant in the suit. (S. C. C.)

65. If the suit be for immovable property situate partly within the jurisdiction of the Court and partly within the jurisdiction of some other Court, the Court shall proceed according to the rules contained in Section 20, Section 21, or Section 22, as the case may be.

Procedure in a suit for immovable property in different jurisdictions.

66. If the Court consider the plaint admissible, the particulars mentioned in Section 53 shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and called the Register of Civil suits. The entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is presented. The Register shall be kept in the form contained in the Schedule B annexed to this Code. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When the plaint is admissible, particulars to be entered in the Register.

Form of the Register.

67. If a plaintiff sue upon a written document in his own possession or power, he shall produce such document in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver a copy of the document to be filed with the plaint. Such copy shall have the stamp prescribed for petitions where a stamp is required for petitions. The plaintiff may, if he think proper, deliver the original document to be filed instead of a copy. If he rely on any other documents as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter a list of such documents at the foot of the plaint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Written document on which plaintiff sues, if in his own possession or power, to be produced when plaint is presented.

And copy filed with plaint.

If plaintiff wish, original may be filed instead of copy.

List of other documents at foot of plaint.

68. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the plaintiff shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. Such copy shall bear the stamp prescribed for petitions where a stamp is required for petitions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Shop-book, &c., to be produced.

69. The Court shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the document to the plaintiff. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Original document to be marked and returned.

70. No document required to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered at the foot of the plaint, and not produced or entered accordingly, shall be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit without the sanction of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Document not produced when plaint filed inadmissible in evidence without leave of Court.

71. If the plaintiff require the production of any written document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting the plaint, deliver to the Court a description of the document, and apply that the defendant may be re-

Procedure to compel production of document in possession of defendant.

quired to produce the same, and the Court shall have power to compel such production. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Summoning the Defendant.

72. After the plaint has been registered, a summons, under the signature of the Judge or of the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and under the seal of the Court, shall be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim, on a day to be therein specified, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or by an Advocate who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

On plaint being registered, summons to issue to defendant to appear and answer on a specified day.

73. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

74. In suits by or against a Corporation or a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the Court may require the personal appearance of any Director, Secretary, or other Principal Officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer all material questions relating to the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order personal appearance of a Director, Secretary or Officer in suits against a Corporation or Company.

75. No plaintiff or defendant shall be ordered to appear in person, who at the time is *bonâ fide* residing at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the Court is held, unless he be resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court; or unless railway communication exist between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, in which case the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 miles.

Or within the local jurisdiction of the Court:

Or unless there be railway communication.

76. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly.

Summons to be either to settle the issues, or for final disposal.

77. In every suit cognizable under any law by Courts of Small Causes, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In cases cognizable in Small Cause Courts, summons to be for final disposal.

78. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant a sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

79. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any written document in his possession or power, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons to appear and answer shall order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

80. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce on the day fixed for his appearance the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case. A similar direction shall be given to the plaintiff at the time of issuing the summons. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

On issue of summons for final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

81. The summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule C annexed to this Code, or to the like effect; and shall contain a demand of the costs incurred to the time of payment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of summons.

Service of Summons on the Defendant.

82. The summons shall be delivered to the proper Officer of the Court, to be served by him or one of his subordinates. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons shall be served by Officer of Court.

83. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Judge or of the Registrar or Clerk of the Court and under the seal of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Mode of service.

84. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant: Provided that if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership transaction, service on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants shall be sufficient, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When there are several defendants.

85. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on duly empowered agent.

86. In a suit relating to any business or work for gain, service on the servant or agent of the person carrying on such business or work shall be deemed to be good service upon such person, although he

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues: Provided that such servant or agent at the time of service personally carries on the business or work for gain for such person within such limits. (S. C. C.)

If defendant cannot be found and has no agent, service may be made on a male member of his family.

87. If the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this Section. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Person served to endorse the summons.

88. When the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on an agent or other person on his behalf, the serving Officer shall require the signature of the person on whom the service shall be made, to an acknowledgment of service to be endorsed on the original summons or on a duplicate thereof signed and sealed as aforesaid. If such person refuse to sign the acknowledgment, the serving Officer may affix the copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant is dwelling, but the service of the summons shall be held sufficient if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, notwithstanding that a copy of the summons shall not have been so affixed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service sufficient though copy not affixed.

If summons cannot be served, copy be fixed on house.

89. If the defendant cannot be found and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be lawfully made, the serving Officer shall fix the copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant is dwelling. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant do not dwell in place mentioned, summons to be returned with endorsement of non-service.

90. If the defendant is not dwelling in the place mentioned in the summons, the serving Officer shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement thereon that he has been unable to serve it: Provided that if the serving Officer is informed that the defendant is to be found or has his dwelling in a place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court other than that mentioned in the summons, the Officer may proceed to that place to serve the summons, and may serve it there. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

91. The serving Officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons or on a duplicate thereof signed and sealed as aforesaid, the time when and the manner in which the summons was served, and such endorsement shall be evidence of the service of the summons (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When summons is returned unserved, Court to order substituted service if satisfied that defendant is avoiding service.

92. When a summons is returned without having been served, if the plaintiff shall satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or if for any other reason the summons cannot be served, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant shall have last resided, if it be known where he last resided; or that the summons shall be served in such other manner as the Court shall think proper. The service which shall be substituted by order of the Court, shall be as effectual as if it had been made in any of the modes hereinbefore mentioned. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

93. If the defendant is resident within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, the Court in which the suit is instituted shall send the summons, either by an Officer of the Court or by post, to any Court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be most conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require. The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, deliver it to the proper Officer of such Court, to be served in the manner hereinbefore directed. Upon the return of the summons by the serving Officer, it shall be sent back to the Court from which it originally issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of summons on defendant in Jail.

94. If the defendant be in Jail under either Civil or Criminal process, the summons shall be delivered to the Officer in charge of the Jail in which the defendant is confined, and such Officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant. The summons shall be returned to the Officer from whom it was received with the acknowledgment of the defendant endorsed thereupon and countersigned by the Officer in charge of the Jail. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if Jail be in a different District.

95. If the Jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the District in which the suit is brought, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the Officer in charge of such Jail, and such Officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with the acknowledgment of the defendant endorsed thereupon, and countersigned as provided in the last preceding Section. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

96. If the defendant is resident out of British India, and has no agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing and forwarded to him by post if there be a post to such place. (S. C. C.)

Service of summons when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

97. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the Territory in which the defendant is residing, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent shall return the summons with his endorsement that the summons has been served on the defendant, such service shall be deemed good service. (S. C. C.)

Service through a British Resident or Agent of Government.

98. In any case falling within the last two preceding Sections, the time for the appearance of the defendant shall be regulated by the time which may be required for communication by post or otherwise between the place at which the Court is held and the place where the defendant resides; and if, on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any day to which the hearing shall have been adjourned, the defendant shall not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as to the Court may seem meet. (S. C. C.)

Time for appearance under Section 96, or 97.

In case of non-appearance of defendant, Court may direct suit to proceed subject to conditions.

99. In a suit for immovable property, if the summons cannot be served on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, it may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of such property. (R. C.)

In suits for immovable property, service on agent in charge.

100. If the defendant be in the service of the Government, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head Officer of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on Government servants.

101. If the defendant be an Officer or Soldier in the Military Service of the Government, the Court shall transmit a copy of the summons to the Commanding Officer of such Officer or Soldier for the purpose of being served on him. The Officer to whom the summons is transmitted, after causing the summons to be served on the person to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon. If from any cause the summons cannot be served upon the person to whom it is addressed, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was transmitted with information of the cause which has prevented the service. In such case the Court shall take such other means of serving the summons as it may think fit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on Officers and Soldiers.

102. When the suit is against a Corporation or a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the summons may be served by leaving the same at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or sending it by post in a letter addressed to such Officer or Trustee at the Office of the Corporation or Company, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Corporation or Company. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on a Corporation or Company.

103. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Court from substituting for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and under the seal of the Court, when the person whose appearance is required is of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration. The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in the next succeeding Section, shall be treated in all respects as a summons. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Substitution of letter for summons.

104. When a letter or other communication is substituted for a summons, it may be sent by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court may direct: unless the party shall have an agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, in which case delivery to such agent shall be deemed good service. (S. C. C. and R. C.)

Mode of sending such letter.

Of Suits against Government and Public Officers.

105. If the suit be against the Secretary of State for India or against the Government, the summons shall be served on the Government Advocate of the Court in which the suit is instituted or on any other person appointed to receive process on behalf of the Government. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on Government Advocate.

106. The Court, in fixing the day for the Secretary of State for India or the Government to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of instructions to the Government Advocate to appear and answer on behalf of the Secretary of State for India or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion on application being made for such extension. The Court may also in any case in which the Government Advocate is not accompanied by some person on the part of the Secretary of State for India or the Government

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State or Government.

who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits against Government Officers for alleged official acts, summons to be served on them as provided in Section 100.

107. If the suit be against an Officer of the Government for an act which the plaintiff alleges to have been done by such Officer in his official capacity, the summons shall be served upon such Officer in the manner provided in Section 100. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may grant extension of time to enable Officer to make a reference to Government.

108. If the Officer on receiving the summons shall consider it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel; and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as shall appear to be requisite. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If Government undertake defence, Government Advocate to appear and apply that note of his appearance be entered in Register.

109. If the Government undertake the defence of a suit of the nature referred to in Section 107, the Government Advocate, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the Register. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If no such application made, case to proceed as in suit between private parties.

110. If such application shall not be made by the Government Advocate on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest before judgment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

But defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

Exemption of Government Officers from personal appearance.

111. If in a suit against an Officer of the Government the Court shall require the personal appearance of the defendant, and the defendant shall satisfy the Court that he cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service, the Court shall exempt him from appearing in person, but he shall be liable to be examined in any way in which an absent witness may be examined. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of making Persons not before the Court Parties to a Suit.

Court may direct that persons appearing to be interested in a suit shall be made parties, and may cause notices to be served on them.

112. If it appear to the Court at any stage of a suit, that any person who may be entitled to, or who may claim some share or interest in, the subject-matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be affected by the result, has not been made a party to the suit, the Court may direct that such person shall be made either plaintiff or defendant in the suit as the case may be. In such case the Court shall issue a notice to such person in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of a summons on a defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Arrest before Judgment.

In uits for movable property, when defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction, &c., plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

113. If at any stage of a suit for moveable property the plaintiff shall satisfy the Court that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, has absconded, or is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

114. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it may consider necessary, shall find that the defendant has absconded, or that there is good ground for believing that he is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court with the intent of avoiding or delaying the plaintiff, or that he has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof with the intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, the Court may issue an order for bringing the defendant before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

115. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him either to deposit in Court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit. The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money that may be adjudged against the defendant in the suit, with costs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where defendant fails to do so.

116. If the defendant fail to comply with such order to give security, the Court may commit him to Jail until the decision of the suit or for such other time as the Court shall direct. (S. C .C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

117. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation. On such application being made, the, Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or

if it shall think fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance. On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

118. In the event of the defendant not furnishing fresh security, the Court may commit him to Jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against him, until the execution of the decree, or for such time as the Court shall direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Defendant to be imprisoned if he cannot give security.

119. If it shall appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if, after such arrest, the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand Rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Compensation where defendant arrested or suit instituted on insufficient grounds.

Proviso.

120. If in any suit the defendant is about to leave British India with intent to remain absent so long that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court to the effect and in the manner aforesaid, and the procedure thereupon shall be in all respects the same as hereinbefore provided. (S. C. C.)

When defendant is about to leave India, similar application for security may be made.

Of Attachment before Judgment.

121. If in any suit the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or if the defendant with like intent shall have quitted the jurisdiction, leaving therein property belonging to him, the plaintiff may at any stage of the suit apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any such property shall be attached until the further order of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application before judgment for security from defendant to fulfil decree, and in default, for an attachment of his property.

122. The application shall contain a specification of the property required to be attached, and the estimated value of each article or item thereof; and the plaintiff shall, at the time of making the application, declare that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with such intent as aforesaid. The declaration shall be in writing, and shall be verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints: Provided that the Court may dispense with the specification and valuation required by this Section if satisfied of the plaintiff's inability to furnish the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Contents of application and declaration.

123. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making any further investigation which it may consider necessary, shall be satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, the Court may call upon the defendant, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security. The Court may also in the order direct the attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may call on defendant to furish security or show cause.

124. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application or such portion thereof as shall appear to be sufficient to fulfil any decree which may be passed in the suit shall be attached, or it may order that the defendant be committed to custody until the decision of the suit or for such other time as the Court shall direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.

125. If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it shall have been ordered to be attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Withdrawal of attachment.

126. The attachment shall be made, according to the nature of the property to be attached, in the manner hereinafter provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Mode of making attachment.

127. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claims shall be investigated in the manner hereinafter provided for the

Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.

investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Removal of attachment when security furnished.

128. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall at any time remove the attachment on the defendant furnishing the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Compensation for obtaining attachment or instituting suit on insufficient grounds.

129. If it shall appear to the Court that the attachment was obtained on insufficient grounds, or if, after the attachment, the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand Rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the attachment of his property: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

Attachment not to affect rights of strangers or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.

130. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may stay sale of property already under attachment, when execution of decree fraudulently obtained is applied for.

131. If it shall appear to the Court by which the property shall have been ordered to be attached before judgment, that there is reasonable ground for supposing that the decree, in satisfaction of which the sale of the property is applied for under the provisions of the last preceding Section, was obtained by fraud or other improper means, the Court may refuse to allow the property to be sold in execution if the decree be a decree of that Court, or if it be a decree of another Court, may stay the proceedings for a reasonable time to enable the person on whose application the property was ordered to be attached to adopt proceedings to set aside the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Case in which party may be put in immediate possession of land the subject of suit.

132. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to summary sale, forms the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure shall neglect to pay the Government revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and a sale shall in consequence be ordered to take place, the party to the suit not in possession shall, upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure; and the Court in its decree may award against the defendant the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court may think fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court may order, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

Of ex parte Orders to perform a Contract.

Ex parte order for specific performance of registered contract.

133. In any suit brought under Section 24 on a contract which shall have been registered under any law for the registration of assurances, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff at the time of the institution of the suit, and if satisfied that the contract is capable of being performed by the defendant, that the plaintiff is likely to be materially prejudiced by any delay in such performance, and that the application is in good faith, make an order *ex parte* calling upon the defendant within a time to be fixed by the Court to perform the contract, or to appear and show cause why its immediate performance should not be enforced. (S. C. C.)

Enforcement of order.

134. If the defendant shall not, within the time fixed by the Court, either perform the contract, or appear and show cause why the immediate performance of the contract should not be enforced, and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the said order was duly served upon him in any of the modes of service hereinbefore provided, the Court shall proceed at once to take such evidence as the plaintiff shall adduce in support of his claim, and, subject to the conditions contained in Section 314, thereupon give judgment and pass a decree on the judgment so given as provided in the same Section. (S. C. C.)

Of Injunctions.

Cases in which an injunction to stay waste, &c., may be granted.

135. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any property which is in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, the Court may issue an injunction to such party, commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or threatened, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging or alienation of the property as to the Court may seem meet.

Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.

136. The Court may, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Receiver or Manager of immovable property.

137. Whenever it may appear to the Court to be necessary for the preservation or the better management or custody of any immovable property which is in dispute in a suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a Receiver or Manager of such property, on such

terms as to security or otherwise as to the Court shall seem fit, and if need be to remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof, and to commit the same to the custody of such Receiver or Manager, and to grant to such Receiver or Manager such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the management, protection, preservation, and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as the Court may think fit.

When the Collector may be appointed Receiver.

138. If the property be land paying revenue to Government, and the Court shall consider that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the Court may appoint the Collector to be Receiver and Manager of such land, unless the Government shall by any general order prohibit the appointment of Collectors for such purpose, or shall in any particular case prohibit the appointment of the Collector to be such Receiver and Manager.

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.

139. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, and whether damages be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for an in injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition or the continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committing of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right. Such injunction may be granted by the Court on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as to the Court shall seem proper. In case of disobedience, an injunction granted under this Section or Section 135 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant or the attachment of his movable property.or both.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

140. Any order for an injunction may be discharged or varied or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction or institution of suit on insufficient grounds.

141. If it shall appear to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if after the issue of the injunction, the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that the re was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the issue of the injunction: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of the issue of the injunction.

Proviso.

Execution of award of compensation.

142. An award of compensation under Section 119, Section 129, or Section 141, shall be executed in the manner hereinafter provided for the execution of decrees for money.

Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

Court may allow plaintiff to withdraw from a suit, with liberty to bring a fresh suit.

143. If the plaintiff, at any time before judgment, satisfy the Court that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may deem proper. If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court shall award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Law as to limitation of actions not affected by the first suit.

144. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding Section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitations in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Compromise of suits.

145. If a suit shall be adjusted by mutual agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the suit shall be disposed of in accordance therewith. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may grant certificate for refund of half stamp duty on plaint, if suit be adjusted

146. On the application of the plaintiff reciting the substance of such agreement, compromise or satisfaction, if such application shall have been presented before the suit is is called up for the settlement of issues, or, in a suit in which the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, if such application shall have been presented before the hearing of the suit has commenced, the Court, if satisfied that such agreement, compromise or satisfaction has been actually entered into or made, shall grant a certificate to the plaintiff authorizing him to receive back from the Collector a moiety of the stamp-duty, if any, paid on the plaint and the Collector shall pay the same: Provided that no such certificate shall be granted if the arrangement between the parties be such as to require the Court in disposing of the suit to pass a decree on which process of execution can be taken out. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

THE DEATH, MARRIAGE, AND BANKRUPTCY OR INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

147. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survive. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No abatement by party's death if cause of action survive.

148. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them die, and if the cause of action survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.

149. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and any of them die, and if the cause of action shall not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but shall survive to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the Register of the suit in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs and such legal representative of the deceased plaintiff. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs, where cause of action survives to the survivors and representative of deceased.

150. If no application shall be made to the Court within a reasonable time by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs; and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff shall be interested in and shall be bound by the decree passed in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.

151. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the place of such plaintiff in the Register of the suit, and the suit shall thereupon proceed. (S. C. C. & R. C.).

Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.

152. If no such application shall be made to the Court, within a reasonable time, by any person claiming to be the legal representative of any such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid, the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid; or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may think fit, pass such other order for bringing in the legal representative of such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid, and for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, as may appear just and proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

153. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of dispute as to representation of deceased plaintiff.

154. If there be more defendants than one and any of them die, and the cause of action shall not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead; and the Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the Register of the suit in the place of such defendant, and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit: Provided that the person so made defendant shall be at liberty to make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.

155. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and the decree thereupon may be executed against the wife alone. If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

156. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his Assignee might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not abate the suit unless such Assignee shall decline to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order. If the Assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may within eight days after such neglect or refusal apply for the abatement of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may

Plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency not to abate suit unless Assignee refuses to proceed and give security for costs.

award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the plaintiff's estate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Notices to produce, and how they are to be served.

157. When a party to a suit desires that any document, writing, or other thing which he believes to be in the possession or power of any other party to the suit and the production of which shall not have been previously required under the provisions of Sections 71 and 79, shall be produced at any hearing of the suit, such party shall at the earliest opportunity deliver to the Court two notices in writing to the party in whose possession or power he believes the document, writing, or other thing to be, calling upon him to produce the same. One of such notices shall be filed in Court and the other shall be delivered by the Court to the proper Officer, to be served upon such party; and if the Court shall so order, such notice, when served, shall have the force of a summons. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Notice to produce documents.

When served, may have force of summons.

Of the appearance of the Parties and consequence of non-appearance.

158. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house, and the suit shall then be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day which shall be fixed by the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

159. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it shall be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to deposit, within the time allowed, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing such summons, the Court may order that the suit be dismissed: Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons shall not have been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he shall have entered an appearance by an Advocate or by a duly authorized agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent, or shall be in attendance in person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to deposit costs of issuing it.

Proviso.

160. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party shall appear when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.

161. Whenever a suit is dismissed under either of the last two preceding Sections, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to bring a fresh suit unless precluded by the law of limitations; or if he shall within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, satisfy the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not making the deposit required within the time allowed or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the plaint already filed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit.

Or Court may issue fresh summons.

162. If the plaintiff shall appear and the defendant shall not appear, and the Court shall be satisfied that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed to hear the suit *ex parte* or adjourn it, whether the summons was for the final disposal of the suit or for the settlement of issues only. If the summons shall have been issued for the final disposal of the suit, the Court, if satisfied of the justice of the plaintiff's claim, may proceed to pass a decree *ex parte* in his favour. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if plaintiff only appear.

163. If the defendant, on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit *ex parte* shall have been adjourned, shall appear and assign good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant appear on day of adjourned hearing, and assign good cause for previous non-appearance, he may be heard.

164. If the plaintiff shall appear and the defendant shall not appear, and it shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service hereinbefore provided, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of the said modes. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If plaintiff only appear, and due service of summons be not proved, Court may order issue of second summons.

165. If the plaintiff shall appear and the defendant shall not appear, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and may direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If plaintiff only appear, and it be proved that summons was served, but not in due time, Court may adjourn hearing and direct notice to be given to defendant.

166. If the defendant shall appear and the plaintiff shall not appear, the Court shall pass a decree against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the claim, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant only appear, Court to make decree by default against plaintiff, unless defendant admit claim.

167. When a decree is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Bar of fresh suit by decree against plaintiff by default.

168. If there are more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them shall appear in person or by an Advocate or by a co-plaintiff duly authorized, and the other or others of them shall not appear in person nor by an Advocate nor by a co-plaintiff duly authorized, the Court may proceed with the suit at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs who shall have appeared, in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as may seem just. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

169. If there are more defendants than one, and one or more of them shall appear in person or by an Advocate or by a co-defendant duly authorized, and the others of them shall not appear in person or by an Advocate or by a co-defendant duly authorized, the Court shall proceed with the suit, and shall at the time of passing judgment make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants who shall not have appeared as shall seem just. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

170. If a plaintiff or defendant who shall have been ordered to appear in person under the provisions of Section 73 or Section 74 shall not appear in person, or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, such plaintiff or defendant shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing Sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.

171. In support of the cause shown by a plaintiff or defendant for failing to appear in person, the Court shall receive any declaration in writing on paper, which shall bear the stamp required for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions, signed by such plaintiff or defendant and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.

172. In any case in which a decree shall be passed *ex parte* against a defendant under Section 162, he may within a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days after any process for enforcing the decree has been executed, apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, and, if in a suit involving a claim to money, the amount with costs be paid into Court, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it shall think fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

173. In any case in which a decree is passed against a plaintiff by default under Section 166, he may within thirty days from the date of the decree apply for an order to set it aside; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it shall think fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Setting aside judgment by default against pliantiff.

174. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof shall have been served on the opposite party. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No judgment to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

175. In every case in which the Court shall pass an order under Section 172 or Section 173, for setting aside a decree, the order shall be final. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order for setting aside judgment to be final.

Of Payment into Court.

176. The defendant in any suit involving a claim to money, may at any stage of the suit deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim including the costs incurred by the plaintiff, up to the time of such deposit. Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall be paid to him on his application. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Deposit by defendant of amount considered by him to be in full satisfaction of claim, with costs up to date.

Notice of deposit.

Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.

177. Nothing in the last preceding Section shall be held to bar the plaintiff in any suit, in which the defendant shall deposit less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Plaintiff may proceed for sum claimed in excess of amount deposited by defendant.

Of Written Statements.

178. The parties at the first hearing of the suit, may tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive and record such statements.

Written statements.

179. Written statements shall be on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court, where a stamp is required for petitions.

Written statements to be on stamp paper.

180. If in a suit for a debt the defendant desire to set-off against the claim of the plaintiff the amount of any debt due to him from the plaintiff, and a suit for the recovery of the amount of such debt is not barred by the law of limitations, the defendant shall, at the first hearing of the suit, but not

Particulars of set-off to be given in a written statement.

afterwards unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of his demand, and the Court shall thereupon enquire into the same.

Explanation.—The debts mentioned in this Section include not only pecuniary debts, but claim for specific articles of the same nature. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.

181. Except as provided in the last preceding Section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit unless called for by the Court. The Court may, at any time, call for a written statement, or an additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for the filing of the same. When such statements are called for by the Court, they may be received on plain paper.

Court may at any time call for written statement.

Frame of written statements.

182. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case will admit, and shall not be argumentative, nor by way of answer one to the other; but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he believes he will be able to prove.

Written statements to be subscribed and verified.

183. Written statements shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so subscribed and verified.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

184. If any party from whom a written statement shall have been called for under Section 181 shall fail to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper.

Court may reject written statement which is argumentative, prolix or irrelevant.

185. If it shall appear to the Court that any written statement, whether it shall have been called for by the Court, or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or that it contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may strike out any part of the statement, or, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, and return it to the party by whom it was made, imposing such terms as to costs and otherwise as to the Court shall seem fit. It shall not be competent to such party to present another written statement, unless it shall be expressly called for or allowed by the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Examination of the Parties at the first hearing.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his Advocate.

186. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party who appears in person or is present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom he or his Advocate may be accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall form part of the record. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Substance of examination to be written.

Consequence of refusal of party to answer.

187. If any party to a suit who appears in person or is present in Court shall without lawful excuse refuse to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court may think proper to put to such party, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper. (S. C. C. and R. C.)

Consequence of refusal or inability of Advocate to answer.

188. If the Advocate of any party who shall appear by an Advocate, shall refuse or be unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day. If the party so directed to appear shall without lawful excuse fail to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Production of Documents.

Documentary evidence to be produced at first hearing.

189. The documentary evidence of every description on which the parties to a suit may intend to rely, and which may not already have been filed in Court and all documents or other things, which shall have been specified in any notice to produce served on the parties or any of them within a reasonable time before the hearing of the suit, shall be produced at the first hearing of the suit on being called for by the Court. No documentary evidence of any kind, which the parties or any of them may desire to produce, shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof at the first hearing. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Documents to be received by Court.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

190. The Court shall receive the documents produced by the parties. The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Admitted documents to be marked and filed.

Entries in shop-books.

191. When a document is admitted in evidence at any stage of the suit, it shall be endorsed with the number and title of the suit, the name of the person producing it, and the date on which it was produced and shall be filed as part of the record: Provided that, if the document be an entry in a shop-book, or other book, the party on whose behalf such book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry, which may be on unstamped paper: the copy may be endorsed as aforesaid, and shall

be filed as part of the record, and the book shall be returned to the person producing it. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Rejected documents to be marked and returned.

192. When a document is rejected by the Court, it shall be endorsed in the manner specified in the last preceding Section with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge. The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it, unless the Court shall think proper, on suspicion of the document having been fabricated, or for any other reason, to order that it be detained. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Unless detained by Court.

Court may receive in evidence, unstamped documents on payment of proper stamp duty and penalty.

193. If a document not bearing tthe stamp prescribed by law, be produced in evidence, the Court, if satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such document on paper bearing the proper stamp did not arise from any intention to evade payment of the stamp duty prescribed for such document, or otherwise to defraud the Government, may receive in evidence such document, on payment into Court of the proper stamp duty and (as a penalty) treble the amount of such stamp duty; or if the document shall be insufficiently stamped, on payment into Court of such sum as with the amount of the stamp upon such document shall suffice to complete the prescribed amount, and (as a penalty) treble the sum required to complete the same. The proper amount to be paid into Court under this Section shall in each case be determined by the Court, whose decision on the point shall be final. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Entry of payments under preceding Section to be made in book and endorsed.

194. An entry of every payment under the last preceding Section, setting forth the amount thereof, shall be made in a book to be kept by the Court, and shall also be endorsed on the back of the document in respect of which it is made, and shall be signed by the Court or by the Registrar or Clerk of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judge to make monthly return to Collectors, of stamp duty received by the Court.

195. The Judge shall at the end of every month make a return to the Collector of the Stamp Revenue of the District, of the money (if any) which the Court has received under the provisions of Section 193, distinguishing between the sums received by way of penalty and the sums received by way of duty.

Contents of return.

The return shall state the number and title of the suit, the name of the party from whom such money was received, and the date, if any, and description of the document. The Judge shall pay over the money so received to such Collector or to such person as the Collector may appoint to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Collector to stamp document duly endorsed under Sec. 194.

196. The Collector or other proper authority shall, upon the production of a document in respect of which a payment of stamp duty shall have been made under Section 193, with the endorsement hereinbefore mentioned, cause it to be stamped with a stamp of the amount paid into Court on account of such duty. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

After lapse of time for appeal document admitted in evidence may be returned.

197. In suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, who may be desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit, shall be entitled, on application to the Court in which such document may be, to receive back the same. (R. C.)

If no appeal, document may be returned as soon as decree is made.

198. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, the document may be returned, on application to the Court at any time after the suit has been disposed of. (S. C. C. & R. C.).

Document may for special reasons be returned before time limited.

199. A document may be returned before the time mentioned in Section 197 or Section 198, if the Court in which the document may be shall think proper, for any special reason, to order its return. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Document not to be returned in certain cases.

200. No document shall be returned the further use of which has been superseded by the terms of the decree, or which the Court has directed to be detained for purposes of public justice. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Certified copy to be kept.

201. When a document is returned, a certified copy, made at the expense of the applicant, and bearing the stamp prescribed by law for copies of documents, shall be substituted for the original in the record of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Receipt to be given for returned document.

202. On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving the document, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other public Offices or Courts.

203. The Court may, of its own accord, or upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, if the Court shall consider such application reasonable and proper, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court or public Office, the record of any other suit or case, or any other official paper, not being a document relating to affairs of State the production of which may be contrary to good policy, and inspect the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Except State papers.

Of the Settlement of Issues.

Framing of Issues.

204. At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall enquire upon what question of law or of fact the parties are at issue, and shall thereupon

proceed to frame and record the issues of law and act on which the right decision of the case shall appear to the Court to depend.

Issues may be framed from oral statements of parties and others.

205. The Court may frame the issues from the allegations of fact which it collects from the oral examination of the parties or of any persons present on their behalf or from the representations of their Advocates, notwithstanding any difference between such allegations of fact and the allegations of fact contained in the written statements, if any, tendered in the suit.

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

206. If the Court shall be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

Amendment of issues.

Additional issues.

207. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it shall think fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question or controversy between the parties shall be so made.

Of Issues by Agreement of Parties.

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.

208. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed *bonâ fide* may give judgment.

209. If the Court shall be satisfied, after making such enquiry as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and that the same is fit to be tried and decided, it may proceed to record and try the issue, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court, and may upon the finding or decision on such issue, give judgment for the sum so agreed on or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise according to the terms of the agreement; and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

When the Suit may be disposed of at the First Hearing.

If the parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.

210. If at the first hearing of a suit it shall appear that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once give judgment.

If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact.

211. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once give judgment for or against such defendant, and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

If the parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.

Court may determine the issues and give judgment.

212. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court shall be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than such as the parties can at once supply is required upon any such of the issues or law or of fact as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issue or issues, and if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons shall have been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit; otherwise the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case may require.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may make decree.

213. If the summons shall have been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party shall fail without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once give judgment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where Court cannot give judgment at first hearing.

214. After the issue of such summons, if the Court is unable to give judgment at the first hearing of the suit by reason of additional evidence being required, or for any other cause, the Court shall frame the issues of law and fact requiring to be determined as provided in Section 204.

Of Adjournments.

Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.

215. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties, or to either of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of

the suit. In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit: Provided that the party applying for time shall pay the costs occasioned by such adjournment, unless the Court shall otherwise direct: Provided also that when the hearing of evidence shall have once begun, the hearing of the suit shall not be adjourned at the application of any of the parties except from day to day when all the witnesses cannot be examined on the same day. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Costs of adjournment.

216. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or either of them shall not appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in the manner specified in Section 160, Section 162, or Section 166, as the case may be, or make such other order as may seem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.

217. If either party to a suit to whom time may have been granted shall fail to produce his proofs, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time may have been allowed, the Court may proceed to a decision of the suit on the record, notwithstanding such default. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce proofs or witnesses.

Of Summoning persons to give Evidence or produce Documents.

218. The parties may, at any time after the issue of the summons to the defendant, if the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, or after the issues have been recorded, if the summons to the defendant be for the settlement of issues only, obtain, on application to the Court, summonses to persons to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, and in any such summons the names of any number of persons may be inserted. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

219. The person applying for a summons shall pay into Court such a sum of money as shall appear to the Court to be reasonable to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person mentioned in the summons, in passing to and from the Court in which he may be required to attend, and for one day's attendance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.

220. If the Court be a subordinate Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by the Court to which such Court shall be subordinate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Scale of expenses.

221. The sum so paid into Court shall be tendered to the person named in the summons at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Tender of expenses to witness.

222. If it shall appear to the Court that the sum paid into Court on account of the travelling and other expenses of the person named in the summons in passing to and from the Court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, and for one day's attendance, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to such person as may appear to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the goods of the person ordered to pay the same; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.

223. If it shall be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may from time to time order the party at whose instance he was summoned, to pay into Court such sum as may be sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and in default of such deposit being made, may order him to be discharged without requiring him to give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Expenses if witness detained more than one day.

224. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned may be called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with convenient certainty. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

225. Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person, summoned merely to produce a document, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons to produce a document.

226. The summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule D to this Code annexed or to the like effect. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of summons to give evidence or produce documents.

Service of Summons on Persons required to give Evidence or produce Documents.

227. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served by exhibiting the original, and delivering or tendering a copy to him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

How and when summons shall be served.

228. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned to allow him a reasonable time for preparation, and for

Service to be made in sufficient time before date of attendance.

travelling to the place at which his attendance is required. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service to be on witness, or adult male member of his family.

229. Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the summons shall be upon the person thereby required to attend; but when such person cannot be found, the service may be made on an adult male member of his family residing with him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When summons cannot be served, to be returned to Court.

230. When the person required to attend cannot be found and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the summons can be served, the serving Officer shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued with an endorsement thereon that he has been unable to serve it.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this or the last preceding Section. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Time and manner of service to be endorsed on summons.

231. The serving Officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons the time when and the manner in which it was served. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of summons on witness resident in another jurisdiction.

232. If the person required to attend be resident within the jurisdiction of any Court other than that in which the suit is pending, the summons shall be transmitted by the Court in which the suit is pending to any Court other than a High Court having jurisdiction at the place where the witness resides, by which it can be most conveniently served; and the Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, deliver the same to the proper Officer of such Court, to be served in the manner above directed. Upon the return of the summons by the serving Officer, it shall be sent to the Court from which it originally issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of property of absconding witness.

233. If the summons for the attendance of a person either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served in either of the ways hereinbefore specified, the Court, on being certified thereof by the return of the serving Officer, and upon being satisfied that the evidence of such person or the production of the document is material, and that he is absconding or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may cause a proclamation requiring his attendance to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous place of the house in which he is dwelling; and if he shall not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the movable property of the person whose attendance is required to such amount as the Court shall deem reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of Section 235. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If witness appears attachment may be withdrawn.

234. If, on the attachment of his property, such person shall appear and satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as it shall deem fit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if witness fails to appear.

235. If the person whose attendance is required shall not appear, or appearing, shall fail to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which the Court may impose upon such person under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of a witness who may abscond or keep out of the way in order to avoid the service of a summons. If the person whose attendance is required shall pay into Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Examination of Parties as Witnesses.

Party appearing in person may be examined as witness.

236. When a party to suit appears in person at any hearing of the suit, he may be examined as a witness, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other party to the suit, in the same manner as if he were not a party. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Special application to enforce appearance of party as witness.

237. If a party to a suit shall require to enforce the appearance of any other party thereto as a witness, he shall make a special application to the Court for an order requiring the appearance of such party, and shall show, to the satisfaction of the Court, sufficient ground in support of such application otherwise a summons shall not be issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may first give notice fixing a day to show cause why he should not appear.

238. The Court, before making such order, may cause notice to be given to the party whose appearance is required, fixing a day for him to show cause why he should not appear and give evidence; and may also from time to time, for sufficient reason enlarge the time for such purpose. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Written declaration in support of cause shown.

239. In support of the cause shown, the Court shall receive any declaration in writing of the party on unstamped paper, if signed by him and verified in the

manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

240. If no sufficient cause be shown on the day fixed, or upon any subsequent day to which the Court shall enlarge the time for that purpose, the Court shall issue its order requiring the party to appear and give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If no sufficient cause shown, order to issue.

241. If the Court shall think it necessary to examine any party to the suit or to inspect any document in his possession or power, the Court may, of its own accord at any stage of the suit, cause him to be summoned to appear as a witness to give evidence or to produce such document if in his possession or power on a day to be appointed in the summons, and may examine him as a witness, or may cause him to be examined in such other manner as the Court may direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may of its own accord summon and examine any party as a witness.

Of the Examination by the Court of Strangers to the Suit.

242. If the Court shall at any time think it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own accord, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession on a day to be appointed, and may examine such person as a witness. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

Of Questions respecting Religion or Custom.

243. In any suit pending in any Court subordinate to the District Court, in which any question relating to the law of the religion or the established customs of the parties or any of them shall arise, the Court may either take the evidence of any person learned in such law or customs, or may refer to any recognized authority thereupon, or may receive from any of the parties, a written opinion of any other person quoting or referring to any such authority; or the Court may, of its own accord, or on the application of any of the parties, refer the question, with a statement of such of the circumstances of the case as may appear necessary for the elucidation of the same, for the opinion of the District Court.

Provision as to question arising in Court subordinate to District Court, relating to the law of the religion or customs of any suitor.

244. The District Court may either decide the question so referred to it on evidence, or on any recognized authority or opinion as aforesaid taken, referred to, or received by it; or may of its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, refer the question, with the statement of the case received from the Court below, for the opinion of the High Court.

Procedure of District Court when such question referred to it.

245. The District Court may proceed in the manner aforesaid in respect to any question of law relating to the religion or customs of the parties or any of them, arising in any suit pending in such Court.

And when arising in suit pending in such Court.

246. Whenever any such question as aforesaid may be referred for the opinion of the High Court, or whenever any such question as aforesaid may arise in any suit pending before the High Court, such Court may take the evidence of any person learned in the particular law or custom to which the question relates, or refer to any recognized authority thereupon, or receive from the parties or any of them a written opinion of any other person quoting or referring to any such authority.

Procedure of High Court as to such questions, either referred or arising in suit pending in such Court.

247. Whenever any question may be referred as aforesaid for the opinion of the District Court, or of the High Court, the Court making such reference shall postpone its decision in the suit in which such question shall have arisen, until the receipt of the opinion of the District Court or of the High Court as the case may be, upon the question so referred.

Court referring any such question to stay decision pending receipt of opinion of higher Court.

248. The Court to which the question is referred shall fix an early day for determining the same, which day shall be notified by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court House. The parties to the suit in which such reference is made may appear and be heard on the question referred.

Hearing of reference by Court to which it is made.

249. The Court shall transmit a copy of its decision, under the signature of the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court and under the seal of the Court to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall proceed to dispose of the question so referred conformably to such decision.

Transmission of decision of Court, and proceeding thereupon.

250. If the suit is pending in a Court subordinate to the District Court, and the District Court shall have made a reference to the High Court, the decision of the High Court shall be communicated to the Court in which the suit is pending, through the District Court by which the reference was made.

Decision of High Court to be communicated through District Court to subordinate Court.

251. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference under the foregoing provisions, shall be costs in the suit.

Costs of reference.

252. When any case in which the District Court shall have given an opinion on a question referred to it under Section 243 shall come in appeal before such Court, and the same point shall arise upon the

Procedure where case in which a District Court shall have given an opinion comes on appeal before such Court.

hearing of such appeal, the opinion so given shall be treated as binding upon the Court. Provided that if the Judge shall see reason to alter such opinion, or if the parties to the suit agree in requiring him to refer the point for the decision of the High Court, he may refer such point accordingly with his own opinion thereon.

High Court not to be bound by opinion given on reference.

253. In any case in which the High Court may have given an opinion on a question referred to such Court under Section 244 or Section 245, the opinion so given shall not be treated as binding upon the High Court in the event of the case coming thereafter before the Court in either regular or special appeal.

Questions referred to High Court to be determined by two or more Judges.

254. Questions referred under Section 244 and Section 245 for the opinion of the High Court shall be determined by not less than two Judges of such Court sitting together.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-ATTENDANCE.

Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.

255. Any person, who shall be summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit, shall be bound to attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequences of non-attendance by witness.

256. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document shall have been served shall, without lawful excuse, fail to comply with the summons, the Court may order such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court. If such person abscond or keep out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, his property shall be liable to attachment and sale in the manner and subject to the rules provided in Sections 233, 234, and 235, with respect to any person on whom the service of a summons cannot be effected. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

257. If any person attending or being present in Court shall, without lawful excuse, refuse to give evidence, or to produce any document in his custody or possession named in such summons as aforesaid, upon being required by the Court so to do, the Court may commit him to jail for such time as it may deem proper, unless he shall, in the mean time, consent to give his evidence or to produce the document. If after the expiration of such time he shall persist in his refusal, the Court may proceed to deal with him according to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of persons refusing to give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequences of party's non-attendance, refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

258. If any person being a party to the suit, who shall be ordered to attend to give evidence or produce a document shall, without lawful excuse, fail to comply with such order, or, attending or being present in Court shall, without lawful excuse, refuse to give evidence or to produce any document in his custody or possession named in such summons as aforesaid, upon being required by the Court so to do, the Court may either pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as the Court may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Any person present in Court may be called upon to give evidence though not summoned.

259. Any person present in Court, whether a party to the suit or not, may be called upon by the Court to give evidence and to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence or to produce such document, and shall be liable to be dealt with by the Court in the same manner as a party or witness, as the case may be, would be liable, under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, to be dealt with for any refusal to obey the order of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Witnesses to be examined at hearing in open Court.

260. On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court, in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

A witness may for sufficient cause be examined immediately.

261. If a witness be about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court or if other sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court why his examination should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of either party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the examination of such witness forthwith or on any day that may be fixed for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given to the parties if the day be fixed in their absence. The witness shall be examined, and his evidence shall be taken down in writing, in the manner hereinafter provided for the examination of witnesses; and the evidence so taken down may be read in evidence at any hearing of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.

262. In cases in which a regular appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and shall, if necessary, be corrected, and shall be signed by the Judge. (R. C.)

Local Government may direct evidence to be taken down by Judge in his vernacular language.

263. The Local Government may order that the evidence of witnesses in any District or in any class of Courts in any District included in the Territories of such Local Government shall be taken down by the

Judge with his own hand in his vernacular language. When any such Judge is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. Any such order may be cancelled. (R. C.)

264. If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it shall have been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given. (R. C.)

When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.

265. If in a Court in which English is not the language in ordinary use the parties to the suit who are present, and the Advocates of such as are absent, consent to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in that language, the Judge may take down the evidence in English with his own hand. (R. C.)

When evidence may be taken in English.

266. It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer if there shall appear any special reason for so doing, or if any party to the suit or his Advocate shall require it. (R. C.)

Any particular question and answer may be taken down.

267. If any question put to a witness be objected to, the question, whether the Court allow or forbid it to be put, shall be taken down. The answer shall also be taken down if the Court allow the question to be put; and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the evidence, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection. (R. C.)

Questions objected to.

268. The Court may record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination. (R. C.)

Court may record remarks on demeanour of witnesses.

269. In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record. (R. C.)

Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.

270. In cases in which a regular appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.

271. If the Judge shall be prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and in cases in which a regular appeal is not allowed, he shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

OF COMMISSIONS TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESSES, TO MAKE LOCAL ENQUIRIES, AND TO INVESTIGATE ACCOUNTS.

272. No person shall be bound to appear in person to give evidence in a Court if he reside at a place distant more than fifty miles from the place at which the Court is held, unless the Court shall specially order that he shall appear, nor in any case if he reside at a place distant more than one hundred miles from the place at which the Court is held: Provided that if Railway communication exist between the place at which he resides and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Witness not bound to appear if residing beyond a certain distance from Court.

273. The Court, on making an order for the attendance of a witness residing at a distance exceeding fifty miles by the ordinary means of communication from the place where the Court is held, shall record the reasons for making such order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Reasons to be recorded, of order for attendance of witness at a distance exceeding 50 miles.

274. The Court may order a Commission to issue for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of any person who, under Section 272, is not bound to attend the Court, or who is required to give evidence only on a question relating to the law of the religion or established customs of the parties or any of them under Section 243, or Section 244, or Section 246, or who is from sickness or infirmity unable to attend, or who is a person exempted by any law for the time being in force, by reason of rank or sex, from appearing in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which Court may issue Commission to examine witness.

275. Such order as aforesaid may be made by the Court either of its own motion or on the application of any party to the suit or of the witness. The Court may, by the same or any subsequent order, give such directions as to taking the examination of an absent witness as shall seem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order for Commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.

276. If a Commission be issued for the examination of a person who is resident within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission, the Commission may be issued to any Officer of the Court or to any Court subordinate to such Court, or to

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

any other person whom the Court issuing the Commission may think proper to appoint to execute the same (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.

277. If the person be resident at some place in British India beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission, the Commission shall ordinarily be issued to any Court, not being a High Court, within whose jurisdiction he may reside, and which can most conveniently execute the same: Provided that, under special circumstances, the Commission may be issued to any person whom the Court issuing it may think proper to appoint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness is within local limits of ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

278. If the person be resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission and within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of any High Court, the Commission shall be issued to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the witness resides, or to any Court other than a High Court which may now exist or may hereafter be established with jurisdiction within the same local limits: Provided that, under special circumstances, the Commission may be directed to any person whom the Court issuing the Commission may think proper to appoint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness is not within British India, but within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.

279. In the case of a person resident at some place not within British India, but within the territories of a Native Prince or State in alliance with the British Government, the Court, if satisfied that the evidence of such person is necessary, may, of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, issue a Commission for his examination: Provided that, if the suit be pending in any Court subordinate to the District Court, such subordinate Court shall not issue the Commission, but the District Court may issue the Commission on the application of the subordinate Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness is not in British India, nor within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.

280. In the case of a person resident at some place neither within British India nor within the territories of a Native Prince or State in alliance with the British Government, the High Court, if the suit in which the evidence of the witness is required be pending in that Court, and the Court be satisfied that such evidence is necessary, may, of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, issue a Commission for his examination. If the suit be pending in a Court subordinate to the High Court, the High Court may issue the Commission on the application of the Court in which the suit is pending. In all such cases the Commission may be issued to any person whom the High Court may think proper to appoint.

Commission to examine witness in jail.

281. If a person, whether he be a party to the suit or not, whose evidence is required, is in jail, the Court may issue a Commission to any Officer of the Court or other person to take the evidence of such person either upon written interrogatories or otherwise, and the Commissioner shall proceed to the jail in which such person is confined, and take his evidence in accordance with the instructions given by the Court in any part of the jail which the Officer in charge of the jail shall appoint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Persons in whose presence such examination to be held.

282. The examination of the person in jail whose evidence is required shall be taken in the presence of the parties to the suit or their Advocates or Agents or any of them, and such parties, Advocates or Agents, shall be allowed to cross-examine such person. The Officer in charge of the jail or some person appointed by him shall be present during the examination. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commission to examine witness in jail outside local limits.

283. If the jail in which the person whose evidence is required is confined, is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, the Court may issue a Commission to any Court, other than a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where such jail is situated, and the Court to which the Commission is issued shall proceed as provided in Section 281, the provisions of which as well as of Section 282 shall apply in such case. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.

284. After the Commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out of which it issued, unless the order for issuing the Commission shall have otherwise directed, in which case the Commission shall be returned in terms of such order, and the Commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall form part of the record of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When depositions may be read in evidence.

285. Evidence taken under a Commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same may be offered, unless it be proved that the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted by reason of rank or sex or by the provisions of Section 272 from personal appearance in Court, or unless the evidence is on a question relating to the law of the religion or established customs of the parties or any of them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may dispense with proof of circumstances mentioned in last Section.

286. The Court may at its discretion dispense with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding Section, or may authorize the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by Commission has ceased at the time of reading the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

287. In any suit in which the Court may deem a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the amount of any mesne profits or damages, the Court may issue a Commission to an Officer of the Court appointed to execute such Commissions, or if there be no such Officer, to any suitable person, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commission to make local investigations.

288. If in any case it shall appear desirable to employ an Officer of Government other than the Officer of the Court appointed to execute such Commissions, the Court may, with the consent of the immediate superior of the Officer whom the Court shall wish to employ, appoint him to make such investigation and report. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Appointment of Government Officer as Commissioner.

289. The Commissioner, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment, shall have power to examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner may think proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him. The Commissioner may also call for and examine documents and other papers relevant to the subject of enquiry. The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he may deem necessary, and after reducing to writing, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for taking the evidence of witnesses in the presence of the Judge, the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, subscribed with his name, to the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.

290. The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but it shall be competent to the Court, or to the parties to the suit or any of them, with the permission of the Court, to examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he may have conducted the investigation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

291. In any suit in which an investigation or adjustment of accounts may be necessary, the Court may appoint such Officer or other person as aforesaid to be a Commissioner for the purpose of making such investigation or adjustment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commissioner to investigate and adjust accounts.

292. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as may appear necessary, and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the enquiry or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

293. The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court may have reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further enquiry as may be requisite, and shall make such decree or order as may appear to be proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proceedings of Commissioner may be received in evidence, but Court may make further inquiry if dissatisfied.

294. Whenever a Commission is issued under any of the foregoing provisions, the Court, before issuing the Commission, may order such sum as may be thought reasonable for the expenses of the Commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the Commission is issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Expenses of Commission to be paid into Court.

295. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under the foregoing provisions relating to Commissions to examine persons whether parties to the suit or not, or make local enquiries, or to investigate or adjust accounts. Any penalty to which a witness may be liable under this Section, shall be imposed by the Court from which the Commission issued, on the application of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall have the same powers, so far as he can exercise the same, as regards the summoning, examination, and remuneration of witnesses as the Court issuing the Commission. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attendance, examination, and punishment of witnesses summoned by Commission.

296. Whenever a Commission shall be issued under the provisions of this Chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commission in person or by their Agents or Advocates. If the parties do not so appear the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

Of Assessors.

297. In any Court to which the provisions of this Section and of the next succeeding Section shall be extended by an order of the Local Government to be notified in the Official Gazette, the Court may order the hearing of any suit to be conducted in the presence and with the aid of two or more Assessors as members of the Court. The Court shall have power to appoint such Assessors. (S. C. C.)

In certain Courts suits may be heard before Assessors.

298. The opinion of each Assessor, if given orally, shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but such opinion shall be in no way binding upon the Judge, with whom exclusively the decision of the suit shall rest. (S. C. C.)

Opinion of Assessors how to be given and recorded.

Of the Oath of the Parties.

299. If the parties shall agree in writing that the decision shall rest on the statement whether on oath affirmation or otherwise of any one or more of the parties or of any other person, the Court may pass a decree accordingly. Such agreement may be on plain paper.

Power to decide suit on statement on oath.

Of Judgment and Decree.

300. The Court after inspecting the documentary evidence and examining the witnesses of the parties and hearing the parties in person or by their respective Advocates, shall pronounce judgment in open Court either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their Advocates. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When judgment to be pronounced.

Judgment to be pronounced in open Court.

301. The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the Judge: Provided that if such language be not English and the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a decision in that language, and prefer so to write it, the judgment may be written in English. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to be written in Judge's vernacular language.

Proviso.

302. Whenever the judgment is written in any language other than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, the judgment shall be translated into the language in ordinary use in such proceedings, and the translation shall also be signed by the Judge: Provided that if the judgment be written in English, it shall not be necessary to make a translation of it in suits in which a regular appeal is not allowed, unless any of the parties shall require such translation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Translation of judgment.

303. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. (S.C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to be dated and signed.

304. The judgments of the Courts of Small Causes shall not be required to contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon. The judgments of all other Courts shall, in addition to the points for determination and the decision thereon, contain the reasons for such decision. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

Judgments of other Courts.

305. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons thereof, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues be sufficient for the decision of the suit.

Court to state its decision on each issue.

Exception.

306. The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion. The Court shall have full power to award and apportion the costs in any manner it may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.

307. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which the former shall admit to be due from him to the latter. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted to be due.

308. The Court may give interest on costs at six per cent. per annum, and direct that costs, with or without interest, be made a charge on the subject-matter of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Interest on costs.

Costs may be charged on subject-matter of suit.

309. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Date of decree.

310. The decree shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, as stated in the Register of the suit, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit. It shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit and by what parties and in what proportions they are to be paid, and shall be signed by the Judge and sealed with the seal of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Contents of decree.

311. When the suit is for immovable property with specified boundaries, if the decree be for the recovery of a portion only of such property, it shall specify the boundaries of the land or other property decreed.

Decree for recovery of portion of immovable property.

312. A memorandum of such decree shall, in pursuance of the forty-fifth Section of Act XVI of 1864, *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*, be sent to every District Registrar within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such immovable property or any part thereof is situate.

Memorandum of decree to be sent to District Registrar.

313. When the suit is for movable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree for delivery of movable property.

314. When a suit has been brought to compel specific performance of a contract, if it appear to the Court that the consideration is adequate, that the contract is reasonably certain, that the defendant

Circumstances in which specific performance may be enforced.

is able to perform it, and that the performance would not impose extreme and immoderate hardship upon him, the Court may declare that the contract shall be specifically performed, and decree the same accordingly. (S. C. C.)

Decree in alternative for damages in suit for specific performance.

315. The Court may also declare that, in the event of the contract not being specifically performed, the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff as damages a sum of money to be assessed by the Court in substitution for such performance. Such damages shall be recoverable at the option and on the application of the plaintiff. (S. C. C.)

Damages when contract not specifically performed.

316. If it shall appear that the defendant is unable to perform the contract, or that, though he may be able to perform it, the consideration is greatly inadequate, or that the contract is not reasonably certain, or that the result of performing it would impose extreme and immoderate hardship upon him, the Court may declare that the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff damages to be assessed in such manner as the Court shall direct: Provided that the Court may decree as liquidated damages any sum that the parties may have agreed should be paid in the event of a breach of the contract, without reference to the extent of the injury sustained.

Explanations (*a*.)—The adequacy of the consideration is to be judged with reference to the time at which the contract was made.

(*b*.)—The certainty required must be a reasonable one, having regard to the subject-matter of the contract, and the circumstances in and with reference to which it was entered into. (S. C. C.)

Decree in alternative for specific performance in suit for damages for breach of contract.

317. When the suit is for damages for breach of contract, if it appear that the defendant is able to perform the contract, the Court, with the consent of the plaintiff, may decree the specific performance of the contract within a time to be fixed by the Court, and in such case shall award an amount of damages to be paid as an alternative if the contract is not performed. (S. C. C.)

In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

318. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court may think proper to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment by instalments.

319. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

320. When the suit is for land or other property paying rent, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of mesne profits or rent in respect of such property from the date of the suit until the date of delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court may think proper.

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree or may reserve enquiry.

321. When the suit is for land and for mesne profits which have accrued on the land during a period prior to the date of suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount prior to passing a decree for the land, or may pass a decree for the land and reserve the enquiry into the amount of mesne profits for the execution of the decree according as may appear most convenient.

If set-off be allowed.

322. If the defendant shall have set-off the amount of a debt against the claim of the plaintiff, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which shall appear to be due to either party. The decree of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff. (S. C. C.)

Effect of decree.

If decree be for a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 1,000, Court may on verbal application direct immediate execution.

323. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only and the amount decreed shall not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, at the same time that it passes the decree, on the verbal application of the party in whose favour the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the defendant if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against the personal property of the defendant within the same limits. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Warrant against movable property may be general or special.

324. If the warrant be directed against the movable property of the defendant, it may be general against any of his movable property wherever it may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or special against any of his movable property within the same limits which shall be indicated by the party in whose favour the decree is made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

325. Certified copies of the decree and judgment or of either the decree or judgment shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and on the production of the necessary stamp paper for making such copies where a stamp is required by law. The application may be made either orally or by writing on unstamped paper. Copies of the decree and

judgment may be taken on the same sheet of stamp paper if it be capable of containing them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

CHAPTER V.

Of the Execution of Decrees.

Decree for immovable property.

326. If the decree be for any immovable property, possession thereof shall be delivered over to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged. (R. C.)

Decree for specific movable.

327. If the decree be for any specific movable, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the specific movable and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged.

Enforcement by attachment or imprisonment of decree for specific performance.

328. A decree for the specific performance of a contract may be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment of his property, or by both the imprisonment of the party and the attachment of his property. The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until the party against whom the decree is made shall comply with the terms of it, or for such time as the Court shall order: Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this Section for a longer period than six months. (S. C. C.)

Payment of money ordered to be paid under Section 313, 315, or 316, how to be enforced.

329. Payment of a sum of money ordered to be paid under Section 313, Section 315 or Section 316 shall be enforced in the manner hereinafter provided for the execution of a decree for money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree for money.

330. If the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment and sale of his property, or by both. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Enforcement of decree for money against a plaintiff.

331. If in any suit a decree for money is passed against a plaintiff, the decree may be enforced against him in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant. (S. C. C.)

Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

332. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the party ordered to execute such conveyance or endorse such instrument shall neglect or refuse to comply with the order, the party in whose favour the decree is made may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement in accordance with the terms of the decree, and deliver a copy of the draft to the party so ordered to execute or endorse and tender another copy of the same to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp paper if a stamp is required by law. The Court shall thereupon execute such draft conveyance or endorsement and if it think fit, may, alter the same in accordance with the terms of the decree and execute the conveyance or endorsement so altered: Provided that if either party object to the draft so tendered as aforesaid, his objections shall within eight days of such delivery be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it may think fit and execute or alter and execute the draft in accordance therewith. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

333. The execution of a conveyance or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument by the Court under the last preceding Section shall be in the following form—"C. D. Judge of the Court of *(or as the case may be)* for A. B., in a suit by E. F. against A. B.—" and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If decree be against Government or Officer on behalf of Government.

334. If the decree be against Government or against an Officer acting on behalf of Government, and the Officer against whom execution is applied for neglect or refuse to satisfy the decree, the Court, if it be a subordinate Court, shall report the case through the High Court for the orders of the Local Government. If any such decree be passed by the High Court on its original side, the High Court shall in case of such neglect or refusal report the case for the orders of the Local Government. Execution shall not issue on the decree unless the decree shall remain unsatisfied for the period of three months calculated from the date of such report. (S. C. C.)

Decree against representative of deceased person for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

335. If the decree be against a party as the representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased person, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property, or if no such property can be found and the defendant fail to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied for such property of the deceased as shall be proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the defendant to the extent of the property not duly applied by him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree against surety.

336. Whenever a person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against such person to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

337. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, Government

securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint-stock of any Railway, Banking or other Public Company or Corporation, and all other property whatsoever, movable or immovable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in the name of the defendant or by another person in trust for him, or on his behalf: Provided that nothing contained in this Section shall be held to give any Court of Small Causes power to attach and sell in execution of a decree passed by such Court any property which Courts of Small Causes are prohibited by law from attaching and selling in execution of their decrees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment of monies under decree to be made into Court.

338. All monies payable under a decree shall be paid into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree, unless such Court or the Court which passed the decree shall otherwise direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Adjustment of decree to be made through Court.

339. Except as provided in the last preceding Section, no adjustment of a decree in part or in whole shall be recognized by the Court unless such adjustment be made through the Court, or be certified to the Court by the person in whose favour the decree was passed or to whom it may have been transferred. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for Execution.

Application for execution.

340. When a party in whose favour a decree has been passed is desirous of enforcing it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree, or to the Court whose duty it is under this Code or any other law to execute the decree, to execute the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Any one of several decree-holders may apply.

341. If a decree shall have been passed in favour of more persons than one, any one of such persons may apply for the execution of the decree, and if the Court shall see sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it may deem necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who shall not have joined in the application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application by transferree of decree.

342. If a decree be transferred by assignment or by operation of law from the party in whose favour it was passed to any other person, application for execution may be made by the person to whom the decree shall have been so transferred, and if the Court shall think proper to grant the application, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, as if the application were made by the party in whose favour the decree was passed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cross-decrees.

343. If cross-decrees between two parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, and whether or not either of such parties be the original holder or an assignee of the decree, execution shall be taken out only by the party who shall hold a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum. If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

344. If a suit or appeal be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may stay execution on the decree either absolutely or on such terms as it may think just, until the pending suit or appeal has been decided. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If person against whom decree made die before execution, application may be made against his representative or estate.

345. If any person against whom a decree has been passed shall die before it has been fully executed, application may be made for its execution against the representative or the estate of the deceased. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Notice of application to be given to representative.

346. Notice of an application under the last preceding Section shall be given to the person named therein as the representative of the deceased or as the person in charge of his estate, and if the Court after hearing such representative or other person against the application, shall think proper to grant the same, the execution may be proceeded with against such representative or estate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Execution of decree against representative.

347. If a decree be ordered to be executed against the representative of the party against whom the decree was made, it shall be executed in the manner provided in Section 335 for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of a deceased person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of application for execution of decree.

348. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars, namely, the number of the suit; the names of the parties; the date of the decree; whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree, and whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree; the amount of the debt or damage with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted by the decree; the amount of costs, if any were awarded; the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought, and the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property or otherwise. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

349. If the application be for the attachment of any immovable property belonging to the defendant, the application shall contain at the foot such a description of the property as may be sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the share or interest of the defendant therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Further particulars when application is for attachment of immovable property.

350. If the property be land which, whether it pays revenue to Government or not, is registered in the Collector's Office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such Office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, and (where registered) the shares of the registered proprietors.

In certain cases application to be accompanied by extract from Collector's Register.

351. An application for an attachment of the movable property of the defendant or any part thereof, may be accompanied with an inventory or list of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same; or the decree-holder may apply for a general attachment of the movable property of the defendant wheresoever the same can be found, to the amount of the decree and costs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for attachment of movable property may be general, or may be accompanied with inventory of property to be attached.

352. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree containing the particulars mentioned in Section 348, or such of them as may be applicable to the case, shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

353. If the particulars do not correspond with the decree, the Court shall either return the application for correction to the person making it, or shall, with his consent, cause the necessary correction to be made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if particulars do not correspond with decree.

354. If the application be admitted, the Court shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If application admitted, execution ordered.

Measures required in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of the Warrant.

355. If more than one year shall have elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made, the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him: Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order passed on any previous application for execution: Provided also that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of the application being against the representative of the party against whom the decree was made, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court shall have ordered execution to issue against him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When notice to show cause why decree should not be executed shall be issued.

Proviso.

356. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding Section shall not appear, or shall not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed. If such person shall offer any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall pass such order as may appear to be proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure after issue of notice.

357. If the application is for a general attachment of the movable property of the party liable under the decree, the Court may, before issuing an order for such attachment, require the applicant to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, in such sum as may be considered adequate, for any injury that may be occasioned by the attachment of property belonging to any person other than the party liable as aforesaid. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

On application for general attachment of movable property, security may be required.

358. Before granting the order for a general attachment, or at the instance of the holder of the decree at any time before its complete execution, the Court may summon the person against whom the application is made and examine him as to the property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Before granting order, Court may make enquiries as to the property to be attached.

359. The Court may, of its own motion or at the instance of any person interested in the enquiry, summon any other person whom it may think necessary and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may summon and examine other persons as to property liable to be seized.

Issue of the Warrant.

360. When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it see cause to the contrary, shall issue its warrant for the execution of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Warrant when to issue.

361. The warrant for the execution of the decree shall bear the date of the day on which it is issued

How to be dated, signed, &c.

and shall be signed by the Judge, or the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper Officer to be executed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Warrant for arrest to direct defendant to be brought up.

362. If the warrant be for the arrest of the defendant, it shall direct the Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant to bring the defendant before the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Latest day for return of warrant to be specified.

363. A day shall be specified in the warrant on or before which it is to be returned. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Endorsement on warrant.

364. The Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed; or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Execution of Decrees for Immovable Property.

Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of defendant or of some person under him.

365. If the decree be for any immovable property in the occupancy of the defendant or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed, the Court shall order delivery to be made by putting the party to whom the property shall have been adjudged, or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of tenant.

366. If the decree be for any immovable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

367. If the decree be for the partition of an estate, or for the separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made according to the rules (if any) in force in the District for the partition of an estate paying revenue to Government.

Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree for immovable property.

368. If in the execution of a decree for any immovable property, the Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favour the decree was made may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction. The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

Procedure in case of obstruction by defendant or at his instigation.

369. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the property is not included in the decree or on any other ground, the Court shall enquire into the matter of the complaint and pass such order as may be proper.

Procedure when obstruction continues.

370. If the Court shall be satisfied that the resistance or obstruction complained of was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining effectual possession of the property adjudged to him by the decree, by the defendant or some person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder, and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such defendant or other person may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, commit the defendant or such other person to jail for any period not exceeding thirty days which may be necessary to prevent the continuance fo such obstruction or resistance.

Procedure in case of obstruction by *bonâ fide* claimant, other than defendant.

371. If the resistance or obstruction to the execution of the decree has been occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming *bonâ fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant, and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of Chapter IV, and shall pass such order for staying execution of the decree or executing the same, as it may deem proper.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.

372. If any person other than the defendant shall be dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree and such person shall dispute the right of the holder of the decree to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the defendant, and that it was not included in the decree, or that, if it was included in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court within one month from the date of such dispossession; and if, after examining the applicant, it shall appear to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and

registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the holder of the decree as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the holder of the decree under the provisions of Chapter IV.

Orders passed under Sections 371 and 372 to have the force of a decree, and to be subject to regular appeal.

373. The order passed under either of Sections 371 and 372 shall be in the nature of, and shall have the same force as, a decree in a suit, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise. No fresh suit shall be entertained in any Court between the same parties or persons claiming under them, in respect of the same cause of action: Provided that nothing in the last preceding Section shall prevent any person, instead of applying to the Court as provided therein, from instituting a suit to establish his right to the property of which he may consider himself to have been wrongfully dispossessed.

As TO THE EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR MONEY BY ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

Attachment of property in execution of decree for money.

374. If the decree be for money, and the amount of the decree is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the decree shall have been passed, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner hereinafter provided. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of movable property in possession of defendant.

375. If the property be movable property in the possession of the defendant, other than the property mentioned in Section 377, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the proper Officer shall, except in the case of perishable articles, which he may sell at once, keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of movable property of defendant subject to lien.

376. If the property be movable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of some other person to the immediate possession thereof, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of debts, and shares in public Companies.

377. If the property be a debt, not being a negotiable instrument, or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share or receiving payment of any dividend thereon, and the proper Officer of the Company or Corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of immovable property.

378. If the property be immovable, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property in any way and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise. (R. C.)

Prohibitory order in case of movable property not in defendant's possession.

379. In the case of movable property not in the possession of the defendant, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall be delivered or sent registered by post to the person in possession of the property. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And in case of immovable property.

380. In the case of immovable property, the order shall be read aloud at some place on or adjacent to such property, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the Court-house. When the property is land or any interest in land, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the Office of the Collector of the District in which the land is situate. (R. C.)

Attachment, by notice, of money or securities in deposit in a Court of Justice or with a Government Officer.

381. If the property consist of money or of any security in deposit in any Court of Justice or in the hand of any Officer of Government, which is or may become payable or deliverable to the defendant or on his behalf, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or Officer requesting that the money or security and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon may be held subject to the further orders of the Court: Provided that if such money or security is in deposit in a Court of Justice, any question of title or priority which may arise between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the defendant, claiming to be interested in such money or security by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by the Court in which such money or security is in deposit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

382. If the property consist of a negotiable instrument, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into Court and shall be held subject to the further orders of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Notification of prohibitory order in case of debt.

383. If the property consist of a debt, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall also be delivered or sent registered by post to the debtor, or to each debtor when there are more debtors than one. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

384. If the property consist of a share in the capital or joint-stock of any public Company or Corporation, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall also be delivered or sent registered by post to the proper Officer of the Company or Corporation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And in case of shares in any Company or Corporation.

385. When an attachment shall have been made by actual seizure or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, when it shall have been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift or otherwise, and any payment of debt or dividend or share to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against the party on whose application the attachment was made, if the claim of such party shall not have been satisfied. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

386. When a debtor is prohibited under Section 377 from making payment of his debt to the party to whom the money is owing, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment by a debtor who has been prohibited from making payment to his creditor.

387. If the property attached is money or bank-notes, the Court may, at any time during the attachment, direct that such money or bank-notes or a sufficient part thereof be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may direct money or bank-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.

388. The Court may direct that any immovable or movable property not being money or bank-notes which shall have been attached or such portion thereof as may seem necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Or that immovable or movable property attached be sold, and proceeds be so paid.

389. When the property attached is land, if the defendant can satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by the mortgage of the land, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the land or of any other property belonging to the defendant, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, postpone the sale for such period as it may think proper, to enable him to raise the amount. In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the defendant authorizing him within a period to be mentioned therein to sell or mortgage the land or to let it on lease. So long as such certificate shall remain in force, the provision contained in Section 355 shall not apply.

Court may postpone sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree by mortgage, lease or private sale of a portion.

390. When the property attached consists of debts due to the defendant or of any immovable property, the Court may, instead of ordering the sale of the property, appoint a Manager thereof, with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other receipts and profits of the property, and to execute such instruments in writing as may be necessary, and to pay and apply such rents, profits or receipts towards the payment of the amount of the decree and costs. Instruments executed by a Manager appointed under this Section shall be of the same force as if executed by the person to whom the debts which such Manager is empowered to recover are due, or to whom the property belongs.

When property attached consists of debts or immovable property, Manager may be appointed.

391. When a Manager shall be appointed under the last preceding Section, the Court may allow him such fee or commission on his receipts or on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and may grant him all such powers for the management or the preservation and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits as to the Court may seem proper. The Manager so appointed shall be bound to render correct accounts of his receipts and disbursements from time to time as the Court may direct.

Remuneration, powers and duties of Manager.

392. When in any District in which sales of land paying revenue to Government in execution of decrees for money are ordinarily made by the Collector, the property attached consists of such land or of a share in such land, and the Collector shall represent to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to make provision for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by the Collector, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share. In any case in which such authority is given, the Court may order that security be taken from the defendant for the amount of the decree.

When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

Court may order security to be taken.

393. If at the time of this Code coming into operation in any part of British India, any special Rules shall be in force in such part imposing conditions in respect to the sale of land in execution of decrees for money, the Local Government may continue such Rules in force or it may from time to time modify the same with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council. The Rules so in force shall, on this Code coming into operation in such part of British India, be published in the Official Gazette, and any modification of such Rules which may thereafter be made shall be published in like manner.

Special rules in force in any place, in respect to sales of land in execution of decrees for money, may be continued or altered by Local Government.

394. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses which may be incurred by the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made, an order shall be issued for the withdrawal of the attachment. If the defendant shall desire it and shall deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the expense, the order shall be proclaimed or intimated in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the proclamation or intimation of the attachment, and such steps shall be taken as may be necessary for staying further proceedings in execution of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

Of Claims to attached Property.

395. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the sale of, any property, which shall have been attached in execution of a decree, as not liable to be sold in execution of the decree against the defendant, the Court shall, subject to the proviso contained in Section 399, proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector and in all other respects as if he had been originally made a defendant in the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Investigation of claims and objections to sale of attached property.

396. If the property attached be immovable and it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that such property was not at the time it was attached in the possession of the party against whom execution is sought or of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the party himself at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property from attachment. If it shall appear that the property was in possession of such party subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some other person, the Court shall continue the attachment subject to the claims of such other person. (R. C.)

When Court to order release of property from attachment.

397. If the property attached be immovable and it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the party against whom execution is sought as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim and may order the sale to proceed at such time as it may think proper. (R. C.)

When Court to disallow claim to release of property attached.

398. The party against whom an order is passed under either of the last two preceding Sections shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order. R. C.)

Person against whom order is passed under Section 396 or 397 may sue within one year to establish his right.

399. A claim to attached property or an objection to the sale of such property, shall be made without delay to the Court which shall have ordered the attachment; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may, if it appear necessary, be postponed pending the investigation into the claim or objection: Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed with a view to obstruct the ends of justice. (R. C.)

Claims and objections to be made without delay.

400. If the claim or objection be disallowed or if the Court refuse to investigate it on the ground of delay in making it, the claimant or objector shall be at liberty to prosecute his claim or objection by a suit subject to the law of limitation. (R. C.)

If claim or objection be disallowed, claimant or objector may sue.

Of Sales in Execution of Decrees.

401. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an Officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in the next following Section, shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter mentioned. (S C. C. & R. C.)

Sales by whom to be conducted and how made.

402. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or of a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Saving as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.

403. If the property to be sold be land paying revenue to Government, and the Collector of the District in which the land is situate shall not have been prohibited by the Local Government from selling land in execution of decrees, the sale shall be conducted by such Collector on the requisition of the Court. (R. C.)

Sale by Collector, of lands paying revenue to Government.

404. When any property, whether moveable or immoveable, is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, a proclamation of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate when the property to be sold is an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered, together with any other particulars that the Court may think necessary, shall be made in the current language of the District. The proclamation shall also declare that the sale shall extend only to the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property specified therein (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

405. The proclamation shall be made on the spot where the property is attached by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary; and a written notification to the same effect shall be affixed in the Court-house of the Judge who shall have ordered the sale, and in some conspicuous spot in the town or village in which the attachment shall have taken place. When the property ordered to be sold consists of land or of any right or interest in land, a written notification shall also be affixed in the Office of the Collector of the District in which such land is situate and in the Court-house of the principal Civil Court of the District when the Court which ordered the sale is subordinate to such Court. If the Court shall so direct, such notification shall also be published in the Official Gazette and in some local newspaper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Mode of making proclamation.

406. Except in the case of articles of a perishable nature (which may be sold at once), no sale shall take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immovable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of movable property, calculated from the date on which the notification shall have been affixed in the Court-house of the Judge ordering the sale. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Time of sale.

407. The usual process for attachment and sale, when the property to be attached consists of any movable property other than a debt, may be issued either successively or simultaneously as the Court directing the sale may in each instance think proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Process for attachment and sale may in certain cases be simultaneous or otherwise.

408. If the property sold consist of movable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the Officer holding the sale shall direct, and in default of payment the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold. On payment of the purchase money, the Officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment for movable property sold.

409. If the purchaser be the holder of the decree in execution of which the property is sold, the amount of his decree may be taken as payment in whole or in part, as the case may be, of the purchase money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

410. No irregularity in the sale of movable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person who may sustain any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for damages. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Irregularity not to vitiate sale of movable property, but any person injured may recover damages by suit.

411. If the property sold be immovable, the purchaser shall pay immediately after the sale a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase money to the Officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold. The full amount of purchase money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day: Provided that if the purchaser be the holder of the decree, the amount of his decree may be taken in whole or in part, as the case may be, of the purchase money. (R. C.)

Deposit by purchaser of immovable property.

Time for payment in full.

412. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding Section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold. If the proceeds of the sale which is ultimately completed be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the deficiency and all costs and expenses occasioned by such default shall be recoverable from him under the rules contained in this Chapter for the execution of a decree for money. (R. C.)

Procedure in default of payment.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

413. When the land sold in execution of a decree is a share of an undivided estate, if the lot shall have been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer other than the party liable for the amount of the decree, may claim to take the share sold at the sum at which the lot was knocked down: Provided that the claim be made before sunset on the day of sale and that the claimant fulfil all the conditions of the sale. (R. C.)

Co-sharer of a share of an undivided estate sold in execution of decree may claim to take the share knocked down at sale price.

Proviso.

414. Every re-sale of immovable property in default of payment of the purchase money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale. (R. C.)

Notification on re-sale of immovable property.

415. No sale of immovable property shall become absolute until it shall have been confirmed by the Court. (R. C.)

Confirmation of sale.

416. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale of any immovable property, application may be made to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale, but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity. (R. C.)

Sale not to be set aside on ground of irregularity unless substantial injury proved.

417. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding Section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale. If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale for irregularity. No suit shall lie to set aside or render void an order passed under this Section. (R. C.)

Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.

418. When a sale of immovable property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase money with or without interest as the Court shall direct. Payment of the purchase money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court shall be enforced under the rules provided by this Chapter for the execution of a decree for money. (R. C.)

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

419. When a sale of immovable property shall have become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate to the person who shall have been declared the purchaser of the property, to the effect that he has purchased the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property sold, and such certificate shall be taken and deemed to be a valid transfer of such right, title and interest. (R. C.)

Certificate to be granted to purchaser of immovable property.

420. The certificate shall state the name of the person who, at the time of sale, is declared to be the purchaser, and no suit brought against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall lie. (R. C.)

Certificate to state the name of actual purchaser. Benami purchaser not recognized.

421. When the property sold consists of any movable property in the possession of the defendant, or to the immediate possession of which he is entitled, and of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of movable property belonging to defendant actually seized.

422. When the property sold consists of any movable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of any person to the immediate possession thereof, the delivery to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession. prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of movable property to which defendant is entitled subject to lien.

423. When the property sold consists of any immovable property in the occupancy of the defendant or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the attachment of such property, the Court shall order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same. (R. C.)

Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of defendants.

424. When the property sold consists of immovable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the right, title and interest of the defendant have been transferred to the purchaser. (R. C.)

Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of tenant.

425. When the property sold consists of a debt not being a negotiable instrument or of a share in any Railway, Banking or other public Company or Corporation, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the Manager, Secretary or other proper Officer of the Company or Corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.

426. When the property sold consists of a negotiable instrument of which actual seizure has been made, the same shall be delivered to the purchaser of such security. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of negotiable instruments of which actual seizure has been made.

427. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any Railway, Banking or other public Company or Corporation is standing, shall be required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share or may execute such other document as may be necessary. The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—"A. B. by C. D., Judge of the Court of *(or as the case may be)*; in a suit by E. F. against A. B." Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made or document executed or receipt signed as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

428. If the purchaser of any immovable property sold in execution of a decree shall be resisted or obstructed by the defendant or any one on his behalf in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this Chapter relating to re-

Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immovable property.

sistance or obstruction to a party in whose favour a decree has been made in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable. (R. C.)

Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

429. If it shall appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or if, in the delivery of possession to the purchaser, any such person claiming as aforesaid shall be dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, or of such person claiming as aforesaid, if made within one month from the date of such resistance or obstruction or of such dispossession, as the case may be, shall enquire into the matter of the complaint and pass such order as may be proper. The party against whom the order is passed shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right to the property at any time within one year from the date of such order. (R. C.)

Attaching creditor to be first paid out of proceeds of property sold.

430. When property is sold in execution of a decree, the holder of the decree on whose application such property was first attached, whether during the pendency of the suit or in execution of the decree, shall be entitled to be first paid out of the proceeds thereof, notwithstanding a subsequent attachment of the same property by another party in execution of another decree whether of a prior or of a later date. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Surplus to be rateably distributed among decree-holders who have taken out execution prior to order for distribution.

431. If, after the claim of the person on whose application the property was attached has been satisfied in full from the proceeds of the sale, any surplus remain, such surplus shall be distributed rateably amongst any other persons who, prior to the order for such distribution, may have taken out execution of decrees against the same defendant and may not have obtained satisfaction thereof: Provided that when any property is sold subject to a mortgage, the mortgagee shall not be entitled in respect of such mortgage to share in any surplus arising from such sale. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso where property is sold subject to a mortgage.

Court may order proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently, to be paid in satisfaction of another decree.

432. If it shall appear to the Court upon the application of the holder of a decree, that any other decree under which property has been attached was obtained by fraud or other improper means, the Court may order that the applicant shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of the property attached so far as the same may suffice for the purpose, if such other decree be a decree of the same Court; or, if it be a decree of another Court, may stay the proceedings to enable the applicant to obtain a similar order from the Court by which the decree was made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Arrest in Execution of Decrees for Money.

Grounds of application for discharge.

433. Any person arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for money may, on being brought before the Court, apply for his discharge on the ground that he has no present means of paying the debt, either wholly or in part, or, if he is possessed of any property, that he is willing to place at the disposal of the Court whatever property he possesses. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of application.

434. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever description belonging to the applicant (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), whether it is in possession or in expectancy and whether held exclusively by himself or jointly with any other person, or by any other person in trust for him and of the place where such property is to be found, or shall state that, with the exceptions above mentioned, the applicant is not possessed of any property, and the application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for subscribing and verifying plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Verification.

Procedure on application for discharge by a person arrested in execution of a decree for money.

435. When a person arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for money shall, on being brought before the Court, apply for his discharge under Section 433, the Court shall examine the applicant in the presence of the holder of the decree or his Advocate, as to his then circumstances, and as to his future means of payment, and shall call upon the holder of the decree to show cause why he does not proceed against any property of which the defendant is possessed, and why the defendant should not be discharged. Should the holder of the decree fail to show such cause, the Court may direct the discharge of the defendant from custody. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Pending enquiry, the defendant may be left in custody or released on good security.

436. Pending any enquiry which the Court may consider it necessary to make into the allegations of either party, the Court may, instead of ordering the immediate committal of the defendant to jail, leave him in the custody of the Officer of the Court to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted, on the defendant depositing the fees of such Officer, which shall be at the same daily rate as the lowest rate charged in the same Court for serving process; or if the defendant furnish sufficient security for his appearance at any time when called upon while such enquiry is being made, his surety undertaking in default of such appearance to pay the amount mentioned in the warrant, the Court may release the defendant on such security. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

437. The discharge of the defendant under Section 435 shall not protect him from being arrested again and imprisoned if it be shown that, in the application made by him, he had been guilty of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy or held for him in trust, or had fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property, or had committed any other act of bad faith; nor shall such discharge exempt from attachment and sale any property then in the possession of the defendant, or of which he may afterwards become possessed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Defendant liable to be again arrested if proved guilty of fraudulent concealment of property, &c.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES BY IMPRISONMENT.

438. The imprisonment of the defendant in execution of a decree may be in the jail of the District in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is held, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any jail though not in such District where there may be suitable accommodation, which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons or of any class of persons ordered to be imprisoned by the Courts of such District. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Place of defendant's imprisonment.

439. When the defendant is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix whatever monthly allowance it shall consider sufficient with reference to the class of persons to which he belongs, for his subsistence, but (except as provided in the next succeeding Section) not exceeding four annas per day, which sum shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree shall have been executed, to the proper Officer of the Court or of the jail in which the defendant may be confined, by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month. The first payment shall be made for such portion of the current month as may remain unexpired before the defendant is committed to jail. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Defendant's subsistence-money.

440. The Court may, in case of illness or for other special cause, fix the monthly allowance at such sum not exceeding six annas per day as shall appear necessary. The order fixing such allowance may from time to time be revised and altered on due cause being shown. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may vary allowance in case of illness or for other special cause.

441. Sums disbursed by the holder of a decree for the subsistence of the defendant in jail shall be added to the costs of the decree, and shall be recoverable by the attachment and sale of the defendant's property under the rules contained in this Chapter for the execution of a decree for money: Provided that the defendant shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.

442. The defendant shall be discharged from jail at any time, by order of the Court, on the decree being fully satisfied, or at the request of the person on whose application he shall have been imprisoned, or on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Release of defendant.

443. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than two years; or for a longer period than six months if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding five hundred rupees; or for a longer period than three months if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Imprisonment not to exceed two years.

Or six months if decree do not exceed 500 Rupees.

Or three months if not exceeding 50 Rupees.

444. Any person imprisoned in execution of a decree may at any time apply to the Court which ordered his imprisonment for his discharge on the ground of his inability to pay the amount of the decree in execution of which he is imprisoned. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for discharge.

445. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever nature belonging to the applicant (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), whether such property is in possession or in expectancy, and whether it is held exclusively by himself or jointly with any other person, or by any other person in trust for him, and of the places where such property is to be found. The application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Contents of application.

Verification.

446. On such application being made, the Court shall cause the holder of the decree to be furnished with a copy of the account of the property of the defendant, and shall fix a reasonable period within which the holder of the decree may cause such property or any part thereof to be attached and sold, or may furnish proof that the defendant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, has wilfully concealed property or his right or interest in any property or fraudulently transferred or removed property, or committed any other act of bad faith. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure on such application.

447. If within such period the holder of the decree shall fail to furnish such proof, the Court shall order the defendant to be discharged from jail. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In what case defendant to be discharged.

448. If the holder of the decree shall, within the time specified or at any subsequent period, prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has been guilty of any of the acts mentioned

If fraud or concealment proved, debtor's imprisonment may be extended to two years.

in Section 446, the Court shall, at the instance of the holder of the decree, either retain the defendant in confinement, or commit him to jail, as the case may be, unless he shall have already been in confinement two years on account of the decree. The Court may, if it think proper, send the defendant to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And he may be further dealt with criminally.

449. A defendant once discharged from jail shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same decree, except under the operation of Section 437 or the last preceding Section; but his property shall continue liable to attachment and sale until the decree shall be fully satisfied, unless the decree shall be for a sum of money not exceeding twenty Rupees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Though defendant discharged, his property liable for the decree.

450. If the decree shall be for a sum of money less than one hundred Rupees, the Court may declare a defendant who shall be discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability under such decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When Court may declare defendant absolved from further liability.

451. Questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits which by the terms of the decree shall have been reserved for adjustment in the execution of the decree, or of any mesne profits or interest which may be payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of the institution of the suit and execution of the decree, as well as questions relating to sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of the decree, and any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed and relating to the execution of the decree, shall be determined by order of the Court executing the decree, and not by a separate suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Determination of questions regarding amount of mesne profits and interest and sums paid in satisfaction of decrees.

Of Payment of the Amount of Decrees for Money by Instalments.

452. The Court may order that the amount of a decree for money be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him or otherwise as it may deem proper, notwithstanding that the decree make no provision for the payment by instalments of the amount decreed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order payment by instalments.

Of Service of Process in Military Cantonments.

453. If, in the execution of a decree, process is to be executed within the limits of a Cantonment, Garrison, Military Station or Military Bazar, the Officer entrusted with the execution of such process shall carry the same to the Commanding Officer, or in his absence to the senior Officer actually present in the Cantonment, Garrison, Station or Military Bazar; and the Commanding Officer or such senior Officer, upon such process being produced to him, shall back the same with his signature, and, in the case of a warrant of arrest, shall cause the person named in the warrant to be arrested if within the limits of his command, and delivered, according to the exigency of the warrant, to the Officer charged with the execution thereof. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of process in Cantonments, Garrisons and Military Stations.

Of Execution of a Decree beyond the local Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed.

454. A decree of any Court in British India or established by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council in the Territories of any foreign Prince or State in India which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court whose duty it is to execute the same, may be executed in the manner hereinafter provided, within the jurisdiction of any other such Court: Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall have power to execute the decree of any other Court except a decree for money of an amount exclusive of costs not exceeding the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes to which the application for the execution of the decree of another Court is made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree of one Court may be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court.

Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.

455. The holder of a decree may apply to the Court whose duty it is to execute the same to send a copy of the decree, together with a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of such Court, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted, and a copy of any order for execution of the decree that shall have been passed, to the Court by which the holder of the decree wishes it to be executed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for such execution.

456. The Court, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, shall cause such copies and certificate to be prepared and shall send the same by post to the Court by which the holder of the decree wishes the decree to be executed, if such Court be within the same District, or otherwise to the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the District in which the holder of the decree wishes that execution may take place. Such copies and certificate shall be signed by the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Copy of decree and order for execution to be sent.

457. The Court to which such copies and certificate are sent shall cause the same to be filed, without any proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof or of the seal or jurisdiction of any Court, or of the signature of any Judge or Officer, unless the Court shall, under any peculiar circumstances to be specified in an order, require such proof. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof

458. The copy of the decree and of any order for execution, when filed in the Court to which such copy shall have been sent for the purpose of being executed as aforesaid, shall for such purpose have the same effect as a decree or order for execution made by such Court, and may, if the Court be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the District, be executed by such Court, or any Court subordinate thereto to which such principal Civil Court may entrust the execution of the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Transmitted copy of decree or order to have same effect as decree of Court to which it is sent for execution.

459. When the holder of a decree which shall have been sent under the foregoing provisions for execution by a Court other than the Court which passed the decree, shall apply for execution of the decree to the Court to which it shall have been so sent, such Court, or any subordinate Court to which the execution of the decree may be entrusted, shall proceed to execute the decree according to the provisions of this Chapter so far as the same can be made applicable, or to its own rules in the like cases when such rules exist and have the force of law: Provided that such Court shall have no power to enquire into the validity of the decree unless it appear upon the face of the decree that the Court by which it was passed had no jurisdiction to pass it. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Enforcement of execution by Court applied to.

460. If the Court to which the decree is transmitted for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if the decree had been passed by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction: Provided that no decree shall be transmitted for execution by a High Court if the decree was made by a Court of Small Causes, or in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes.

Execution by High Court of decree transmitted by other Court.

Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.

461. The Court to which the holder of the decree shall so apply, shall have the same powers in executing the decree as the Court by which it was passed would have had if the decree had been capable of being executed within the jurisdiction of the said Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Power of Court applied to by decree-holder in executing decree.

462. The Court to which such application is made or referred for execution as aforesaid, shall take cognizance of and punish all wrongful acts or irregularities done or committed in executing such decree; and all persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if the decree had been made by such Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Wrongful acts or irregularities in executing decree to be punished by Court applied to.

463. The Court to which such application is made or referred as aforesaid, may, upon sufficient cause being shown, stay the execution of the decree for a reasonable time, to enable the defendant to apply to the Court by which the decree was passed, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which such Court of first instance or appellate Court might have made if execution had been issued by such Court of first instance or if application for execution had been made to such Court; and in case the property or person of the defendant shall have been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution of the property or the discharge of the person of the defendant pending the result of such application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court applied to may in certain cases stay execution.

464. Before passing an order to stay execution or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the defendant under the last preceding Section, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the defendant, as it may deem reasonable. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Before making any order under last Section, Court may require security from, or impose conditions upon, defendant.

465. Any order of the Court in which the decree was passed or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, shall be binding upon the Court to which the application for execution was made, and shall be a sufficient indemnity for all persons acting in execution of any process issued by such last mentioned Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

466. No discharge of a defendant under the provisions of Section 463, shall prevent such defendant from being retaken in execution of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Liability of defendant discharged to be retaken.

467. The orders of a Court for executing the decree of another Court shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been originally passed by the Court making such order.

Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

Of the Enforcement of Registered Bonds.

468. A bond which shall have been registered under the provisions of Act XVI of 1864 (*to provide for the Registration of Assurances*) may be enforced without a suit: Provided that the parties to such bond shall, at the time of the registration thereof, have signified their assent to its being so enforced, and that such assent shall have been recorded at the foot of the memorandum of registration on such bond at the time it was registered. (S. C. C.)

Enforcement without suit of bonds registered under Act XVI of 1864.

Proviso.

469. No bond shall be enforced under the provisions of the last preceding Section unless application for its enforcement be made within twelve months from the date on which the whole amount secured thereby became payable: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to

But application for enforcement must be made within a period fixed.

prevent the obligee of a bond payable by instalments from suing on the bond before all the instalments shall have become due. (S. C. C.)

470. Any person who is desirous of enforcing a bond under Section 468 may apply to any Court which would have had jurisdiction to try a suit on such bond for the enforcement of the same. (S. C. C.)

Court to which application may be made for enforcing bonds.

471. Such application shall be treated as an application for the execution of a decree, and the foregoing provisions of this Chapter relating to execution of decrees shall, except as hereinafter provided, apply in such case so far as shall be practicable. (S. C. C.)

Application to be treated as for execution of a decree.

472. The Court to which such application is made shall cause a notice to be served on the person against whom the enforcement is applied for, calling on him to show cause within a time to be specified in the notice, why execution for the amount stated in the application should not be issued against him. (S. C. C.)

Procedure of Court on receipt of application.

473. If the person making the application shall satisfy the Court that the party against whom the claim is made is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or to dispose of or remove his property from the jurisdiction of the Court in order to evade payment of the money claimed to be due from him, the Court may issue process of attachment against the person or property of such party. (S. C. C.)

Attachment may issue against debtor about to quit jurisdiction, or to move property therefrom.

474. Whenever such attachment is applied for, the provisions contained in Chapter IV relating to arrest and attachment before judgment shall be applicable. (S. C. C.)

Chapter IV applicable to attachments applied for.

475. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the person against whom the claim is made or the attachment of his property was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the application for enforcing the bond is disallowed and it appear to the Court that there was no ground for making the application, the Court may, on the application of the party against whom the claim is made, award in its order against the party making the application such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the party against whom the claim is made for his arrest or the attachment of his property: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. (S. C. C.)

Compensation to person against whom claim is made if arrest or attachment of property be applied for on insufficient grounds.

Limit to compensation.

476. An award of compensation made under the last preceding Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest or attachment, and may be enforced under the rules contained in this Chapter for the execution of decrees, and all the provisions of this Code shall be applicable to the proceedings in such execution. (S. C. C.)

Award of compensation to bar suit for damages.

477. If the person against whom execution is applied for shall attend within the time mentioned in the notice, and show cause why execution should not be issued against him, the Court shall enquire into his objection, and pass such order as it shall think proper. (S. C. C.)

Procedure when person against whom execution is claimed appears and shows cause against issue of execution.

478. No person shall be allowed to plead in bar of execution any plea other than that he was not a party to the registration of the bond, or that the Court has not jurisdiction, or that the application is barred in consequence of its not having been made within the time allowed, or that the bond has been paid or has been satisfied in some other way, or is for any reason no longer in force, or that the amount claimed exceeds that which is remaining due, whether for principal or interest, or, when application is made against a person as the representative of a deceased person, that he is not such representative, or that he has never received any assets from the deceased, or, if the representative have received assets, that he has paid them away or that they are not sufficient to discharge the debt. (S. C. C.)

Pleas in bar of execution.

479. The Court to which application is made for the enforcement of a bond under Section 468 may, for any sufficient reason, instead of granting such application, order that a suit shall be brought on such bond. (S. C. C.)

Court may direct institution of suit, instead of enforcing bond under Section 468.

480. No suit between the same parties, or persons claiming under them respectively, shall be entertained on any bond the enforcement of which shall have been refused by the Court on an application for enforcement made under Section 468 otherwise than as barred by lapse of time, unless the Court shall have refused the application by reason of its not having been preferred within the period prescribed by Section 469, or shall have directed a suit to be brought under the last preceding Section. (S. C. C.)

Effect of Court refusing to enforce bond under Section 468 or 469.

481. Nothing in the foregoing Sections shall be held to prevent the obligee of a bond, registered as aforesaid, from instituting a suit to recover the amount subject to the law of limitations, instead of applying for the enforcement of the bond under the foregoing provisions. (S. C. C.)

Foregoing provisions not to bar suit by obligee.

482. The provisions of Chapter IV relating to the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of and penalties to be imposed upon witnesses, shall apply to wit-

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses required to give evidence.

nesses required to give evidence or to produce documents under the provisions of this Chapter. Any penalty to which a witness may be liable under this Section shall be imposed by the Court from which the process was issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

CHAPTER VI.

Of Pauper Suits.

Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis*.

483. A suit may be brought *in formâ pauperis* in the Court having jurisdiction over the claim, subject to the following rules. (S. C. C.)

What suits excepted.

484. No suit shall be brought *in formâ pauperis* to recover money on account of damages for loss of caste, slander, abusive language or assault. (S. C. C.)

Application to be by petition on stamp paper.

485. The application for permission to institute a suit *in formâ pauperis* shall be by petition written on stamp paper of the value of one Rupee. (S. C. C.)

Contents of petition.

486. The petition shall contain the particulars required by Section 53 in regard to plaints in suits, and shall have annexed to it a Schedule of any movable or immovable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, and shall be subscribed and verified in the manner prescribed by this Code for the subscription and verification of plaints. (S. C. C.)

Presentation of petition.

Petition of certain females may be presented by agent.

487. The petition shall be presented to the Court by the petitioner in person; but if he satisfy the Court that he is prevented by sickness from attending the Court in person, or if the petitioner be a female who, according to the custom and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, the petition may be presented by a duly authorized agent who may be able to answer all material questions relating to the application and who shall be liable to be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person. (S. C. C.)

Rejection of petition.

488. If the petition be not framed or presented in the manner laid down in the last two preceding Sections, the Court shall reject it. (S. C. C.)

Examination of petitioner.

If presented by agent, Court may order petitioner to be examined by Commission.

489. If the petition be in form and duly presented, the Court shall proceed to examine the petitioner, or his agent when the petitioner is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the petitioner. When the petition is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it think proper, order that the petitioner be examined by a Commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code. (S. C. C.)

Rejection of application.

490. It it appear to the Court upon such examination that the defendant, or the subject-matter of the suit, is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, or that the right of action is barred by lapse of time, or that the allegations of the petitioner do not constitute a ground of action, or, if none of the foregoing objections exist, that the petitioner has failed to show that he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay for the stamp duty prescribed by any law for the plaint, or that the petitioner has recently disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this Chapter, the Court shall refuse to allow the petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis*. (S. C. C.)

Notice to opposite party, if application not refused, of day for receiving evidence of petitioner's pauperism.

491. If upon such examination the Court shall see no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in the last preceding Section, it shall fix a day, of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party, for receiving such evidence as the petitioner may adduce in proof of his being a pauper and for hearing any evidence which the opposite party may bring forward in disproof of his pauperism. (S. C C.)

Procedure at hearing.

492. On the day appointed for the hearing or as soon after as may be convenient, the Court shall consider any objections made by the opposite party, and shall examine any witnesses produced by either party, and make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence, and shall either allow or refuse to allow the petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis*. (S. C. C.)

Summons to witness.

493. Either party may, on application to the Court made in sufficient time before the day fixed for the hearing of the case, obtain a summons to any person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document. (S. C. C.)

Court may institute local enquiry.

494. Previously to passing a final order in the case, the Court may, if it think fit, institute a local enquiry in the manner laid down in Chapter IV regarding the property of the petitioner or regarding the amount or value of any property claimed. (S. C. C.)

Procedure if application admitted.

495. If the application of the petitioner be granted, it shall be numbered and registered and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under Chapter IV, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to any stamp duty in respect of any petition, appointment of an Advocate, or other proceeding connected with the suit. (S. C. C.)

496. On the decision of the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of stamp duty which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue *in formâ pauperis* and such amount shall be recoverable by Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code. (S. C. C.)

Recovery of *dives* stamp duty.

497. The refusal to allow the petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis* shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature in respect of the same cause of action; but the plaintiff shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such cause of action, unless precluded by the law of limitations. (S. C. C.)

Refusal to allow petitioner to sue as pauper, to bar subsequent application of like nature.

498. The provisions of Chapter IV relating to the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of and penalties to be imposed upon witnesses, shall apply to witnesses and other persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under the provisions of this Chapter. (S. C. C.)

Attendance examination & punishment of witnesses.

CHAPTER VII.

Reference to Arbitration.

499. If the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit shall be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time during the pendency of the suit, apply to the Court for an order of reference. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

500. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the stamp prescribed for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application.

501. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Nomination of arbitrator.

502. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrator, or if the person whom they nominate shall refuse to accept the arbitration and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator. (S. C. C. & R.C.)

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

503. The Court shall, by an order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order of reference.

504. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators, by the appointment of an umpire, or if the number of arbitrators be uneven, by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, or by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or otherwise as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine. If the number of arbitrators is uneven, in the absence of a declaration in the reference that all the arbitrators shall concur in the award, the decision shall be with the majority. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion

505. If the arbitrator, or where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, shall die, or refuse, or neglect, or become incapable to act, the Court, if the parties so desire, may appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying, or refusing or neglecting or becoming incapable to act. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In case of death, incapacity, or refusal or neglect to act of arbitrators or umpire, Court to appoint others.

506. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the terms of the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served, no umpire be appointed, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid, and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, to appoint an umpire. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Umpire, if not appointed by arbitrators, may be appointed by Court.

507. An arbitrator or umpire appointed under either of the last two preceding Sections shall have the like powers to act in the reference, as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Power of arbitrator or umpire appointed under Section 505 or 506.

508. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire may desire to examine, as the Court is authorized to issue in suits tried before it. Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summoning witnesses.

Punishment for default, &c.

509. If the arbitrator shall not complete the award within the period specified in the order, from the want of the necessary evidence or information or from any other cause, the Court may grant a further time and may from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, if it shall think proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Extension of time for making award.

510. When an umpire shall have been appointed, it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators, if they shall have allowed their extended time to expire without making an award, or, when they shall have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing, stating that they cannot agree or that they are equally divided. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

511. When an award in a suit shall have been made, the person or persons who made it shall sign and file it in Court together with any documents which may have been filed ; and notice of the filing of the award shall be given to the parties. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Award to be signed and filed.

512. Upon any reference by an order of Court, and if it is not provided to the contrary, the arbitrator or umpire may state his award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Arbitrator or umpire may state special case.

513. The Court may, on the application of either of the parties, modify or correct an award where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or where the award is imperfect in form or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

514. The Court may also, on the application of either of the parties or of the arbitrator or umpire, make such order as it thinks just respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And make order respecting costs of arbitration.

515. In any of the following cases the Court shall have power to remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrator or umpire, upon such terms as it may think proper ; that is to say :—

Cases in which award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

(1). If the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine any matter not referred to arbitration.

(2.) If the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution.

(3). If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

516. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire, or of either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire, or of the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and recalling the suit, or of the award not having been made within the period or further period allowed by the Court : Provided that no award shall be set aside on the last mentioned ground, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the delay in completing the award arose from the corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Grounds for setting aside award.

Proviso as to delay.

517. The application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after notice of the filing of the award shall have been given to the parties as provided in Section 511, and shall be written on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application to set aside award.

518. If the Court shall not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or if the Court shall have refused such application, the Court shall proceed to give judgment according to the award or according to its own opinion on the special case if the award shall have been submitted to it in the form of a special case ; and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to be according to award.

519. When any persons shall by an instrument in writing agree that any difference between them or any of them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, application may be made by the parties thereto or any of them, that the agreement be filed in such Court.

Agreement of parties to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

520. The application shall be written on a stamp paper of one-fourth of the value prescribed for plaints in suits, and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application have been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be stamped, numbered and registered.

521. On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to any of the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

Notice to show cause against filing it.

522. If no sufficient cause be shewn against the agreement, the agreement shall be filed and an order of reference to arbitration shall be made thereon.

If no cause shown, agreement to be filed and order made thereon.

523. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter, so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under the last preceding Section, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree based thereupon.

Provisions of this Chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.

524. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice and an award has been made, any person interested in the award may, within six months from the date of the award, apply to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in Court. The application shall be written on paper bearing the stamp prescribed for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions, and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants. The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

Application to be stamped, numbered and registered.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

525. If no sufficient cause be shown against the award, the award shall be filed and may be enforced as a decree upon an award made under the provisions of this Chapter.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

526. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement which shall be subject to the same stamp duty as prescribed for plaints in suits, that such question be stated in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; or that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or that some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or that one or more of the parties shall do or perform or refrain from doing or performing some particular act specified in the agreement. (S. C. C.)

Parties interested in questions of fact or law may agree to abide by finding of Court thereon.

527. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property or for the doing or performing or the refraining from doing or performing any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified may have reference, shall be stated in the agreement. (S. C. C.)

Agreement to state value of subject-matter.

528. The agreement may be filed in any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which it relates, and, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement other than the party or parties by whom it was presented. (S. C. C.)

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.

529. After the agreement shall have been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein. (S. C. C.)

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

530. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under Chapter IV, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable. If the Court shall be satisfied, after an examination of the parties or taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by them and that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question of fact or law stated therein, and that the same is fit to be tried or decided, it shall proceed to record and try or hear the same and deliver judgment thereon, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. (S. C. C.)

Hearing and disposal of the case.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Regular Appeals.

531. Unless when otherwise expressly provided in this Code or by any other law, a regular appeal shall lie from the decrees or from any part of the decrees, including the costs, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts. Provided that no appeal shall be admitted in respect of costs alone, unless upon the face of the decree or order of the Court below it shall appear that in granting or refusing the costs the Court proceeded upon a mistake or misapprehension. A regular appeal shall also lie from orders rejecting or returning plaints under Section 58 Clause 4 or 5, or Section 59 Clause 4, or Section 60 Clause 1, or from a decree made in conformity with an award under Section 518. No appeal shall lie from a decision or order passed in any suit under the fifteenth Section of Act XIV of 1859 (*to provide for the limitation of suits*).

Regular appeal to lie from all decrees, except when expressly prohibited.

532. If the appeal lie to the High Court, it shall be heard and determined by a Court consisting of two or more Judges of that Court.

Appeal to High Court to be heard by two or more Judges.

533. When the appeal is heard by two Judges, if there is a difference of opinion upon the evidence, and one Judge concurs as to the facts with the Court which passed the decree appealed against, the appeal shall be determined according to the opinion of such Judge. If the two Judges differ in opinion upon a point of law, they shall state the point and the case shall be re-argued upon that point before the same two Judges if practicable, and one or more of the other Judges, and shall be determined according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges before whom the point is argued, including the Judges who first heard the appeal.

Decision when appeal heard by two Judges only, and they differ.

534. When the appeal is heard by more than two Judges, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority. If the number of Judges who hear the appeal be even, and the opinions of the Judges be equally divided, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the Judge or Judges with whom the Senior Judge concurs.

Decision when appeal heard by more than two Judges and they differ.

535. If the appeal lie to a Court which consists of a single Judge, the appeal shall be heard and determined by such Judge.

Appeal to Court consisting of a single Judge.

How Regular Appeals are to be preferred.

536. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum which shall be presented in the Appellate Court within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant show cause to the satisfaction of the Appellate Court for not having presented the appeal within such limited period; that is to say, within thirty days if the appeal be to a District Court, or to the High Court from a decree passed in a suit by that Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and within ninety days if the appeal be to the High Court in any other suit. The days shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the date of the decree against which the appeal is made, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining copies of the decree and judgment.

Form of appeal and time for presentation.

537. The memorandum of appeal shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Memorandum of appeal.

538. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant, and shall of its own motion take cognizance of defences founded on lapse of time, breach of the stamp laws, or want of jurisdiction, though such defences have not been made either in appeal or in the Court of first instance.

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

539. The memorandum of appeal shall be in the following form, or to the following effect, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against:—

Form of memorandum.

Memorandum of Appeal.

(Name, &c., as in Register.) Plaintiff—Appellant.

(Name, &c., as in Register.) Defendant— Respondent.

[Name of Appellant] Plaintiff [or Defendant] above-named appeals to the High Court at [*or* District Court at as the case may be], against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely [*here state the grounds of objection.*]

540. If the appeal be to the High Court, but not from a decree made by that Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, the memorandum of appeal, instead of stating the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, may state only the dissatisfaction of the party preferring the appeal with the decree and his intention to file his grounds of objection subsequently. In such case the grounds of objection shall be filed within one month from the date of the receipt in the High Court of the record of the suit in which the appeal is made, to be certified by an Officer of the High Court at the time of the receipt of the record, or within such shorter period as the High Court shall appoint by a general rule published in the Official Gazette.

Memorandum of Appeal to the High Court may be general.

In such case grounds of objection to be subsequently filed.

541. The High Court may, for sufficient reason, extend the time allowed in the last preceding Section for filing the grounds of objection.

Time for filing grounds of objection may be extended.

542. The grounds of objection, when filed separately from the memorandum of appeal, shall be written on a stamp paper of the value of four Rupees. If the grounds of objection cannot be contained in a single sheet of stamp paper, every additional sheet used shall bear a stamp of one Rupee.

Separate grounds of objection to be on stamp paper.

543. The provisions of Sections 537, 538 and 539 shall be applicable to the grounds of objection when filed separately from the memorandum of appeal.

Sections 537, 538, and 539 to apply to grounds of objection separately filed.

544. If the memorandum of appeal be not presented within the prescribed period and no sufficient cause be shown for the delay, the appeal shall be disallowed.

Effect of memorandum not being presented in time.

545. If the grounds of objection, when allowed to be filed separately, be not filed within the prescribed period or within the further time to which such period may have been extended by the Court, the appeal shall be struck off the file.

Effect of grounds of objection not being filed in time.

546. If the memorandum of appeal or the grounds of objection be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or do not bear the proper stamp, such memorandum or grounds may be rejected or returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court.

Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection for informality or want of proper stamp.

547. If there be more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceed on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain a reversal of the whole decree if it proceed on a ground common to all.

548. If it appear to the Court at the hearing of an appeal, that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and who has not been made a party to the appeal, may be affected by the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the appeal to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person shall be made a respondent in the appeal. In such case the Court shall issue a notice to such person in the manner hereinafter provided for the service of a notice on a respondent to appear and answer the appeal.

Court may adjourn hearing and direct that persons appearing to be interested shall be made parties.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

549. Execution of a decree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may, for sufficient cause shown, order the execution to be stayed.

Execution of decree not to be stayed solely by reason of appeal, but on sufficient cause shown.

550. If an application be made for the execution of a decree which is open to appeal, before the time allowed for appeal has expired, and the Court which passed the decree has not received intimation of an appeal having been preferred therefrom, the Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, stay the execution. Before making an order to stay execution, the Court shall require security to be given by the party against whom the decree was passed for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court.

Security required before making order to stay execution.

551. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which an appeal has been preferred, the Court which passed the decree may require security to be given for the restitution of any property which shall be taken in execution of the decree or of the value of such property and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court, or the Appellate Court may direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

Security in case of order for execution of a decree appealed against.

552. The Appellate Court may direct that execution of a decree against which an appeal has been preferred, shall be stayed on such terms as to the taking of security as it may think proper.

But Court may stay execution on such terms as it may think proper.

553. No such security as is mentioned in the last three preceding Sections shall be required from the Government or from an Officer of the Government as such Officer.

No such security to be required from Government or public Officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

554. When a memorandum of appeal is presented within the time allowed, the Appellate Court or the proper Officer of that Court, if the memorandum be duly stamped and in the prescribed form, shall endorse thereon the date of presentment, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose. Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals and shall be in the form contained in the Schedule E hereunto annexed.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

Form of Register.

555. The Appellate Court may, at its discretion, demand security for costs from the appellant before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer: Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property to which the appeal relates. If such security be not furnished at the time of presenting the memorandum of appeal or within such time as the Court shall order, the Court shall reject the appeal.

Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.

When appellant resides out of British India.

556. When the memorandum of appeal has been registered or when the grounds of objection are filed, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made. If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court to which such notice is sent shall, upon the receipt thereof, transmit with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

557. Either party may make an application in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any papers of which he requires copies to be made and deposited in such Court, and copies of such papers shall be prepared at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Either party may have copies of exhibits made and deposited in Court whose decree is appealed against.

558. A day shall be fixed by the Appellate Court for the hearing of the appeal. The day shall be so fixed, with reference to the place of residence of the respondent and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, as to allow the respondent a sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

Day for hearing appeal.

559. Notice of the day which has been fixed for hearing the appeal shall be affixed in the Appellate Court, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent in the manner provided in Chapter IV for the service of a summons to a defendant to appear and answer, and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice. The Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent under the rules above-mentioned, instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, whenever it shall appear convenient to do so.

Publication and service of notice of the day fixed for hearing appeal.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

560. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the appeal will be heard *ex-parte*. Provided that, if the respondent has appointed an Advocate to appear in his behalf in the Appellate Court, the service of the notice on such Advocate shall be sufficient.

Contents of notice.

Service of notice on Advocate.

561. If on the day fixed for hearing the appeal or any other day subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the appeal may be adjourned, the appellant shall not attend, the appeal shall be dismissed for default. If the appellant shall attend and the respondent shall not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex-parte* in his absence.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

Hearing appeal *ex parte*.

562. If on the day fixed for hearing the appeal it shall be found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the time allowed, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed: Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice shall not have been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent shall appear in person or by an Advocate, or by a duly authorized agent.

Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.

Proviso.

563. If an appeal be dismissed for default the appellant may, within thirty days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as to the Court may seem just.

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

564. The respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may, upon the hearing, take any objection to the decree, provided he shall give seven days' notice in writing of such objection. Such writing shall be in the form of a memorandum, and shall be on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court, and the provisions of Sections 537, 538 and 539, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall be applicable to such memorandum.

Upon the hearing, respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred a separate appeal.

Previous notice in writing of objections.

565. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their Advocates and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether held in appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which a reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their Advocates.

Judgment when and where to be pronounced.

566. The judgment shall be written in the English language; but if English shall not be the vernacular language of the Judge, and the Judge shall not be able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the Judge.

In what language to be written.

567. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation shall be signed by the Judge or Judges.

When to be translated.

568. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall contain the points for determination, the decision thereupon, and the reasons for the decision; and shall at the time that it is pronounced be dated and signed by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

Contents of judgment.

569. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

Dissent to be recorded

570. The judgment may be for confirming or reversing or modifying the decree of the Court against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order which shall be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly: Provided that no portion of the stamp duty paid on the memorandum of appeal shall be refunded by reason of an adjustment or compromise between the parties to the appeal.

What judgment may direct.

Proviso.

571. No decree shall be reversed or modified, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity.

572. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made shall, without going into the merits, dispose of the suit upon any preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of fact which shall appear to the Appellate Court essential to the rights of the parties, and the decree upon such preliminary point shall be reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it think right, remand the case, together with a copy of the decree or order in appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the Register, and to proceed to investigate the suit on its merits, and pass a decree thereon.

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

573. It shall not be competent to the Appellate Court to remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in the last preceding Section.

Power to remand limited.

574. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court shall finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When evidence on record is sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.

575. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made shall have omitted to raise or try any issue or to determine any question of fact which shall appear to the Appellate Court essential to the right determination of the suit upon the merits, and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question of fact, the Appellate Court may frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and such Court shall proceed to try such issue, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.

576. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, file a memorandum of objections to the finding. Such memorandum shall be on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court, and shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads and without argument or narrative the grounds of objection to the finding, which grounds shall be numbered consecutively. After the expiration of the period fixed for filing such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.

Objections to finding.

577. The parties to an appeal shall not produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court; but if it appear that the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or if the Appellate Court require any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause, the Appellate Court may allow such document to be received or such witness to be examined, whether such document or witness shall or shall not have been previously produced or examined: Provided that, whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the reason for the admission shall be recorded on the proceedings of the Court.

Parties not to produce additional evidence to Appellate Court unless Court call for such evidence.

578. Whenever additional evidence is permitted to be received, it shall be competent to the Appellate Court to take such evidence, or the Appellate Court may require the Court against whose decree the appeal is made or any other Court, or may empower any person, to take such evidence, and to transmit the evidence so taken to the Appellate Court. It shall also be competent to the Appellate Court to prescribe the manner in which such additional evidence shall be taken.

Additional evidence how taken.

579. In all cases where additional evidence is permitted to be taken, the Appellate Court shall define the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record the same on its proceedings.

Points to be defined and recorded.

580. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced. The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify

Contents of decree.

clearly the relief granted or other determination of the appeal. The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid. The decree shall be signed by the Judge or Judges who passed it, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

581. Where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

582. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties, in the same manner as provided in Chapter IV in regard to the decrees of Courts of original jurisdiction.

Certified copy of the decree to be transmitted to the Court whose decree is appealed against.

583. A copy of the decree or other order disposing of the appeal, certified by the Appellate Court or the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and sealed with the seal of the Court, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the Register of the suit.

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

584. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, the Appellate Court shall have the same powers in regular appeals in respect to adjournments, granting of time, arrest or attachment before judgment, issue of injunctions, examination of the parties or their Advocates and of witnesses or other persons, issue of Commissions, award of interest or mesne profits or otherwise, as are vested by this Code in Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under Chapter IV, the provisions of which and of Chapter VII relating to arbitration, unless when otherwise provided, shall apply to regular appeals so far as the same are applicable.

Reference of question to High Court.

585. If in the hearing of a regular appeal in which the decree or order which shall be passed in such appeal is made final by Section 596, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits shall arise, on which the Court trying the appeal shall entertain reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case, and submit such statement with its own opinion for the decision of the High Court.

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

586. The Court may proceed in the appeal notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which such reference shall be made to the High Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

Two or more Judges of High Court to hear reference.

587. References made for the opinion of the High Court under Section 585, shall be heard by two or more Judges of that Court.

High Court to fix day for hearing and to notify same.

588. The High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the reference, and notice of such day shall be fixed up in the Court-house.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by Advocate.

589. The parties to the appeal in which the reference is made may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by an Advocate.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

590. The High Court, when it has heard and determined the point referred to it, shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the appeal in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

591. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the appeal.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

592. When a party in whose favour a decree is passed in regular appeal is desirous of obtaining execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, in the manner and according to the rules contained in Chapter V for the execution of decrees in suits.

CHAPTER X.

Of Special Appeals.

Special appeals to High Court.

593. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, a special appeal shall lie to the High Court from all decrees passed in regular appeal by the subordinate Courts on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or its having failed to determine some issue of law or usage having the force of law, or on the ground of a substantial error or defect in law in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Grounds of special appeal.

Special appeal from decree by District Court on reference under Section 243.

594. If a suit in which a reference has been made to the District Court under Section 243 come before such Court in regular appeal, it may be a ground of special appeal from the decree passed by the District Court

on such regular appeal, that the opinion given by the District Court on the question of the law of the religion or established custom referred to such Court is erroneous or that the District Court had wrongly interpreted such law or custom.

Special appeal only on grounds mentioned in Sections 593 and 594.

595. No special appeal shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in the two last preceding Sections.

No special appeal from decision of subordinate Court in certain suits.

596. No special appeal shall lie from any decree or order which shall be passed on regular appeal by any subordinate Court in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the debt, damage, or demand for which the original suit shall be instituted, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees. Every such decree or order shall be final.

By whom and when a special appeal is to be presented.

597. A special appeal shall be presented in the High Court by an Advocate of the High Court within the period of sixty days, unless the applicant show cause to the satisfaction of the High Court for not having presented it within such period. The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which judgment was pronounced, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining copies of the decree and judgment appealed against.

Contents of memorandum of appeal.

598. The memorandum of appeal shall be written on a stamp paper of the value prescribed for regular appeals, and shall set forth concisely the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against without argument or narrative. Such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Copies of judgments and decrees to accompany memorandum.

599. The memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by copies of the judgments and decrees of the Lower Appellate Court and of the Court of first instance.

Advocate presenting it to certify that grounds stated are good for special appeal.

600. The memorandum shall be signed by the Advocate who presents it, and such Advocate shall certify in writing on the back of the memorandum that he has considered the grounds stated for a special appeal, and that in his opinion such of the grounds as he shall refer to by their numbers are well founded and sufficient. No Vakeel shall give such certificate unless he shall have been authorized in that behalf by the High Court.

Appellants confined to grounds stated.

601. The appellant shall not without the leave of the Court, be heard in support of any ground of objection other than the grounds set forth in the memorandum.

Informal memorandum of special appeal.

602. If the memorandum of special appeal be not written on a stamp paper of the prescribed value, or if it be not drawn up and presented in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or if it be not signed or have not such certificate duly endorsed upon it as in Section 600 mentioned, or if it do not state any ground on which a special appeal will lie under the provisions of Section 593 or Section 594, the Court may reject the memorandum or may return it to the party for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court. The order for rejecting the memorandum or for returning it to the party may be passed by a single Judge of the Court.

Registry of application.

603. If the memorandum is in due form, it shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose, which shall be in the form contained in the Schedule F hereunto annexed, and the case shall proceed in all other respects as a regular appeal, and shall be subject to all the rules provided in Chapter IX for regular appeals, so far as the same are applicable.

Application to be argued only by Advocate signing it.

604. No application for a special appeal shall be filed or argued before the High Court except by an Advocate of the Court who shall have signed the certificate required by Section 600.

Execution of decree in special appeal.

605. The decrees passed in special appeal shall be executed by the Court which made the decree in the suit in which the special appeal was preferred, in the manner and under the rules provided in Chapter V for the execution of decrees in suits.

Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

606. The High Court may call for the record of any case decided by a Court of Small Causes, or on appeal, by any subordinate Court, in which no appeal shall lie to the High Court, if such Court of Small Causes or such subordinate Court on hearing the appeal shall appear to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have passed any order contrary to law.

CHAPTER XI.

OF REGULAR AND SPECIAL APPEALS IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

Who may appeal as pauper.

607. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer a regular or special appeal, who may be unable to pay

the stamp duty required for the petition of appeal may on application be allowed to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, subject to the rules contained in Chapters IX or X, according as the application may be for the admission of a regular or special appeal, in so far as those rules are applicable.

Application to be on stamp paper.

608. An application made under the last preceding Section to be allowed to appeal *in formâ pauperis* shall be written on a stamp paper of the value of one Rupee if the appeal lie to the District Court, and on a stamp paper of the value of two Rupees if the appeal lie to the High Court, and shall be presented in the Appellate Court within the period allowed for the presentation of a memorandum of regular appeal or of special appeal as the case may be.

When to be presented.

Contents of application.

609. The application shall contain the particulars required by this Code to be set forth in a memorandum of regular appeal or special appeal, as the case may be, and shall be drawn up in the like manner.

Schedule to application.

610. The application shall have annexed to it a Schedule of any movable or immovable property belonging to the applicant, with the estimated value thereof, and shall also be accompanied by copies of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made, and, if the application be for the admission of a special appeal, of the judgment and decree of the Court of first instance.

Procedure on application for admission of regular and special appeals.

611. If the application be for the admission of a regular appeal, and the Court, upon a perusal of the application and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, shall see no reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust, or if the application be for the admission of a special appeal and the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made shall not appear to the Court, upon a perusal of the same and of the application, to be open to objection on any ground upon which a special appeal is admissible under Chapter X, the Court shall reject the application. The Court may also reject the application if it be not drawn up in the mode prescribed by this Chapter or if it do not bear the proper stamp: or the Court may return the application to the party presenting the same for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court. If the application lie to the High Court, the order rejecting it may be passed by a single Judge of the Court.

Inquiry into pauperism to be made in what cases and by what Court.

612. If the application be not rejected upon any of the grounds above mentioned, enquiry shall be made into the pauperism of the applicant. Such enquiry may be conducted either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court: Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal *in formâ pauperis* in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further enquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court shall see special cause to direct such enquiry.

Proviso.

Effect of order by Appellate Court on pauper's application.

613. The order passed by the Appellate Court on an application to be allowed to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, whether for the admission or rejection of the application, shall be final; but, if the application be rejected, the Appellate Court may, if it think proper, allow the applicant a reasonable time for preferring a regular appeal or an application for a special appeal, on a stamp of the value prescribed for petitions of regular appeals from decrees, or for applications for a special appeal as the case may be.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Appeals from Orders.

Orders appealable.

614. An appeal shall lie from the following orders:—

(1.) From orders rejecting or returning plaints under Section 58, 59 or 60, with exception of orders passed under Clause 4 or Clause 5 of Section 58, Clause 4 of Section 59 and Clause 2 of Section 60:

(2.) From orders passed against the defendant under Section 115, 116, 118, 120, 124, 135, 139 or 140:

(3.) From orders rejecting applications made under Section 172 or 173 in cases open to appeal:

(4.) From orders passed under Section 235 256 or 259 for the sale of property attached:

(5.) From orders passed under Section 332:

(6.) From orders passed under Section 416 for setting aside, or under Section 417 for confirming, a sale:

(7.) From orders passed under Section 431 and under Section 432, that the applicant shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of attached property:

(8.) From orders passed under Section 435 in cases in which a regular appeal is allowed from the decree in the execution of which the order was passed:

(9.) From orders passed under Section 447 that the defendant be discharged from Jail.:

(10.) From orders passed under Section 477 for issuing, or refusing to issue, execution on a bond.

Appeal from orders as to fines or imprisonment.

615. An appeal shall lie from orders passed under the provisions of this Code, imposing fines or as to the levying of the fines so imposed, or for the imprisonment of any person except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree.

616. When an appeal from an order is allowed by this Code or by any other law, it shall be heard by the Court competent to hear regular appeals from decrees of the Court which passed the order.

Appeals by what Court to be heard.

617. The period for presenting the appeal and the procedure thereon shall in all respects be the same as in a regular appeal from a decree in a suit, as prescribed in Chapter IX, the provisions of which shall apply to appeals from orders under this Chapter so far as they are applicable.

Period for hearing and procedure in appeals from orders.

618. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code, no appeal shall lie from any order passed in the course of a suit and relating thereto, prior to decree; but if the decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

619. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code, no appeal shall lie from any order passed after decree and relating to the execution thereof.

No appeal from order passed after decree, relating to its execution.

620. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, the orders passed in appeals preferred under this Chapter shall be final; but if in the course of the hearing of any such appeal any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction shall affect the merits of the decision, shall arise, on which the Appellate Court shall entertain reasonable doubt, the Court may either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the appeal, draw up a statement of the case, and submit it with its own opinion for the decision of the High Court.

Orders passed in appeals under this Chapter to be final.

But case may be submitted for decision of High Court.

621. The provisions contained in Sections 587 to 592, both inclusive, shall apply to references made to the High Court under the provisions of the last preceding Section.

Provisions applicable to reference to High Court under last Section.

622. Except as provided in this Code or in any other law, no appeal shall be allowed from any decree or order.

Save as aforesaid no appeal allowed.

CHAPTER XIII.

REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

623. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

Review of Judgment.

(a.) By a decree from which a regular appeal is allowed, but from which no appeal shall have been preferred—

(b.) By a decree passed in regular appeal from which a special appeal is allowed, but from which a special appeal shall not have been admitted—

(c.) By a decree from which an appeal is allowed to Her Majesty in Council, but from which no appeal shall have been preferred, or, if an appeal shall have been preferred, no proceedings shall have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council—

(d.) By a decree passed in special appeal from which no appeal to Her Majesty in Council is allowed—

And who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge or could not be adduced by him at the time when the decree was passed, or for any other good and sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the decree passed against him—may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree.

On discovery of new evidence, &c.

624. The application, if the decree to which it refers was passed in a suit, shall be made within one month from the date of the decree, and within sixty days if the decree was passed in regular or special appeal, unless the party making the application shall be able to shew cause, to the satisfaction of the Court, for not having preferred the application within such limited period.

Time allowed for making application.

625. The application shall be written on the stamp paper prescribed for plaints, and shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads the grounds on which the review is applied for. Such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Contents of application.

626. If the application be presented by an Advocate, he shall certify under his signature on the back of the application, that he has examined the grounds on which the review is applied for, and that he considers such of them as he shall refer to by their numbers well founded and sufficient.

Advocate presenting application to certify as to grounds being good.

627. No Advocate shall be allowed to argue in support of an application for a review of Judgment, who shall not have signed the certificate required by the last preceding Section, or if the application was presented by the applicant in person or by another Advocate, who has not signed a certificate to the same effect to be written on the back of the application.

No Advocate allowed to argue who has not signed certificate.

628. If it appear to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application, but if the Court shall be of opinion that the review desired is necessary to correct an evident error or omission, or is otherwise requisite for the ends of

Court may reject application or grant review.

justice, it shall grant the review: Provided that no review shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree a review of which is applied for: Provided also that no review shall be granted by any Court subordinate to a District Court without the previous permission of such Court, and that no review shall be granted by a District Court without the previous permission of the High Court.

Proviso.

629. If the Judge or Judges or any of the Judges who shall have passed the decree, a review of which is applied for, shall continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented, and shall not be precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months after the application, from considering the judgment to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and it shall not be competent to any other Judge or Judges of the Court in any such case to hear the application.

Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges, must be heard by Judge or Judges who passed the decree.

630. If the application for a review be heard by two Judges, and they differ as to whether the application should be admitted or rejected, the application shall be rejected.

Application rejected if heard by two Judges and they differ in opinion.

631. If the application be heard by more than two Judges, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority, or if the opinions of the Judges be equally divided, according to the opinion of the Judge or Judges with whom the senior Judge concurs.

Decision when application heard by more than two Judges.

632. The order of the Court, whether for granting the review or rejecting the application, shall be final.

Order of Court to be final.

633. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the Register of suits or appeals (as the case may be), and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it may deem proper.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

634. Any order not subject to appeal may be reviewed by the Court by which it was passed subject to the rules contained in this Chapter so far as the same are applicable: Provided that no such review shall be granted by any Court subordinate to a District Court without the previous permission of such Court, and that no such review shall be granted by a District Court without the previous permission of the High Court.

Review of orders not subject to appeal.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE HIGH COURTS.

635. The High Court may, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, try and determine suits of every description, if in the case of suits for immovable property the property shall be situate, or, in all other cases, if the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, within the local limits to which the jurisdiction of the Court extends: Provided that no High Court shall, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, be empowered to try any case in which the debt or damage or value of the property sued for, does not exceed five hundred Rupees, and which falls within the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court situate within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of such High Court.

Ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

636. The High Court shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, any suit being or falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence, other than a Court of Small Causes, when such High Court shall think proper so to do, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reason being recorded in the proceedings of the High Court removing the suit.

Extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

637. The High Court, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, may try and determine suits instituted in such Court for immovable property, notwithstanding that such property may be situate partly within the local limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and partly within the local limits of the jurisdiction of some other Court.

High Court may try suit for land situated partly within the limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

638. No instrument or writing of any of the kinds specified as requiring stamps in Schedule B annexed to Act X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties)*, or in this Code, shall, except as is herein otherwise provided, be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by any High Court in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, unless such instrument or writing be upon a stamp of a value not less than that indicated by the said Schedule B as the proper stamp for similar instruments and writings in any Civil Court below the Sudder Court, or than that indicated by this Code, or in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its Appellate jurisdiction, unless such instrument or writing be upon a stamp of a value not less than that indicated by the said Schedule B as the proper stamp for similar instruments and writings in the Sudder Court, or than that indicated by this Code.

Stamps to be used in the High Court.

639. If in a suit instituted in a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, or in appeal from a decision passed by a High Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction, the claim is not capable of being estimated at the selling price under Rule (*e*) of Article 11 of Schedule B of the said Act X of 1862, the plaint or petition of appeal shall be written on a stamp of the value of thirty-two Rupees. On the decision of such suit or appeal, if the decision be in favour of the plaintiff or appellant, the Court shall calculate the stamp duty payable, according to the rules above mentioned, on the amount or value of the property, if any, decreed or to which the right of the party in whose favour the decree is made is declared by the decree, whether immediately or contingently; and if such amount or value exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees, the Court shall declare what additional stamp duty shall be paid, so that the total amount paid may be the same as would have been payable had the suit or appeal been originally instituted for the amount or value so estimated by the Court. The additional stamp duty ordered to be paid shall be costs in the suit, and shall be paid out of any money recovered on account of such costs, whether at the instance of the Government or of any of the parties, before any other costs in the suit are paid to any of the said parties.

In certain cases plaint to bear stamp of 32 Rupees; and Court after decree to determine how much more is to be paid.

640. The High Court and the Division Courts and Judges of the High Court shall take evidence, record their judgments, and the orders passed by them in such manner as the High Court shall by any rule from time to time direct.

High Court to record its judgments and orders as it shall by rule direct.

641. If a Division Court is composed of more Judges than one, and the Judges are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any point, such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges if there shall be a majority, but if the Judges shall be equally divided then the opinion of the senior Judge shall prevail.

Decision when Judges of Division Court differ.

642. Whenever a High Court or any Division Court or Judge of a High Court may consider it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the said Court should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court or Judge may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs; and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

Execution may issue in certain cases before the amount due for costs has been ascertained, and execution for costs may issue subsequently when their amount is ascertained.

643. Whenever in any suit or proceeding coming before a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, or in any appeal coming before a High Court from a decision passed by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction anything is directed by this Code to be done by or through an Advocate, such act may be done by or through an Attorney-at-Law of the Court; provided that no Attorney shall under the provisions of this Section plead in a High Court or in any Division Court or before a Judge of a High Court for any person.

Acts required to be done by Advocate may be done by an Attorney.

Proviso.

644. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court, except writs of summons to defendants issued under Section 72 and writs of execution, may be served by the Attorneys in the suit or by persons employed by them, or in such other manner as the High Court shall by any rule or order from time to time direct.

Process of High Courts may be served by Attorneys in suit.

645. If, in any suit instituted in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, the Division Court or Judge hearing such suit shall be of opinion that any matter of account, detail or other description may be more conveniently investigated by a Judge sitting in Chambers or by an Officer of the Court, it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge to refer such matter for the consideration of a Judge in Chambers or the Registrar or some other Officer, and such matter shall thereupon be investigated by such Judge or Registrar or other Officer who shall proceed with such investigation and shall make his report thereon. Such report shall, if made by a Judge, be open to revision by any Court of Appeal to which the order or decree founded thereon may be appealable, and if made by the Registrar or other Officer shall be open to revision by the Judge by whom the matter was so referred, or by such other Judge as the Chief Justice shall appoint in that behalf. The Chief Justice shall from time to time determine in each case what Judge shall take or proceed with the investigation of any matter referred to a Judge under the provisions of this Section.

Power of Division Court or Judge of High Court to refer matters for investigation by a single Judge.

646. The High Court shall have power to make general rules and orders for regulating the conduct of business and the procedure of a single Judge, Registrar or other Officer in respect of investigations under the last preceding Section: Provided that such rules and orders shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Code or of any other law.

Power to make rules.

647. Whenever under any of the provisions of this Code the signature of a Judge of the High Court may be required, the signature of the Registrar or of any other Officer authorized in that behalf by the Chief Justice shall have the same effect as the signature of a Judge of the Court.

Signature of Registrar or other appointed Officer to have same effect as that of Judge of High Court.

648. The Chief Justice of the High Court shall from time to time declare what language shall be the language of the Court, in which all or any of the proceedings of the Court shall be conducted.

Language of the High Court.

649. The provisions of this Code relating to Assessors shall without any order of Government extend to suits and appeals instituted or tried in the High Courts.

Provisions as to Assessors to apply to High Courts.

650. Nothing contained in the eighth Section shall debar the High Court or any Judge of the High Court from rescinding or modifying any interlocutory order passed by it or him in the course of a suit.

High Court or High Court Judge may rescind or modify interlocutory order.

651. Nothing in this Code shall be held to authorize a Vakeel to appear, plead or act in the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

Vakeels not to practise on the original side.

652. The following Sections shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction, namely, Sections 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34.

Sections 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34 not to apply to High Court.

653. Any act not of a judicial nature which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other Officer of the Court as the Court may direct to perform such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

654. All summonses obtainable under this Act by the parties to a suit in the High Court, may be obtained from the proper Officer by the Attorneys of the parties respectively, and may be served by such Attorneys on the persons named therein, and all rules contained in this Code relating to the service of summonses shall apply to summonses obtained under this Section.

Summonses may be obtained from Registrar by Attorneys.

655 Nothing in this Chapter shall extend or apply to any High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or as a Court of Testamentary and Intestate or of Matrimonial jurisdiction, or as an Insolvent Court.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate, Matrimonial or Insolvent jurisdiction.

656. This Chapter shall extend and apply only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

This Chapter to apply only to High Courts established under 24 and 25 Vic., Chap. 104.

657. Except as provided in this Chapter, the provisions of this Code shall apply to the High Courts established as aforesaid.

Save as aforesaid the provisions of the Code to apply to High Courts.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Criminal Procedure for Offences committed in or against the Courts.

658. When in a case pending before any Court, any person shall appear to the Court to have been guilty of an offence described in Section 193, 194, 195, 196 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209 or 210 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may commit such person to take his trial for the offence before the Court of Session, or, after making such preliminary enquiry as may be necessary, may send the case for investigation to any Magistrate having jurisdiction to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged, and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure when certain offences under Chapter XI of Penal Code are committed in case pending before Court.

659. The Court may send the person accused in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before the Magistrate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may take bail and bind over witnesses to give evidence.

660. When the commitment is made by the Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner provided in Chapter XIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall bring the case together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence before the Court of Session. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Charge to be framed and sent to Magistrate.

661. When any person shall appear to the Court to have been guilty in any suit or proceeding before such Court of any of the offences described in Sections 172, 173 and 174 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may direct the

Procedure in certain cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants.

person accused to be brought before it, and may either proceed as provided in Section 671 of this Code, or may send him in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law.

Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.

662. When in a case pending before any Court, there shall appear to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in Section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be preferred in respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may send the person accused in custody to the Magistrate or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate. The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and shall bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate. The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.).

Procedure in case of person accused under Section 658 or 662 being a European British subject.

663. If the person accused in any case falling under Section 658 or Section 662 of this Code, is a European British subject, the Court shall send such person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before an Officer empowered to commit or hold to bail persons charged with offences for trial before a High Court of Judicature, and such Officer shall proceed according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When the Court may itself dispose of cases of contempt.

664. When any such offence as is described in Section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, is committed in the view or presence of the Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody, and may, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and by imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding one month if such fine be not sooner paid. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the contempt, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When the Court shall send on the case to a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

665. If the Court shall consider that a person accused of any of the offences mentioned in the last preceding Section should be imprisoned, or that a fine exceeding two hundred Rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the contempt and the statement of the accused person as hereinbefore provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Justice of the Peace, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause the accused person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure of Magistrate or Justice in such cases.

666. If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided for trials before a Magistrate, and it shall be competent to such Magistrate to adjudge such offender to punishment as provided in the Section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged. If the case be forwarded to a Justice of the Peace, such Justice of the Peace shall enquire into the circumstances, and shall have the same powers of punishing the offender as are vested by the Statute 53 Geo. III, Cap. 155, Section 105, in a Justice of the Peace for the punishment of an assault, and may deal with the offender in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in the said Statute. If such Justice of the Peace shall consider the offence to require a more severe punishment than a Justice of the Peace is competent to award under the said Statute, he may commit the offender to a High Court of Judicature. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Discharge of an offender on his submission.

667. When any person has been sentenced by the Court to punishment under Section 664 for refusing or omitting to do any thing which he was lawfully required to do, it shall be competent to the Court to discharge the offender or to remit the punishment on the submission of the offender to the order or requisition of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

High Court to make general rules.

668. The High Court shall have power to make and issue general rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code or of any other law for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court and the Courts subordinate thereto and from time to time to alter any such rules. Any rules framed under this Section shall be published in the Official Gazette of the place where the High Court is held. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And frame forms.

669. The High Court shall also have power to frame forms for every proceeding in such Court and the subordinate Courts for which the High Court shall think it necessary that forms should be provided; for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and for the preparation and submission of any statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts.

670. When in any part of British India in which this Code shall have operation, the highest Civil Court of appeal consists of a single Judge, he shall have all the powers vested by this Code in two or more Judges of the High Court.

If highest Court of appeal consist of only one Judge, he has all the powers of two or more High Court Judges.

671. The language which, at the time this Code comes into operation, is the language of any subordinate Court, shall continue to be the language of such Court until the Local Government shall otherwise order; but it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court in which all or any of the proceedings shall be conducted. (S. C. C. R. C.)

Language of subordinate Courts.

672. The Local Government shall fix the establishments of Ministerial and other Officers requisite for the Courts other than the High Court within the limits of its jurisdiction, and, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall assign to such Officers such salaries as from time to time such Government may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Ministerial Officers.

673. The High Court shall define and prescribe the duties to be performed by the Ministerial and other Officers on its establishment as well as by the Ministerial and other Officers on the establishments of subordinate Courts. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

High Courts to define duties of all Ministerial Officers.

674. No person shall be liable to arrest under this Code while attending, going to, or returning from the Court either in obedience to a summons or as a party to a suit, appeal or other proceeding.

Persons exempt from arrest.

675. Nothing in this Code shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure in Civil cases of Village Moonsiffs or Village or District Panchâyats under the provisions of the Madras Code; or the jurisdiction or procedure of Military Courts of Request: or the jurisdiction or procedure of a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military Bazârs at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively; or by Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the rules in force under the Presidency of Madras.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Village Moonsiffs and Village and District Panchâyats in Madras—

of Military Courts of Request—

or procedure of a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military Bazârs at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively; or by Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the rules in force under the Presidency of Madras.

of single Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay—

or of Military Panchâyats in Madras.

676. Nothing in this Code shall be held to affect the jurisdiction exercised by certain Jaghirdars and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Regulation XIII, 1830 of the Bombay Code *(for vesting certain Jaghirdars, Surinjamidars, and Enamdars with the power of deciding suits within the boundaries of their respective estates)*, and Act XV of 1840 *(for extending Regulations XV*, 1827, *and XIII*, 1830, *of the Bombay Code to the Agents of Foreign Sovereigns)* or their procedure in the exercise of such jurisdiction; or to affect suits instituted under Regulation XI, 1816, of the Bengal Code *(for receiving, trying, and deciding claims to the right of inheritance or succession in certain Tributary estates in Zillah Cuttack)* or cases of the nature defined in Regulation XXIX, 1827 *(for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay Territories in the Dekkan and Khandesh)*, Regulation VII, 1830 *(for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country)*, Regulations I and XVI, 1831 of the Bombay Code *(for extending the jurisdiction of the Agent of Government in the Dekkan and Khandesh and of the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country over suits in which certain privileged persons are concerned)*, Act XIX of 1835 *(relating to the jurisdiction and authority of the Assistant to the Agent for Sirdars in the Dekkan)*, and Act XIII of 1842 *(to enable the holders of revenue which has been alienated to them by the State to collect that revenue within the Presidency of Bombay)*, except that such suits and cases and the regular and special appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein, shall be received, heard, and determined under the rules laid down in this Code, unless where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the Regulations and Acts mentioned in this Section.

Saving of certain special or local laws.

To what extent this Code applies to them.

677. Save as hereinafter provided, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established under Act IX of 1850 *(for the more easy recovery of Small Debts and Demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay)*: but the Local Government within the limits of whose jurisdiction any such Court is held, may, by notification published in the Official Gazette, extend to such Court this Code or any part thereof which relates to Courts of Small Causes except as to appeals and reviews of judgment.

This Code not to apply to Presidency Small Cause Courts, till specially extended to them.

678. This Code shall not extend to any part of British India in which Act VIII of 1859, as amended by Act XXIII of 1861, shall not be in force at the date of the passing of this Code until it shall have been specially extended to such part by an order of the Governor-General of India in Council or of the Local Government, duly published in the Official Gazette.

Parts of British India excepted from operation of this Code.

679. This Code shall not be deemed to repeal or affect the following provisions and parts of Act I of 1863 *(to define the jurisdiction and to regulate the procedure*

This Code not to affect certain provisions of Act I of 1863.

of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said Territory); that is to say, it shall not be deemed to repeal or affect so much of Section 7 as relates to the second appeal, or Sections 8, 10, 11, and 12, or Section 14 so far as it relates to the time for appeals whether regular or otherwise, or Section 15, or Section 16 as far as it relates to the time for appeals, or Section 17, except that the grounds on which a special appeal may be allowed as therein referred to shall be such grounds as are specified in Section 594 or Section 595 of this Code, or Section 20 so far as it relates to the stamp paper on which applications may be written and the time for appealing, or Section 27.

Act XI of 1863 and Act V of 1863 (Beng.) to remain unrepealed.

680. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to repeal or affect the operation of Act XI of 1863 (*to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of peons for the service and execution of Civil process*) or Act V of 1863 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (*to amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of peons for the service and execution of the process of the Civil and Revenue Courts*). (S. C. C. & R. C).

All references in previous Acts to Acts VIII of 1859, XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure" to be read as applying to this Code.

681. When in any Act passed prior to the coming into operation of this Code, reference is made to Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure," such references shall be read as applying to this Code, and when any procedure is directed to be in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure," such procedure shall be deemed to be directed to be in accordance with the provisions of this Code. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure prescribed by this Code to be followed.

682. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed from the date on which this Code shall come into operation, in all suits and appeals, regular, special or otherwise, and, as far as it can be made applicable, in all miscellaneous cases and proceedings instituted in any Court. But this Code shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of any thing which shall have been done in any suit, appeal, miscellaneous case, or proceeding prior to such date, and every thing which shall have been so done shall be deemed good and shall have effect so far as circumstances will permit, in like manner as if the same had been done in due course under this Code: Provided that no party to whom a right of appeal, whether regular, special or otherwise, shall have accrued under any law for the time being in force before this Code shall have come into operation, shall be deprived of such right by any thing contained in this Code, if he shall exercise such right by preferring his appeal to the proper Court in due form within the time allowed for preferring appeals by the law under which the right of appeal accrued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government.

683. The Governor General of India in Council may invest the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India with the powers vested by this Code in a Local Government.

Commencement of Code.

684. This Code shall come into operation on the day of 186. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

SCHEDULE A.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and date of Regulations.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	BENGAL.	
Regulation III of 1793 - - -	For extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature for the trial of Civil suits in the first instance, established in the several Zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad - - - - - - - - -	Section 14.
„ IV of 1793 - - -	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad - - - - -	Sections 14 and 20.
„ VI of 1793 - - -	For extending and defining the powers and duties of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and prescribing Rules for receiving and deciding upon Appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal - - -	Sections 13 and 14.
„ X of 1795 - - -	For empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to receive and decide upon Appeals from Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Province of Benares; and for defining the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in that Province - - - -	Sections 1 and 4.
„ II of 1798 - - -	For authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining Parts of Regulations IV, V and VI, 1793 - -	Sections 1 and 4.
„ II of 1801 - - -	For the more speedy and effectual administration of justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut - - - - - -	Sections 1, 2, 5 and 6, so far as they relate to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
XII of 1811 - - -	For augmenting the number of Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, according as may from time to time appear necessary for the despatch of the business of those Courts - - - - - -	So far as it relates to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

	Bengal.—(*Continued.*)	
Regulation XXV of 1814 - - -	For modifying the constitution and jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of the Provincial Courts, for expediting the trial of Civil Causes in those Courts, and for defining more fully the powers of single Judges holding the sittings of those Courts, or of the Nizamut Adawlut and Courts of Circuit	Section 18, so far as it relates to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
„ III of 1829 - -	For abolishing certain Official Designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other public Officers, to take the prescribed Oaths of Office before the Governor General in Council; for providing for the Decision of Civil Suits and Appeals in the Provincial Courts in certain Cases; for amending Regulation VIII of 1825, and for discontinuing the Offices of Hindu and Mahomedan law Officer in the Provincial Courts - - - - - - - - -	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
„ VI of 1831 - - -	For the appointment of one or more Judges to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad for the purpose of exercising the powers and authority of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut within the Province of Benares, the ceded and conquered Provinces, including the Districts of Meerut, Shaharunpoor, Mozuffurnuggur, and Boolundshuhur, which are now subject to the Chief Commissioner at Delhi, and the powers and authority of the Nizamut Adawlut in the Province of Kumaon and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories - - - - - -	Section 7, so far as it relates to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
„ IX of 1831 - - -	For the more speedy and efficient administration of justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut - - - -	Section 9, so far as it relates to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
„ VI of 1832 - - -	For enabling European functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain trials - - - - - -	So far as it relates to Courts for the administration of Civil Justice.
	Madras.	
„ V of 1802 - - -	For constituting a Sudder Adawlut, or Chief Court of Civil Judicature, for trying Appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal - -	Sections 11, 12, 14, 17, 22 and 28.

Number and date of Regulations.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	MADRAS.—(*Continued.*)	
Regulation IV of 1806 - - -	For the more speedy and effectual administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdarry Adawlut - - - - -	So far as it relates to the Sudder Adawlut.
„ III of 1807 - - -	For modifying the constitution of the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdarry Adawlut, so far as relates to the appointment of the Judges of those Courts	The whole.
„ XV of 1816 - - -	For modifying the jurisdiction of the Zilla and Provincial Courts, and the Court of Sudder Adawlut, in the trial of original suits and appeals; for amending some of the Rules at present in force regarding the admission and trial of special and summary Appeals from decisions passed in regular suits; and for limiting and altering some of the existing provisions respecting the Pleadings and Processes, and the mode of executing Decrees in regular suits and Appeals - - - - - - -	Section 8, Clause 2.
„ III of 1825 - - -	To prohibit Judges from sitting on the trial of Appeals in causes tried before themselves; and to empower the Governor in Council to increase, at his discretion, the number of Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, and of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut - - -	The whole.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XI of 1836 - - - -		Section 2.
„ VII of 1840 - - - -	For authorizing the appointment of Uncovenanted Servants to the Offices of Deputy Register and Assistant Register to the Sudder Courts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So far as it relates to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXIII of 1840 - -	For executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil - -	So far as it relates to the execution of the process of Civil Courts.
„ XII of 1849 - - -	For improving the jurisdiction of the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, and for amending Section 36 Regulation II, 1827 of the Bombay Code - -	The whole.
„ II of 1851 - - -	To amend Regulation XIII, 1810 of the Bengal Code, for the trial of Appeals -	The whole.
„ VII of 1855 - - -	To amend the law of arrest on mesne process in Civil actions in Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature and to provide for the subsistence of prisoners confined under Civil process of any of the said Courts - - -	The whole.
„ VIII of 1859 - - -	For simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter - - - - - -	The whole.
„ XXIII of 1861 - - -	To amend Act VIII of 1859 *(for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter)* - - -	The whole.
„ X of 1862 - - -	To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties - - -	Sections 17 and 26.
„ IX of 1863 - - -	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure - - - - -	The whole.
„ XVIII of „ - - -	To make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction - - -	Sections 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

SCHEDULE B.

COURT of the of holden at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 18

Date of presentation of plaint.	No. of Suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.			CLAIM.			APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.			APPEAL.		EXECUTION.					RETURN OF EXECUTION.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the Cause of Action accrued.	Day for Parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of Appeal.	Judgment in Appeal.	Date of Application.	Date of Order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of Costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment or Arrest, and Date of every Return.

SCHEDULE C.

No. of Suit.

In the Court of at

Plaintiff.

To Defendant

(*Name, description, and address.*)

Whereas [*here enter the name, description, and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [*here state the particulars of the claim as in the Register*]: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon [*if not specially required to appear in person, state—" in person or by an Advocate of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"*] to answer the above-named plaintiff. [*If the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here; " and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"*]: and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

SCHEDULE D.

No. of Suit.

In the Court of at

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description, and address.*)

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff (*or* the defendant) in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce (*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the Summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*): and you are not to depart thence without the leave of the Court.

SCHEDULE E.

COURT (*or* HIGH COURT) at

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 18

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed, or altered.	For what, or Amount.

SCHEDULE F.

HIGH COURT at

REGISTER OF SPECIAL APPEALS.

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit, and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed, or altered.	For what, or Amount.

INDEX TO THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Section.

A.

ABANDONMENT
Of portion of claim 16

ABATEMENT Of suit when all the plaintiffs are dead, and no representative comes forward .. 152
——— on death of plaintiff or defendant 147, 148, 149
——— marriage of female plaintiff or defendant 155
Not caused by plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency 156

ABSCONDING WITNESS 233-235

ABSENT WITNESS OR PARTY
Commission to examine 274

(See *Commission.*)

ACCOUNT.
Plaint for money due on 53
By manager of attached property ... 391
Commissioner appointed to take ... 291
Instructions for his guidance ... 292
His proceedings receivable in evidence ... 293
Expenses of Commission to take ... 294

ACCOUNT-BOOK, Suit on entry in 68

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
Of service by person on whom summons is served 88

ACT XIX of 1835 676
——XV of 1840 676
——XIII of 1842 676
——IX of 1850 677
——VIII of 1859, references to 681
——XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code) referred to, 659, 661, 662, 663, 665, 667, and ... *ib.*
—— XXIII of 1861, references to ... ... *ib.*
——I of 1863 679
——XI of 1863 680
——V of 1863 (Bengal) 680
——XVI of 1864 468
——XXI of 1864, sec. 45 312

ACTS REPEALED (See *Repeal.*)

ADEQUACY of consideration 314, 316

ADJOURNMENT OF HEARING.
That parties may attend ... 165, 188
On application of either party ... 215
Costs occasioned by ... ... *ib.*
When hearing of evidence has begun ... *ib.*
Party failing to produce proofs after ... 217

ADJUSTMENT
Of a suit, when recognized by Court 145
Return of half stamp-duty on ... 146
Of accounts by Commissioner ... 291
Of a decree, when recognized by Court ... 339

ADMINISTRATOR, May sue without making persons interested parties 9

(See *Representation.*)

ADMIRALTY (See *High Court.*)

ADMISSION, Of plaint by Court 66
Of claim by the defendant 166
To sue in formâ pauperis 405
Of appeal 554
Of document in evidence (see *Document, Evidence.*)

ADVOCATE, Defined 2
Applications and appearances by ... 27
Acts required to be done by party may be done by 27
Appointment of 31
Service of process on 32
Of Government 36
Refusal or inability of, to answer ... 188

(See *Appeal, Attorney.*)

Section.

AGENT, Applications and appearances made by ... 27
Acts required to be done by a party may be done by 27
Recognized agents of parties ... 29
Service of process on 30
Appointed to receive process ... 34
Appointment of ... ... *ib.*
Of Government to receive process ... 35

AGREEMENT To settle suit 145
Issues settled by 208
To refer to arbitration 519
Case stated by 526
Contents of 527
To be filed and numbered as a suit ... 528
Parties bound by the statements in ... 529
——— subject to jurisdiction of the Court ... ... *ib.*
Case shall be heard as a regular suit ... 530

ALIENATION, Injunction to restrain 135
Of property after attachment ... 385
Pro tanto, when allowed instead of sale in execution 389, 392
Of property by pauper 490

ALLOWANCE for diet of defendant committed to jail 439
Court may vary 440
Added to the costs of the decree ... 441

ALTERNATIVE, Decree in the ... 313, 317

AMENDMENT, Of plaint 53
Of application for execution ... 583
Of memorandum of appeal ... 546

ANNULMENT OF SALE
Of movable property 408
Of immovable property 411

(See *Sale.*)

ANSWER.
Refusal of party to. 187
——— or inability of advocate to ... 188

APPEAL.
Defined 2
May be transferred by High Court .. 15
Decrees and orders not open to, otherwise than under the rules of this Code or some other law 7, 622
District Court's opinion on questions concerning religion or custom to be binding on such Court in 252
From certain orders having force of a decree 373
Heard by two Judges only who differ in opinion 538
———more than two Judges who differ 534
———single Judge 535
By one of several plaintiffs or defendants 547
Power to make party to suit respondent 548
Execution of decree not stayed by ... 549
——— security from the person against whom the decree was passed before making order to stay ... 551
——— security for restitution of property taken in execution when order has been made for ... 551
——— no such security required from Government ... 553
——— may be stayed by order of Appellate Court ... 552
Day for hearing 555
——— notice of 559
——— contents of notice 560
Hearing of, ex parte 561
Dismissal of, when respondent does not appear owing to appellant's failure to deposit costs of notice 562

	Section.
Appeal.	
Dismissed for default	561
——— re-admission of ...	563
Respondent's objection to decree treated as memorandum of—	564
Judgment in, when and how pronounced	565
———, in what language written	566
———, translation of ...	567
———, contents of ...	568
———, Judge dissenting from, to write decision he thinks should be passed	569
———, what may be directed by	570
Decree of Appellate Court, contents of,	580
———, Judge dissenting from judgment, need not sign ...	581
———, copies of— furnished to parties	582
———, copy of, sent to Court whose decree was appealed against	583
Appeal, Regular,	
Defined	2
Lies in certain cases ...	531
Form of, and time for presenting ...	536
Memorandum of	537
——— Ground of objection not set down in	538
——— Form of, ...	539
——— not presented in time ...	544
——— informality of ...	546
——— to be registered ...	554
——— in certain cases security for costs required on presentation of ...	555
Notice of, sent to the Court whose decree is appealed against	556
Papers to be sent to Appellate Court ...	*ib.*
Copies of papers furnished to parties on application	557
No decree reversed for more irregularity	571
Remand of case by Appellate Court	572, 573
Court may decide upon the evidence on record in lower Court	574
Court may frame issues and refer them to lower Court	575
Finding of lower Court on such issues to be recorded	576
Objections to the finding	*ib.*
Additional evidence in, parties may not produce	577
———, Court may call for	*ib.*
———, how taken ...	578
———, points on which it is required must be defined ...	579
Powers of Appellate Courts in ...	584
Reference to High Court of questions which arise in hearing of ...	585
Court may pass decree contingent on opinion of High Court	586
Hearing by High Court of questions referred	587, 588
Parties may appear and be heard in the High Court	589
High Court to send copy of judgment to Court making reference ...	590
Costs of reference to High Court ...	591
To the High Court, how heard ..	532
———, memorandum of ..	540
———, time for filing grounds of objection in	540
———, time for filing may be extended	541
———, grounds of objection, stamp on	542
———, grounds of objection, how drawn	543
———, grounds of objection, not filed in time	545
———, informal grounds of objection	546
Execution of decree of Appellate Court	592
Appeal, Special,	
Defined	2
Lies to High Court in certain cases ...	593
Grounds for, ...	593–595
Does not lie in certain cases ...	596
By whom and when presented ...	597
Appeal, Special,	
Memorandum of	598
——— copies of judgments and decrees of lower Courts shall accompany	599
——— Advocate presenting certifies that specified grounds are good	600
——— applicant confined to grounds stated	601
——— informal	602
——— to be registered ...	603
——— to be argued only by an Advocate who has certified that the grounds are good	604
Execution of decrees passed in, ...	605
Appeal in forma pauperis, ...	607
Application for, when presented ..	608
——— contents of, ...	609
——— schedule of property to accompany	610
——— judgments and decrees of lower Courts	610
——— Court may reject or return	611
Inquiry into alleged pauperism ...	612
Order for admission or rejection is final, but time may be allowed for ordinary appeal	613
Appeal from Orders	
For executing or staying execution of a decree	373
Lies in certain cases	614
Imposing fines	615
By what Court heard	616
Procedure in regular appeals shall apply to	617
Does not lie from order passed in course of suit before decree	618
Does not lie from order passed after decree relating to its execution	619
When orders passed in, are final ...	620
Provisions for reference to High Courts ..	621
Appearance.	
By advocate or agent	27
Persons exempt from personal	41, 42, 43
Day fixed for defendant's	78
Security for defendant's ...	113–115
By parties to suit	159
Suit dismissed if neither party puts in an ..	160
Suit decided ex parte for want of defendant's	162–164
When service of summons not proved ...	164
When summons served too late	165
Judgment against plaintiff by default for want of his	166
Appeal dismissed for want of appellant's..	561
Appeal decided ex parte for want of respondent's	560, 561
Arbitration.	
Application to Court for reference to ...	499
Application how made	500
Costs of	514
Application for filing agreement of parties to refer to	519
Application to be stamped, numbered and registered	520
Notice of application to be given to parties	521
Agreement filed	522
Provisions applicable to order of reference	523
Without the intervention of a Court, 524	525
Arbitrators, Nomination of	501
When nominated by the Court ...	502
Reference to, by order of Court ...	503
Time fixed for award of	*ib.*
Difference of opinion amongst ...	504
Appointment of Umpire	*ib.*
Death, refusal, neglect or incapacity of Arbitrator or Umpire	505
Neglect to appoint Umpire ...	506, 507
Witnesses required by, subject to the same rules as witnesses in a suit ...	508
Extension of time, for making award	509
When Umpire may arbitrate in lieu of	510
Submission to Court of award of ...	511
May state special case	512
Court may correct award of ..	513

Section.

ARBITRATORS, Court may remit award of ... 515
Grounds for setting aside award of ... 516
Application to set aside award of ... 517
Court may pass judgment on award of, .. 518

ARGUMENTATIVENESS, Written statement rejected for 185

ARREST, Before judgment ... ... 113—120
On insufficient grounds, compensation for 119
Officer of Government not liable to ... 110
For refusing to attend and give evidence... 256
Persons exempt from 674

ARREST IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR MONEY
Application for discharge 433
Contents of application for .. 434
Application to be subscribed and verified *ib.*
Applicant how examined 435
——— how dealt with pending enquiry 436
——— liable to be re-arrested if guilty of fraudulent concealment of property ... 437
(see *Decree, Execution.*)

ASSESSORS, Suits before 297
Appointed by Court 297
Opinion of, how given 298
In suits and appeals in High Courts subject to same rules as other Assessors 649

ASSIGNEE, (see *Bankruptcy.*)

ATTACHED PROPERTY
Court may stay sale of 131
Claims to, and objections to sale of ... 395
Mortgage or lien or 396
Cases in which the Court shall pass an order for release from attachment ... 396
When Court shall not pass such order ... 397
Suit by party against whom such orders is passed 398
Claims and objections to be made without delay 399

ATTACHMENT
Of property of recusant witness ... 256
Of property for payment of witness' expenses 222
Of property in execution of decree for money 374
Of movable property, application for ... 351
——— in possession of defendant ... 375
——— of defendant subject to lien . 376
——— not in possession of defendant ... 379
Of immovable property, application for ... 349
——— how made 378,380
Of debts 377
Order prohibiting payment of debt ... 383
Payment of debt after publication of order 386
Of money or securities 381
Of negotiable instruments 382
Of shares in Joint Stock Company .. 384
When manager of attached property may be appointed 390
Remuneration and powers of manager .. 391
Order for withdrawal of 394
Money or bank notes may be paid over ... 387
Other property may be sold... ... 388
Where security is taken before ... 357
Of land registered in Collector's Office ... 350
Court may summon and examine persons as to property liable to ... 358, 359
Private alienation void after .. 385
Of the same property by different creditors 430

ATTACHMENT AND SALE, Property liable to ... 337
——— Process for, may in certain cases be issued either successively or simultaneously 407

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT 121
Application for 122
Court may order ... 123, 124
Withdrawal of 125
How made 126
Removed when security is furnished ... 128
Not to affect the rights of persons not parties 130

Section.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.
Not to bar sale of property in execution of decrees ... ... *ib.*
Stay of sale of property attached .. 131
Order for, open to appeal by defendant ... 614

ATTENDANCE, Of parties 158
Of defendant when summons not served 159

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, May act as an advocate ... 643
But may not plead in a High Court ... *ib.*
May obtain and serve summonses 644, 654

B

BANKRUPTCY, When suit not abated by plaintiff's ... 156

BAZÁR, Small suits in military 675

BILL OF EXCHANGE, Form of plaint on, ... 53
(See *Negotiable Instrument.*)

BOMBAY, Certain Courts in, not affected by this Code 675

BOND, Defined 2
Form of plaint on ... 53
Enforcement without suit of registered ... 468
Time for application for enforcement ... 469
Payable by instalments may be sued on before all instalments due ... 469
Court to which application made ... 470
Application treated as for execution ... 471
Notice of application 472
Attachment against debtor 473
Provisions relating to such attachment .. 474
Compensation if attachment made on insufficient grounds 475
Award for compensation bars suit for illegal arrest or attachment ... 476
Shewing cause against execution ... 477
Pleas in bar of execution 478
Court may refuse application and order a suit on the bond 479
No suit to be entertained on, when enforcement refused 480
Obligee may institute suit on ... 481
Order issuing or refusing execution open to appeal 614

BOUNDARIES, To be specified in plaint when the suit is for land 53
When decree is to specify 311

BREACH of contract, injunction to restrain ... 139

BRITISH INDIA
Defined 2
Residence out of, explained... ... 64
Plaintiff not residing in, to furnish security for defendant's costs 63, 64
Service of summons on defendant not residing in, ... 96
Defendant about to leave, ... 120
Commission to examine Witness residing in, ... 277
Commission to examine witness not residing in, ... 279, 280
Special rules concerning sale of land in parts of, ... 393
Appellant not residing in, to furnish security for costs ... 555
Parts of, to which this Code does not extend 678

BUSINESS, Place where Corporation or Company carries on 10

C

CASTE (See *Damages*).

CAUSE OF ACTION 10
Plaint to state place and time of accrual of 53

CERTAINTY required to enforce specific performance 314,316

CHAPTER, defined 2

CLAIMS, Relinquishment of portion of 16
Two or more, founded on distinct causes of action, may be joined in same suit 17
Court may order separate trials of such claims 18
For immovable property and for mesne profits deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action 19
To property attached before judgment ... 137

	Section.
CO-DEFENDANT, Written authority to act for, ...	28
COLLECTOR, Defined	2
When he may be appointed Receiver and Manager of land	138
When to stamp deeds	196
Sale of land stayed at his instance ...	892
Sale by, in execution of decree ...	403
COMMISSION to examine witness	274
Where witness within jurisdiction ...	276
——— out of jurisdiction, but in British India	277
——— within local jurisdiction of a High Court... ...	278
——— out of British India	279-280
To examine witness in Jail	281
——— when jail in a different district	283
Return of, ...	284
When evidence taken under, may be read	285
Court may order such evidence to be read	286
Witnesses examined by, subject to same rules as other witnesses... ...	295
For local investigations.	287
Appointment of Government Officer as Commissioner	288
Powers of Commissioner in such cases ...	289
Report of, and evidence taken by Commissioner in	290
Commissioner may be examined ...	*ib.*
To adjust accounts	291
Courts shall instruct Commissioner ...	292
Proceedings of Commr. received in evidence	293
Expenses of	294
Parties ordered to appear before ...	296
COMPANY (See *Corporation.*)	
COMPENSATION, To defendant for groundless arrest...	119
For attachment on insufficient grounds ...	129
For obtaining injunction on insufficient grounds	141
Award of, bars suit for damages, 119, 129,	141
Execution of award of	142
COMPROMISE, Suit adjusted by	145
CONSIDERATION, Adequacy of, ...	314, 316
CONTEMPT OF COURT, Procedure in cases of ...	658
Court may send accused person in custody or take bail	659
May bind over any person to appear as witness	*ib.*
When commitment is made, Court shall frame charge, ...	660
Order of commitment and record of case to be sent to Magistrate	*ib.*
Court may inflict fine	664
——— send offender before Magistrate	665
——— or, if offender is a British subject, before a Justice of the Peace ...	*ib.*
How Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall proceed...	666
Court may remit punishment on submission of offender	667
CONTRACT.	
Specific performance of one act of contract involving separate or successive acts	24
Specific performance of contract the complete performance of which extends over more than five years	25
Ex parte order for specific performance of	133
——— enforcement of ...	134
Injunction to restrain breach of ...	139
Decree for specific performance of ...	314
Damages in default of specific performance 315,	316
Specific performance decreed in a suit for damages for breach of	317
Enforcement of decree for specific performance	328
CO-PLAINTIFF, Written authority to act for ...	28
CORPORATION OR COMPANY.	
Place of carrying on business ...	10
Plaint in suits by or against ...	53
Verification of plaint of	57
Service upon	102
Officer of, required to attend ...	74

	Section.
COSTS	
Defined	2
Infant plaintiff's guardian liable for ...	40
Of process	45
Of summoning witness	46
Dispossed of on interlocutory application or reserved for consideration ...	52
Of amendment of plaint	58
Security for, required from plaintiff 60, 63,	64
———, required from appellant ..	555
———, of attachment before judgment	128
Paid by defendant's surety in default of appearance of defendant ...	115
When plaintiff withdraws from the suit ..	143
Awarded to defendant on decease of sole plaintiff	152
Defendant's costs recoverable from bankrupt plaintiff's estate	156
Suit to abate if assignee refuses to give security for	156
Plaintiff's failure to deposit ...	159
How to be paid	163
Paid into Court by defendant on application to set aside an ex parte decree ...	172
Paid into Court by plaintiff on application to set aside judgment by default..	173
Incurred by plaintiff, deposited by defendant	176
Of adjournment	215
Of attachment	234
Of reference	251
Of commission	294
Judgment to direct payment of 306,	307
Set-off against a sum admitted to be due	307
Decree to state amount of ...	310
Application for execution of decree to state amount of	348
Of subsistence of defendant in Jail ...	441
Interest on 308,	318
Charged on subject of suit	308
Stamps recovered as	496
Of arbitration	514
Appeal as to	531
Failure of appellant to deposit ...	562
Order as to, on re-admission of appeal ...	563
In appeal	580
Of reference to High Court ...	591
Additional stamp duty paid before other	639
Amount of, need not to be ascertained before decree of High Court is executed	642
COURT, Defined	2
Not to try suits previously heard and determined	6
Suits triable by the	5, 10
No person exempted from jurisdiction of.	8
Jurisdiction of	10
In which a suit shall be instituted ...	13
——— against Government or Secretary of State not being for immovable property shall be brought ...	11, 12
May send for records	203
COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES, parts of the Code which extend to	3
(See *Small Cause Courts.*)	
CROSS-DECREES	348
CUSTOM, Reference of questions relating to ...	243

D

DAMAGES, Suit for	55
Suit for, barred by award of compensation 119, 129,	141
In a suit for specific performance ...	315
Specific performance in suit for ...	317
Enforcement of payment of... ...	329
Cases in which paupers may not sue for ..	484
For loss of caste, slander, assault ...	484
DATE From which Code operates	685
DEATH, Of plaintiff or defendant	147
Of one of several plaintiffs or defendants	148, 149
Of all the plaintiffs	152
DECISION, Of Court of reference	249
Of High Court as Court of reference ...	250

Section.

DECLARATION In support of cause shewn for non-attendance of party in person ... 171
When to be on stamp-paper ... *ib.*
In support of cause shewn why party should not be examined 239

DECLARATORY SUITS 26

DECREE, Defined 2
No appeal from, except under rules of this Code or other law 7,622
Date of, ... 309
Contents of, ... 310
For immovable property 311
——— execution of, ... 326
——— for moveable property ... 313
——— how enforced, ... 327
For specific performance 317
——— how enforced 328
Against plaintiff 331
May order interest of money in certain case ... ... 318—320
To state amount of set-off, ... 322
For payment of money by instalments 319, 452
——— how enforced 330
For land may provide for payment of mesne profits 320
For sum under 1,000 rupees, immediate execution ordered 323
For execution of a conveyance or indorsement 332, 333
Certified copy furnished to parties ... 325
Monies payable under, paid into Court ... 338
Against Government 334
Against representative of deceased ... 335
Against sureties 336
Adjustment of 339
Proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently may be paid in satisfaction of another decree... 432
Questions concerning sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of 451
Of Appellate Court in regular appeal ... 580
Judge dissenting from, need not sign ... 581
Parties to be furnished with copy of ... 582
——— to be sent to the Court whose decree was appealed against ... 583
How executed 592
In special appeal (See *Appeal, Execution.*)

DECREE, Cross 343

DEFAULT, Judgment by 166, 167

DEFENDANT, Defined 2
Authorized to act for co-defendant ... 28
Day for appearance of, how fixed ... 78
Personal appearance of, may be ordered 73
Summons on ... ... 79—81
Not dwelling in the place mentioned in the summons 90
Not dwelling within the jurisdiction of the Court 61
Security for appearance of 113, 114, 115
Surety for appearance of, may apply to be discharged 117
Not furnishing fresh security ... 118
About to leave British India ... 120
Disposing of property in order to obstruct execution of decree ... 121, 123
Representation of deceased 154
May sometimes plead bankruptcy or insolvency of plaintiff as a reason for abating the suit 156
Female, marriage of 155
Appearance of, when summons has not been served 159
Non-appearance of 162, 164, 165, 170
Cause assigned for non-appearance of, 163, 170, 171, 172
Appearance of 166
Non-appearance of one or more of .. 169
Non-appearance of when ordered to appear in person 170
May apply to set aside ex parte judgment 172
May deposit money to satisfy claim 176, 177
Where one defendant is not at issue ... 211

Section.

DEFINITIONS of Number, Gender, Person, Chapter and Section, Law, British India, Court, District, District Court, Subordinate Court, Judge, Collector, Advocate, Proper Officer, Defendant, Process, suit, Miscellaneous Case, Regular Appeal, Special Appeal, Appeal, Judgment, Decree, Costs, Immovable Property, Movable Property, Bond, Document, Jail, Year, Month, Government, Local Government and High Court ...

DELIVERY OF PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE.
Of movable property in possession of defendant ... 421
——— to which defendant is entitled subject to a lien ... 422
Of immovable property in occupancy of defendant 423
——— of his tenant 424
Of debts and shares ... 425

DEPOSIT, Of negotiable instrument 426
Of expenses of process ... 45, 150
In lieu of security 51
On purchase-money at an execution-sale 419

DESCRIPTION, Of plaintiff and defendant to appear in plaint 58

DIET (See *Allowance.*)

DISTRICT
Defined 3
Suits for immovable property in different districts 21, 22

DISTRICT COURT.
Defined 3
May withdraw suit from a subordinate Court 14
Advocate of Government in ... 36
List of persons exempted from personal appearance in Court to be kept in ... 43
Questions concerning religion of parties referred to 243
May refer such questions to High Court... 244
Decision of such questions ... 247–250
Such opinion binding in appeal on ... 252
Time for appeal to 536
Appeal *in formâ pauperis* to ... 608

DIVISION COURT.
Decision in case difference between judges of 641

DOCUMENT, Defined 2
Impounded and kept by the Court ... 49
List of, on which plaintiff relies as evidence to be appended to plaint ... 67
On which plaintiff sues shall be produced in Court when the plaint is presented and a copy shall be filed 67, 69
Being a shop-book or other book .. 68, 69
Not produced when the plaint is presented or not specified at foot of plaint is inadmissible in evidence ... 70
In the possession of defendant and required by plaintiff 71, 79
Notice to produce 157
On which a party relies to be produced at first hearing 189
Court shall receive 190
May be rejected by the Court ... 190
When admitted, to be marked and filed... 191
When an entry in a book, copy may be filed *ib.*
When rejected, to be marked and returned 192
Detained as suspected ... ... *ib.*
Returned after lapse of time for appeal 197
Returned after suit disposed of in suits in which no appeal 198
Returned for special reason 199
Not to be returned in certain cases ... 200
Copy to be kept if returned ... 201
Receipt to be given for returned ... 202
Summons to produce ... 218–224, 225
Form of summons 226
False. (See *False Document.*)

DWELLING Necessary to give jurisdiction ... 10

Section

E

ENDORSEMENT, Of process showing that it has been served 88
Of document requiring additional stamp .. 194
Of negotiable instrument ... 332, 427
Of warrant for execution 364
Of shares 427
Decree for execution of 332

ENFORCEMENT OF BONDS, (See *Bonds.*)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Evidence which may be taken down in 265
Where Judge records his decision in ... 301

ERROR, In applications to Court for execution ... 353
In conducting sale of movable property 410
——— of immovable property... 416
Of service of summons, served personally 88, 91

EVIDENCE, Party failing to produce ... 213, 217
Party to show cause why he should not appear give 238
Order requiring party to appear and give 240
When and how to be taken down in writing 262, 263
When given in English 265
Any particular question and answer may be taken down 266
Judge to make memorandum of 269, 270
Documentary, to be produced when plaint is presented 70
——— copy filed with plaint 67-69
——— to be produced at first hearing 189
——— insufficiently stamped ... 193
——— sufficient stamps to be affixed 196
" entry of payment of stamp duty on ... 194

EX PARTE decree 162

EXAMINATION Of parties, oral 186
——— on oath 48
Of witness 48, 260
——— about to leave jurisdiction ... 261
(*See Witness.*)
Of Advocate 186

EXEMPTION From personal appearance in Court 41, 43, 75, 272
Of Government Officer 111

EXPENSES OF WITNESS, When paid into Court ... 219
Scale of 220
Tender of 221
When is insufficient sum paid in ... 222
Levied by attachment and sale ... 222
When witness is detained 223

EXECUTION OF DECREE.
Application for 340
——— When decree is in favour of more persons than one 341
——— When decree has been transferred 342
——— Against representative of deceased 345
——— Notice of, to such representative 346
——— Particulars of... 348, 349
——— Accompanied by extract from Collector's Register ... 350
——— accompanied by list of property 351
——— procedure on receipt of ... 352
——— error in particulars of a ... 353
——— when admitted 354
——— when a year has elapsed since the decree 355, 356
——— before time for appeal has expired 550
Not barred by attachment before judgment 130
Property liable to attachment and sale in 337
Stay of 344
Not necessarily stayed by appeal ... 549
Security for property taken in ... 551
Payment of money in 338, 339
Attaching creditor to be first paid out of proceeds of sale in 430
Surplus rateably distributed ... 431
Questions between parties relating to ... 451
Appeal against orders relating to such questions 614

Section.

EXECUTION OF DECREE.
Beyond the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree 454
Of another Court by a Small Cause Court 454
By Court which did not pass the decree 455–467
Process in, how enforced in Military Cantonments 453
Against Government 334
Against representative of deceased 335, 347
Warrant for 360, 361
Warrant for arrest of defendant in ... 362
———, return of 363
———, endorsement on 364
Of decree for Immovable property ... 326
———, in occupancy of defendant 365
———, in occupancy of tenant 366
———, obstruction to... 368
———, obstruction to, on ground that the property is not included in the decree 369
———, obstruction continued by defendant 370
———, obstruction caused by *bonâ fide* claimant ... 371
Immovable property of some person other than the defendant seized in 372, 373
Of decree for movable property 327, 351, 357, 358, 359
——— for execution of a conveyance or endorsement ... 332, 333
——— against a surety ... 336
——— for specific performance ... 328
——— for partition of an estate ... 367
——— for money ... 330, 331
——— by attachment of property ... 374
——— of movable property 375, 376, 379
Ditto ditto of debts 377, 383
Ditto ditto of immovable property 378–380
Ditto ditto of money or securities in Court or with Government 381
Ditto ditto of money or bank notes 387
Ditto ditto of negotiable instrument 382
Ditto ditto of shares ... 384
For money, arrest in 433
——— application for discharge ... 434
——— discharge from 435, 436
——— defendant liable to be arrested again 437
By imprisonment 438
Release from imprisonment .. 442
Imprisonment not to exceed certain period 443
——— application for discharge from 445, 446
——— discharge from ... 447
——— term of, extended ... 448
Defendant once discharged not to be again imprisoned on account of same decree 449

EXECUTOR may sue without making persons interested parties 9

F

FALSE DOCUMENT.
Person accused of making, may be sent in custody to the Magistrate... 661, 662
Or bail may be taken for his appearance... *ib.*
British subject accused of making ... 663

FEES of Officer of the Court 436

FEMALE OF RANK. (See *Women.*)

FINES, Appeal from orders imposing 615

FORFEITURE OF DEPOSIT. (See *Sale.*)

FORMS, Power of High Court to frame 669

FORM OF PLAINT 53
Of verification 54
Of Summons 81
Of Summons to produce document ... 226

Section.

FORM OF PLAINT.
- Of transfer of securities in execution ... 427
- Of memorandum of appeal 554

FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT, by party to arbitration 156

G

GENDER defined 2

GOODS SOLD, plaint for price of 53

GOVERNMENT, Defined 2
- Plaint in suits by or against .. 53
- Suits by 56
- Suits against 105, 106
- Suits against, not being for immovable property 11
- Undertaking defence of suit against Government Officer 109
- Local *(See Local Government.)*

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE, ... 36

GOVERNMENT OFFICER.
- Service on 100
- Suits against 107
- Time granted to, for reference to Government 108
- Government undertaking defence ... 109
- When defendant, exempt from personal attendance 111

GUARDIAN, Suit by infant's 9,40
- Liability for costs of infant plaintiff's .. 40
- For infant defendant 40

H

HARDSHIP, A defence in suits for specific performance 314, 316

HIGH COURT.
- Defined 2
- May transfer suits and appeals ... 15
- May authorize Subordinate Court to try suit for immovable property in different Districts 21, 22
- Reference to by District Court of question relating to religion and custom 244—247
- Decision of, in reference 250
- Opinion of, in reference not binding on, 253
- Questions referred to how determined ... 254
- Ordinary original civil jurisdiction of, ... 635
- Extraordinary 636
- May try suits for immovable property of which part only is within its ordinary jurisdiction 637
- Stamps to be used in ... 638, 639
- Judgments how recorded 640
- Decree of, may be enforced before amount of costs is ascertained ... 642
- When attorney may act as advocate in ... 643
- Process of, served by attorney ... 644
- Judge may refer matters to a Judge in Chambers, Registrar or other Officer ... 645
- Chief Justice to determine what Judge shall proceed with the investigation ... *ib.*
- Has power to make rules to regulate the procedure of Judge in Chambers Registrar or other Officers 646
- Signature of, what is equivalent to ... 647
- Language of 648
- Assessors subject to same rules as assessors in other Courts 649
- Power to rescind or modify interlocutory orders 650
- Vakeel not to practise on original side of, 651
- Sections of Code inapplicable to ... 652
- Non-judicial acts done by Registrar of 653
- Summonses obtainable from Registrar by Attornies of 654
- As a Court of Admiralty or Vice-admiralty 655
- " " Testamentary, Intestate or Matrimonial jurisdiction and as an Insolvent Court 655
- Chap. XIV extends to, when established under 24 and 25 Vic. c. 104 656, 657
- To make rules to regulate the proceedings of the Courts 668
- To frame all necessary forms ... 669
- When one Judge has all the powers of two or more Judges of, ... 670
- To define the duties of the Officers ... 673

Section.

HUSBAND, Execution against for wife's debts ... 155
- Execution may issue on his application, in case of judgment for wife ... 155

I

IDIOT, Next friend of, may sue without making him a party 9

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, Defined 2
- Claim for and claim for mesne profits deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action 19
- Suit for, where to be brought ... 20
- " " property situated in different districts 21
- " " when situate in different districts subject to different High Courts 22
- " " when it is doubtful in what jurisdition the property is ... 23
- " " property situated in different jurisdictions 65
- " " plaint, how framed 53
- Service of summons on agent in charge of 99
- Manager of, when appointed... 137, 138, 390
- How sold in execution ... 401, 403
- Certificate of sale 419
- How delivered in execution when in the occupancy of defendant 423
- " " " tenant ... 424
- Purchaser obstructed in obtaining possession 428, 429

(See Attachment, Execution, Sale, Decree, Delivery).

IMPRISONMENT.
- To enforce injunction 139
- In execution of decree 438
- " " release from ... 442
- Period which it shall not exceed ... 443
- Application for discharge may be made at any time 444, 445
- Procedure on such application ... 446
- In what case defendant may be discharged 447
- Term of, may be extended if fraud is proved 448
- When discharged, defendant cannot be imprisoned again on account of the same decree 449
- But his property may continue liable to attachment ... ... *ib.*
- If decree be for money less than 100 rupees defendant when discharged may be absolved from further liability ... 450
- Appeal from orders for 615

INFANT, Sues by guardian or next friend ... 9,40
- Is sued by guardian 40

INJUNCTION.
- Case in which the Court may grant ... 135
- Court may give notice to opposite party before granting 136
- Where manager is appointed .. 137
- Where Collector may be appointed manager 138
- To restrain repetition or continuance of breach of contract 139
- Imprisonment to enforce ... ... *ib.*
- Order for, may be varied 140
- Compensation if applied for on insufficient grounds 141
- Open to appeal by defendant ... 614

INSOLVENCY *(See Abatement, High Court).*

INSTALMENTS.
- Decree for payment by ... 319, 452
- Suit on bond payable by 469

INTESTATE JURISDICTION *(See High Court).*

INTEREST.
- On money deposited to satisfy claim ... 176
- Decree may award ... 132, 319
- On mesne profits 320
- On costs chargeable on subject of suit .. 308
- On costs 318
- When payment by instalments is ordered 452

INVESTIGATION, LOCAL.
- When made, ... 287
- Employment of Government Officer in ... 288

(See *Commission.*)

Section.

IRREGULARITY.
Does not vitiate the sale of movable property 410
——————of immovable property ... 416

IRRELEVANCY, Written statement rejected for ... 185

ISSUES.
Framed by the Court 201
Framed from oral statements of parties 132, 205
Adjournment of framing of ... 206
May be amended 207
By agreement of parties 208
Procedure the same as in issues framed by Court 209
After first hearing, Court may frame ... 214
Court to state its decision on each ... 305

J

JAGIRDARS, Jurisdiction of 676

JAIL Defined 2
Service of summons on defendant in ... 94 95
(See *Imprisonment.*)

JUDGE defined 2
To make a memorandum of evidence 269, 270
When unable to take down evidence ... 271

JUDGMENT Defined 2
By default 166, 167
——— may be set aside ... 173, 174
Ex parte 162
——— may be set aside 172
If set aside, notice must be given ... 174
Order for setting aside is final ... 175
How pronounced 300
In what language, to be written ... 301
In what case to be translated 302
Translation of, signed by Judge ... *ib.*
What to contain ... 303–305
To direct by whom costs are to be paid ... 306
Certified copy of—furnished to parties ... 325
Of Small Cause Courts 304
On award of arbitrators 518
In appeal 565, 566, 567, 568
——— what it may direct .. 570

JURISDICTION Of Civil Courts. No person exempt from— 8
Defences founded on want of ... 538

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Procedure of 666

L

LANGUAGE Of Subordinate Courts 671
In which judgment is written 301, 302
(See *High Court*).

LAW defined 2

LEASE of attached property, ... 389

LIEN (See *Attachment, Delivery.*)

LIMITATIONS, Ground of plaintiff's exemption from, to appear in plaint 53
In fresh suit after withdrawal from first suit 144
Defences founded on law of... ... 538
No appeal from decision or or order under XIV of 1859 Section 15 531

LOCAL GOVERNMENT defined 2
Suits against, not being suits for immovable property... 11
May exempt any person from personal attendance in Court 42
May order Judge to take down evidence 263
To determine in what Courts suits may be before Assessors 297
To fix the language of the Courts ... 671
To fix establishments of officers and assign salaries 672
Power to Governor General in Council to invest Officer with powers of ... 683

LOCAL INVESTIGATION. *(See Commission.)*

LUNATIC, sues by next friend 9

Section.

M

MADRAS.
Certain Courts in, not affected by this Code 675

MANAGER Of property in dispute may be appointed by the Court... 137
When Collector may be 138
Of estate under attachment... ... 390
Remuneration of and accounts by ... 391

MARRIAGE Of female defendant or plaintiff not to cause suit to abate 155

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION (See *High Court.*)

MESNE PROFITS. Claim for and claim for immovable property deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action 19
Form of plaint for 53
Commission for ascertaining amount of 287
How awarded in a suit for land 320, 321
Questions concerning amount of ... 451
Interest awarded on ... 320 321

MISCELLANEOUS CASE Defined 2

MILITARY COURTS (See Request.)

MILITARY CANTONMENT, Service of process ... 153

MILITARY SERVICE.
Officers and Soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorise persons to appear for them 37
Persons thus authorised may appoint advocates 38
Process may be served on such person or his advocate 39
Summons how served on Officers and Soldiers in 101

MONEY (See *Decree, Execution, Sale.*)

MONTH Defined 2

MORTGAGE Of property attached 389

MORTGAGEE When proceeds of sale not shared by ... 431

MOVABLE PROPERTY, Defined 2
Time of sale 406
Price to be paid at time of sale ... 408
Irregularity does not vitiate the sale ... 410
Sale of, in execution of decree ... 401
How delivered after sale when in defendant's possession 421
Of defendant subject to a lien, Delivery of 422
(See Sale, Attachment, Execution, Perishable Articles.)

MUNSIFS, Jurisdiction of Village 676

N

NAMES of plaintiff and defendant to appear in plaint 53

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT, Decree for endorsement of 392
Attachment of 382
Endorsement of by Judge 427
(See *Bill of Exchange*).

NEW TRIAL not granted otherwise than under the rules in this Code or some other law ... 7

NEXT FRIEND, See *Idiot, Infant, Lunatic.*

NON-APPEARANCE.
Of both parties 160
Of plaintiff, excuse for ——... ... 161
Of defendant .. 162, 164, 165
Cause assigned for defendant's ... 163
Of plaintiff 166
Of one or more of the plaintiffs when there are 168
Of party who has been ordered to appear in person 170
Of one or more of the defendants when there are 169
Of either party in person 188

NOTICE, To produce documents 157
When served, to have force of a summons *ib.*
Of judgment set aside 174
Of deposit of money to satisfy claim ... 176
To party to show cause why he should not appear and give evidence ... 238
To show cause why decree should not be executed, ... 355
Failure of person to appear after such 356

Section.

NOTICE.
- Of respondent's objection to original decree 564
- Note of day for recovering evidence as to pauperism 491
- Of review granted 628

NUMBER, defined 2

O

OATH, Examination on 48
- Decision of suit on statement made on, ... 299

OBJECTION To question to witness 267
- To sale of attached property ... 395
- ——— to be made without delay ... 399
- ——— may be prosecuted by a suit 400
- Of respondent to original decree ... 564

ORDER, For injunction may be varied 140
- For examination of party as witness ... 240
- Application for 237
- For attendance of witness residing 50 miles from Court 273
- Appeal from 614
- Power to rescind or modify interlocutory 650
- Not open to appeal otherwise than under the rules of this Code or some other law 7, 622

P

PANCHAYAT, Jurisdiction and procedure of ... 675

PARTIES TO A SUIT.
- Persons not before the Court may be made 112
- Death of one of several, does not cause suit to abate 147
- Must appear on day fixed in summons ... 158
- When neither is in attendance 160, 216
- Examination of ... 48, 186
- Ordered to appear in person 188
- Failing to appear in person ... ... *ib.*
- When to produce documents ... 189
- Not at issue on any question of law or fact 210
- Failing to produce evidence 213
- Non-appearance of either party on day to which the hearing is adjourned ... 216
- Failing to produce proofs on such day ... 217
- May be examined as witness ... 236—241
- Application for examination of, ... 237
- To shew cause why he should not give evidence 238
- Questions concerning religion of, 243, 244, 245
- Refusing to give evidence 258
- Questions arising between, relating to the execution of the decree 451

PARTICULAR INVESTIGATION. (*See Commission.*)

PARTITION, Decree for, ... 367

PARTNER, Service on one 84

PAUPER SUITS.
- In what Court to be brought ... 483
- Cannot be brought in certain cases ... 484
- Stamp on application for permission to bring 485
- Contents of petition 486
- To be subscribed and verified ... *ib.*
- How to be presented 487
- Petition for, may be rejected if not in form 488
- If in form Court to examine petitioner ... 489
- Petitioner may be examined by Commission ... ... *ib.*
- Grounds on which application is rejected 490
- If petition is not refused, a day for receiving evidence to be fixed and notice given to opposite party 491
- Objections made by opposite party ... 492
- Court may refuse or allow petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis* ... ... *ib.*
- Summons to witness 493
- Local enquiry previous to final order ... 494
- If application is granted suit proceeds as usual 495
- Costs and stamp duty 496
- Refusal of application bars subsequent application in respect of same cause of action 497

Section

PAUPER SUITS.
- When application is refused, plaintiff may institute suit in ordinary manner ... *ib.*
- Witness in, subject to same rules as witnesses in other suits 498

PAYMENT INTO COURT, ... 172
- By defendant 176
- Of money payable under decree ... 338
- Of expenses of witnesses 219
- Of expenses of process ... 45, 159

PENALTY. (*See Stamp.*)

PERISHABLE ARTICLES.
- Sale of, ... 375, 406

PERSON, Defined 2
- Entitled to sue 9

PEONS, Acts relating to 680

PLAINT.
- False verification of 51
- Particulars to be contained in ... 53
- Subscribed by the plaintiff and his advocate 54
- Verified by the plaintiff 54
- May be subscribed and verified, on behalf of the plaintiff by competent person ... 55
- Verification of, in suits by the Government 56
- — in suits by a corporation or company ... 57
- May be rejected, returned or amended ... 58
- Grounds for amendment of 58
- „ „ return of ... 58, 59
- „ „ rejection of ... 58, 60
- May be amended 58
- Costs occasioned by amendment ... *ib.*
- Rejection of, does not always bar the presentation of a fresh plaint ... 62
- To contain a list of the documents on which plaintiff relies 67
- When admissible is to be registered ... 66

(See *Cause of action.*)

PLAINTIFF.
- May be authorized to act for co-plaintiff ... 28
- Representation of deceased ... 150–153
- Failing to deposit cost of summons ... 159
- When he may institute a fresh suit ... 161
- Excuse for non-attendance of, 161, 170, 171, 173
- Appearance of ... 162, 164, 165
- Non-appearance of ... 166, 170
- Judgment by default against 166, 167, 173
- Non-appearance of one or more of ... 168
- Non-appearance of when ordered to appear in person 170
- May apply to set aside judgment by default 173
- Shall have notice of deposit of money to satisfy claim 176
- Decree against 331
- Not barred from proceeding by such deposit 177

POSSESSION, Purchaser of immovable property sold in execution of decree obstructed in obtaining 428, 429
- Party to suit respecting land paying revenue or tenure summarily saleable, when put in immediate 132

POST, Proof of service of summons sent by ... 44
- Summons sent by 96, 97

POSTPONEMENT.
- Of hearing of suit 165

PROCESS.
- Defined 2
- How served on party who has not an advocate 33
- Deposit of expenses of ... 45, 159
- For attachment and sale 407
- How enforced in a Military Cantonment 453
- Of High Court, by whom served ... 644

PROCLAMATION.
- Of sale of property in execution of decree 404
- Where and how made 405

PROLIXITY rejection of written statement for ... 185

PROPER OFFICER, Defined 2

Section.

R

RAILWAY.
Between Court and party's residence ... 75
Between Court and witness' residence ... 272

RECEIVER, Appointment of 137
When the Collector may be appointed... 138
(See Manager.)

RECORDS Power to call for 203, 606

REFERENCE to High Court in appeals ... 585, 586
——— how heard 587, 588
——— costs of ... 591

REFERENCE, Of religious questions to District Court 243, 244, 245
Of religious questions to High Court 253, 254, 244, 245
Court making, to stay decision ... 247
Procedure by Court of ... 248, 249
Decision of Court of, ... 249
——— of High Court as Court of, ... 250
Costs of 251
To Registrar or other officer of High Court 646

REFERENCES to Act VIII of 1859 to be read as references to this Code 681
to Act XXIII of 1861 681

REFUSAL Of party to answer 187
Of advocate to answer 188
Of witness to attend and give evidence 256, 257, 258

REGISTRAR, SEE REFERENCE.

REGULAR APPEAL. *(See Appeal.)*

REGULATIONS Repealed 4
———XI, 1816. Bengal 676
———XVIII, 1830. Bombay ... 676
———XXIX, 1827. Bengal ... 676
———VII, 1830. Bengal 676
———I & XVI, 1831. Bombay ... 676

REJECTION Of written statement 185
Of documents 190

RELEASE Of defendant from imprisonment in execution of a decree 442

RELIGION.
Of parties, reference of questions concerning 243-254

RELINQUISHMENT, Of portion of claim ... 16

REPEAL, Of Regulations and Acts 4
Acts not repealed ... 676, 679, 680

RESIDENCE of parties to be stated in plaint ... 53
(See Dwelling)

REPRESENTATION, Of deceased plaintiff... 150–153
Of deceased defendant 154

REPRESENTATIVE, Application for execution against judgment-debtor's 345
Notice of application to be given to ... 346
Execution against 347

REQUEST, Jurisdiction and procedure of Military Courts of, ... 675

REVENUE COURTS, Sections which extend to, ... 3

REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.
Cases in which application for, may be made 623
Time allowed for making application ... 624
Contents of application 625
Advocate presenting to certify that grounds are good 626
No advocate who does not so certify can argue for application 627
Court may reject application ... 628
If review is granted, notice must be given to opposite party ... ... *ib.*
Application for, to be heard by the Judge or Judges who passed the decree .. 629
——— is rejected if heard by two Judges, and they differ in opinion ... 630
——— when heard by more than two Judges 631
Order for granting review or rejecting application is final 632
If granted, to be registered and re-heard... 633
Not granted without previous permission of superior Court 634

Section.

REVISION, Decrees and orders not open to otherwise than under the rules in this Code or some other law 7
RULES, Power of High Court to frame... ... 668

S

SALARIES, Local Government shall assign ... 672
SALE for non-payment of Government Revenue ... 132

SALE IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE
Of perishable commodities ... 375, 406
Of land, Court may order Collector to stay 392
Special local rules for 393
Objections to 395
Postponed, pending investigation of objections 399
By whom and how conducted ... 401
Proclamation of 404
———, how made 405
Time of 406
Amount of decree may be taken as payment for purchases made at .. 409
Attaching creditor paid first out of proceeds of 430
Surplus proceeds distributed rateably ... 431
Of land paying revenue to Government .. 403
Of negotiable instrument ... 402, 426
Of a debt, not being a negotiable instrument 425
Of shares in public companies 402, 425
Of movable property, ... 407
———, price paid at time of sale 408
———, not set aside for mere irregularity 410
———, in possession of defendant 421
———, subject to a lien ... 422
Of immovable property ... ...
———, deposit of 25 per cent. 411
———, time for payment in full 411
———, re-sale in default of payment 412
———, notification on re-sale 414
———, confirmation of, 415
———, not set aside for mere irregularity 416
———, objection to ... 417
———, if set aside, purchase, money returned 418
———, certificate to purchaser 419
———, Benámí purchaser not recognised 420
———, in occupation of defendant 423
———, in occupation of tenant 424
———, purchaser must give up to co-sharer 413
———, purchaser obstructed in obtaining possession 428, 429
Appeal from orders concerning ... 614

SECTION, Defined 2

SECRETARY OF STATE. Suits against 12
Plaint in suits by or against ... 53
Suits by 56

SECURITY, Deposit in lieu of 50
For appearance of defendant 113, 114, 115, 116, 120
Defendant being ordered to give, for appearance, may appeal 614
Defendant failing to give, may be committed to jail 116
To fulfil decree 121
Defendant to show cause why he should not furnish 124

SERVANT not considered a member of the family ... 87, 230

SERVICE, Within local limits of High Court of process issued by Courts without those limits 47
Of process on party who has not an advocate 33
Of summons 88
——— evidence of 88, 91

Section.

SERVICE.
Of summons by post 96, 97
——— proof of 44
On duly empowered agent 85
On agent by whom defendant carries on business 86
If the defendant cannot be found and has no agent 87, 99
On defendant in Jail 94, 95
On Government servant 100
On military men 101
On Corporation or Company ... 102
Of letter substituted for summons ... 104
In suits against Government ... 105
——— officers ... 107
On person resident in another jurisdiction 232
(See *Summons*)

SET-OFF. Written statement of particulars of ... 180

SHARES in Joint stock Company.—(See *Attachment*).

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.
Sections of this Code which extend to 3
Summons to be for final disposal of the suit 77
Judgment of, need not give reasons ... 304
Established under Act IX of 1850, Code does not apply to— 677

SPECIAL APPEAL. *(See Appeal.)*

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.
Of one or more separate or successive acts before time for performing the whole of the contract involving them... 24
Of contract, the complete performance of which extends over more than five years 25
Ex parte order for 133
——— enforcement of ... 134
Of contract, decreed 314
Damages in default of ... 315, 316
Decree for, in suit for damages for breach of contract 317
Enforcement of decree for ... 328

SPECIFICATION, Of property to be attached ... 122

STAMP, On plaint 17, 60
On copy of document ... 68, 201
On plaint, refund of moiety of ... 146
On declaration in support of cause shown 171
On written statements 179
When not required ... 181, 191
Insufficient 193–196
On certified copies of decrees and judgments 325
For execution of a conveyance ... 332
On petition to sue *in formâ pauperis* ... 485
Duty, from whom recovered in pauper suits 495, 496
On application for reference to arbitration 500
——— to set aside award of arbitrators 517
——— to file agreement ... 520
Laws, defences founded on breach of ... 538
On grounds of objection when filed separately 542
Memorandum of appeal not bearing proper 546
——— not refunded 570
On notice of objection to decree ... 564
On objections to finding of lower Court .. 576
On memorandum of special appeal ... 598
Memorandum of appeal must bear proper 554
——— insufficient ... 602
On application to appeal *in formâ pauperis* 608
——— for review of judgment ... 625
Used in the High Courts 638
On plaint or petition of appeal when the claim cannot be estimated at the selling price 639

STATUTE 53 Geo. III cap. 155 sec. 105 666

——— 24 and 25 Vic. cap. 104 656

SUBORDINATE COURT defined 2

SUBSCRIPTION and Verification see *Verification*.

Section.

SUBSISTENCE MONEY
Of defendant committed to Jail in execution of a decree 439
Amount may be changed 440
To be added to the costs of decree ... 441

SUIT, Defined 2
Triable by the Courts 510
Previously heard and determined ... 6
For immovable property in different districts 21
———in districts subject to different High Courts 22
——— in different jurisdictions 65
———in different jurisdictions of the same district ... 20
———on the borders of the jurisdiction 23
For specific performance of a contract 24, 133, 314
For declaration of right 26
For damages for breach of contract ... 317
In what Court to be instituted ... 13
Instituted in wrong Court ... 59
May be transferred 14, 15
To include whole claim 16
Claims founded on distinct causes of action may be joined in one ... 17
But Court may order separate trials ... 18
To be commenced by a plaint ... 53
In which there are more defendants than one 28, 169, 211
In which some of the defendants do not dwell within the jurisdiction of the Court 61
Against Government ... 105, 106
——— Officer ... 107
Plaintiff's withdrawal from 143, 144
When it may be disposed of at first hearing 210–213
Hearing of, may be adjourned ... 215

SUMMONS,
Shall be issued to the defendant after the plaint has been registered ... 72
May be either to settle the issues or for the final disposal of the suit ... 76
In a suit instituted in a Small Cause Court to be for the final disposal of the suit 77
For final disposal shall direct parties to produce witnesses 80
Shall order defendant to produce documents 79
Form of, ... 81
Service of, how made 83
When there are several defendants ... 84
To be served by Officer of the Court ... 82
To be served on the defendant personally if possible 85
Evidence of service of 88, 91
To be endorsed by the person served ... 88
If the summons cannot be served ... 89
If served, time and manner of service to be endorsed on it 91
How served if defendant cannot be found 92
How served if defendant resides within the jurisdiction of another Court and had no agent... 93
How served on defendant in jail ... 94, 95
How served if defendant resides out of British India and had no agent 96, 97, 98
How to be served on Military Officers and Soldiers 101
———on Corporation or Company 102
Letter be substituted for, ... 103, 104
Failure of plaintiff to deposit cost of, 159
Not served 159. 172
A fresh, may be issued on a plaint already filed 161
If service of, is proved suit may be heard ex parte 162
Service of, not proved, a second may be issued 164
Not served in sufficient time ... 165
To witness 218
To produce document ... 218, 224, 225
To witness, what particulars it shall contain 224

	Section.
Summons.	
To witness, how to be served ...	227
———, when to be served ...	228
Time and manner of service to be endorsed on	231
(See *Service.*)	
Surety, For appearance of defendant may apply to be discharged	117
Decree against	336
T	
Tenure, Sale of, for non-payment of rent ...	132
Testamentary Jurisdiction (See *High Court.*)	
Transfer, Of suit by District Court from Subordinate Court	14
Of suit by High Court from Subordinate Court	15
Translation of judgments ...	302, 567
Trustee, Of express trust may sue without making beneficiaries parties	9
May obtain declaration of their rights ...	26
Usage having force of law...	593
V	
Vakeel, When not to certify that grounds are good for special appeal	600
Not to practise on original side of High Court	652
Valuation Of property to be attached	122
Verification Of plaint	54, 55
Of declaration	171
Of written statements	183
Of declaration	239
Of application for discharge... ...	445
False, of plaint, &c.	51
Vice-Admiralty (See *High Court.*)	
W	
Warrant	
For arrest of defendant ...	117, 362
Against movable property may be general or special	324
For execution of decree when to issue ...	360
How to be dated, signed, &c. ...	361
Latest day for return of, to be specified...	363
Mode of execution or reason of non-execution to be endorsed on	364
Withdrawal from suit	144
Witness, Summons for final disposal to direct party to produce	80
Summons to, when to be applied for ...	218
Expenses of, when to be paid into Court	219
———, scale of—	220
Tender of expenses to ...	221
Expenses of, if detained	223
Discharge in default of payment of his expenses	*ib.*
Summons to, what it shall contain ...	224
———, how to be served ...	227
———, when to be served ...	228
When not found... ...	229, 230

	Section.
Witness.	
Absconding	233
Party to a suit examined as	236, 241, 258
Application for examination of party as	237
Party to show cause why he should not give evidence	238
Written declaration of cause shown ...	239
Order requiring party to attend as ...	240
Court may summon any party to the suit as	241
Court may summon any person as	242
Any person in Court may be dealt with as	259
Bound to attend	255
Failing to comply with summons ...	256
Refusing to give evidence	257
——— to produce document ...	*ib.*
To be examined on oath	48
Evidence of, when and how taken ...	260
About to leave the jurisdiction of the Court	261
May require his deposition to be interpreted	264
Demeanour of, ...	268
Remarks on	
Persons who need not attend as, ...	272
Residing more than 50 miles from Court,	273
Examination of persons exempted from attending as ...	274, 275
In Jail, Commission to examine	281, 282, 283
Summoned by commission subject to the same rules as other witnesses ...	295
Remuneration of, and penalties imposed on—	482
Required to attend for examination by Arbitrators or Umpires	508
Court may bind over any person to appear as	659
Women.	
Exempted from personal appearance ...	41
Commission to examine	274
May sue as paupers	487
Work done, plaint for money due for ...	53
Written Authority to act for co-plaintiff or co-defendant	28
Written Statements.	
When parties may tender— ...	178
Ground for rejection of	185
To be on stamp paper	179
Of particulars of set-off	180
When to be received	181
May be on plain paper if called for by Court	181
Party failing to present, when called for by Court	184
How to be framed	182
To be subscribed and verified ...	183
May be rejected by the Court ...	185
Writing Insufficiently stamped given in evidence 193—	196
Value of stamp required to be endorsed on	194
Y	
Year, Defined	2

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that permanently-settled Estate, Duhgama, Pergunnah Futtehpoor Singhea, in Zillah Purneah, No. 300 Towjee; recorded Proprietors Mussamut Bebee, Mehur Jan, Shaik Busarut Ally, Shaik Sheer Mahomed, Dost Mahomed, and Muhmut Omroo Bhartee; Government Revenue Rupees 825-0-4 will be put to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 5th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue Rupees 19-11-10 due on 28th March 1865.

PURNEAH,
The 6th April 1865.

J. BEAMES,
Officiating Collector.

No. 2392.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 8th May 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanent-settled Estate.

No. 41.—Turuf Baytae, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded Proprietors Roghoonath Roy and others, share 11*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*ct.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,166-10-8.

No. 157.—Kismut Dhoradoho, Pergunnah Asruffabad; recoreded Proprietor Nobocoomer Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 942-7-9.

No. 167.—Dhee Doobrah, Pergunnah Paujnour; recorded Proprietor Issur Chunder Moostofee share 12*as.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 15,533 15 7
Police, Rupees 170 9 6

Rupees ... 15,704 8 7

No. 371.—Dhee Nakassipara, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Shantiram Roy and others, share 10*as.* 19*gds.* 1*k.* 1*ct.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,030 7 0
Police, Rupees 44 7 0

Rupees ... 4,074 14 0

No. 423.—Turuf Peerpore, Pergunnah Moonsibpore; recorded Proprietors Fojololl Koreem and others, share 10*as.* 17*gds.* 2*k.* 2*cts.*; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,032 9 5½
Police, Rupees 33 1 11½

Rupees ... 3,065 11 4½

NUDDEA COLLECTORATE,
The 19th April 1865.

H. ULICK BROWNE,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. of Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 9th May 1865, corresponding with 28th Bysack 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Act in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class 1.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Undowlee, Pergunnah Ahis; recorded Proprietors Sheik Hyder Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,046-12-2.

No. 39.—Jumnapore Khass Kubah Maw, Pergunnah Ballagutch; recorded Proprietors Wazeer Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,226-15-5.

No. 48.—Matoor Mahahulpore, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors Jhukree Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,738-14-3.

No. 132.—Ukhhyarpore Kantee Tuppah Bhutsullah, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Nerbhay Sahee and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,625-13-4.

No. 146.—Chandpoorah Tuppah Bhutsullah, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Gujjoo Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 660-6-5. The rights and interests of Gujjoo Roy, Manohur Roy, for self and guardian of Ramdihul Roy Minor, Tekmun Roy, Dhowtul Roy, Berjoo Roy, Ijrail Roy, Durruao Roy, Woodit Roy, Bukht Roy, Amaid Roy, Amole Roy, Hurkh Roy, Joyram Roy, guardian of Roop Narain Minor, Manohur Roy, Nundnarain Roy, Bunsee Roy, Jhummun Roy, Shewdhan Roy, Nursing Narain Singh, Baharee Roy, Soodhisht Roy, Shunker Roy, Rucha Roy, Fawjdar Roy, Nawazee Roy, Thakoordayal Roy, Mussamut Gowla Kooer, for self and guardian of Sheo Shunker Roy Minor, Ram Sahay Roy, Gopal Roy, for self and guardian of Ramyad Roy, Lutchoomun Roy, Dookhit, Minors, Mussamut Mahesh Kooer, Joorawun Sahee, and Jogeshur Sahee are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI of 1859.

No. 211.—Deodhaoossrahee, Pergunnah Bhalla; recorded Proprietor Ukbur Ally; Sudder Jumma Rupees 605-10-5.

No. 223.—Mohomadpore, Pergunnah Bhalla; recorded Proprietors Jankee Jha and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 543-6-6.

No. 247.—Burhud Kewutganwan, Pergunnah Beenooan; recorded Proprietors Jhohee Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,581. The rights and interests of Bheekdharee Singh, Baij Nath Singh, Nemdharee Singh, Lutchmee Naraen, Raghoobur Dayal Singh, Maharaj Coomar Baboo Goonesher Singh, and Jhohee Singh are to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 588.—Hurreehut, Pergunnah Dhurrour; recorded Proprietors Nehal Chowdhry and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 830-6-1.

No. 682.—Uhool Hussunpore, Chucklah Gurjowl, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Bhairo Dutt and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 834-3-4. The rights and interests of Doorga Dutt, Palukdharee Singh, Bhairo Dutt, Ramdharee Singh, Ruttoo Singh, Debee Dutt, Hanooman Dutt, Mahesh Dutt, Shunker Dutt, Harukh Naraen Singh, Rampershaud Singh, Sunt Naraen Singh, Ram Sahay Singh, Gujraj Singh, Sewun Singh, Fawzdar Singh, Maherban Panday, Gohurun Panday, Ramoogrun Misser, Kunhaee Chowdhry, Gobindpershad Sahee, Haree Roy, Lakhpuhee Kooer, mother and guardian of Mitterjeet Naraen Singh and Sookhdeo Narain Singh, Minors, Ram Oojhoo Singh, Juggoo Roy, Raghooput Dutt, Ramjewun Singh, Sarubjeet Sing, Tota Singh, Ramoogruh Singh, Radhay Singh, Sheo Sahay Singh, Ram Naraen Singh, Jugdeep Naraen Singh, Mussamut Koolwunty Kooer, mother and guardian of Raghoobuns Sahay Minor, Sadashib Panday, Issur Panday, Jugdawun Panday, Ram Lall Panday, Ram Lall, Lutchee Thakoor, Suddee Thakoor, Sheo Dutt Kooer, Teknath Kooer, Jograj Panday, Khedoo Panday, Ramjewun Thakoor, Khibee Roy, Purshun Shookul, Gujraj Shookul, Ram Lall Shookul, Dusruth Singh, Minors, Kally Purshaud, Minor, under the guardianship of Mussamut Anunt Kooer, Phekoo Singh, Mussamut Sonphool Kooer, mother and guardian of Kooldeep Roy, Deo Kooer, Minors, Karee Roy, Mussamut Sheo Shunker Kooer, mother and guardian of Bheekun Rae, Hurdanarain Rae, Minors, Mussamut Tureegna Kooer, mother and guardian of Shewnarain Rae Minor, Sheik Shere Ally oorf Shurun Ramsurrun Rae, Monorut Rae, Sreekishun Rae, Shunker Rae, Bhookhul Rae, Goodree Singh, Birjobhurce Singh, Neemdharee Singh, Bhugowan Dutt, defendants, are to be sold.

No. 692.—Bantoo Hurbuns, Chuckley Girjoul, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Nowlasee Kooer and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 827-0-1. The rights and interests of Bownead Singh Thakoor, Jeenarain Kooer, Lutchmee Kooer, Jhoomuck Kooer, Karee Singh, Kunhoo Singh, Dwarkanat Achimbheet Rae, Dhamaek Rae, Rajkoomar Rae, Wojeear Rae, Byjenath Rae, Omadutt, Bhurut Singh, Kunchun Singh Thakoor, Govind Rae, Indurjeet Singh, Muckrun Singh, Bissassur Kurjee, Bhonoo Singh, Dhunookdharee Singh, Ramjeewun Lall, Kishenjeewun Lall, Ramdoolaree Kooer, Indur Kooer, Marachoo Kooer, Dhunookdharee Singh, Mussamut Nowlasee Kooer, Hursunkur Kooer, Mussamut Golab Kooer, Mussamut Munhurun Kooer, wife of Bissasur Kurjee, Mussamut Rajbunsee Kooer, wife of Racheea Kurjee, Gudgraj Singh, Byjnath Sahye, Thakoorpersaud, Mudunmohun Sahye, Heemmut Sahye, Ramnarain Singh, Rammonorut Singh, Moorley Monohur Singh, Rajeeoomar Singh, Pursooram Sing, Nath Sahye, Goodree Singh, himself and brother, heir of Chumroo Singh, deceased, Hurruck Singh Thakoor, Ramadheen Rae, Ramsurthee Rae, and Pureeg Rae, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 706.—Bareearpoor Kaud, Chuckley Girjoul, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Ramdeal Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 828-10-11.

No. 719.—Niamutpoor Suhatah, Chuckley Girjoul, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Goodhun Kooer and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 703-7-9. The rights and interests of Goodhun Koer, Gource Dutt, Achimbheet Singh, Ramnarain Singh, Dawookeenundun, Tilluckdharee Singh, Nundram, Dirgopaul Singh, Bhola Singh, Babooram, Bishonath Singh, Chattoo

Singh, Bekdharee Singh, Ramchurn Singh, Roopun Rae, Koer Rae, Cossee Rae, Doorga Rae, Rampersaud Rae, Choonnee Rae, Gopaulnarain, Kawuldharee Singh, Ramnarain Singh, Jugdeonarain Singh, Sreedhur Singh, Rampersaud Singh, Nursingnarain Singh, himself and guardian of Sewpersaud Singh Minor, Purseednarain Singh, Haruok Thakoor, Jootee Thakoor, Baboo Shibnarain Singh, Jankee Rae, Ukloo Singh, Rugho Singh, Ruttoo Rae, Pursun Rae, Ramanund Singh, Ramnughra Singh, and Nanoo Singh, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 1222.—Roopus, Pergunnah Hajeepore; recorded Proprietors Rae Joykishen and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,752-9-10.

No. 1703.—Mooradpore, Pergunnah Kusmah; recorded Proprietors Pursaud Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 938-14-11.

No. 1807.—Dhumsiauk, Pergunnah Lowamah; recorded Proprietors Meer Khan and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 508-12-5.

No. 2088.—Toorkee Rujlah, Chuckley Nye, Pergunnah Bissaral; recorded Proprietors Kanhya Mahutoo and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 991-7-6.

No. 2944.—Baghee Saduckpore, Morool, &c., Pergunnah Sureesa; recorded Proprietors Shah Hussan Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,000-15 8. The rights and interests of Shah Hussan Ally, Bebee Ausrah Nehal Rae, Soorootar Rae, Mr. William Sloun, Doorgbejoy Singh, Ramsuhaye, Ausaram, Sooklall Singh, Omroe Singh, Chowdry Mahomed Mooraud, Bebee Bunnoo, Suhooree Jha, Dhooroop Jha, Doolar Jha, Churunjeebee Lall, Bebee Kazuma, Chowdry Toofeelollah, Dureeah Singh, Syud Ally Asruff, Bebee Rhuhimun oorf Emamee Sahabey, Mussamut Bebee Aunaut, Munsoorah Chowdry, Mahomed Moogunnee, and Mujliss Sahaye, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 3105.—Muhthee, &c., Pergunnah Sureesa; recorded Proprietors Pookarun Singh and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,493-5-4. The rights and interests of Pookarun Singh, Karun Singh, Hoolas Singh, Asman Singh oorf Kalar Singh, Urjoon Singh oorf Bulwunt Singh, Jhamun Singh, Maneear Singh, Nahul Singh, Deerjeet Singh, Aodun Singh, Sirdar Singh, Moodun Singh, Rajekoomar Singh, Nonoo Singh, Nukoo Singh, Mussamut Munraj Koer, Khukree Singh, Chukouree Singh, Chootoo Singh, Bunsee Singh, Sham Singh, Mussamut Jumara Koer, her self and guardian of Tejnarain Sahaye, Minor, Mussamut Omeed Koer oorf Bhowanee Koer, for self and guardian of Deonarain Sahaye, Lutchmeenarain Sahaye, Minors, Bhuchun Singh, Dookrun Singh, Mussamut Ranee Koer, Mussamut Mooraut Koer, Suboor Singh, Dookhurun Singh, Shewsunkernarain Singh, and Hursunkernarain Singh, husband of Mussamut Alick Koer, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 5353.—Arazee Gungberar Jowranpore, Pergunnah Hajeepore; recorded Proprietors Shew Raj and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,045-8.

No. 5430.—Jursowat Juggersain, Pergunnah Hoe; recorded Proprietors Chowdry Kamulnarain Jha and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,030-7-2.

No. 5822.—Uzruth Shewrah, Pergunnah Sureesa; recorded Proprietors Syud Madee Hossein and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 523-3-3. The rights and interests of Syud Madee Hossein, Syud Ukbur Hossein, Syud Tulib Hossein, Syud Waheed Ally, Syud Nussarut Hossein, Syud Heemuet Hossein, Mussamut Furoondah, Mussamut Looftoolnissa, Bebee Rocun, Ramdeal Sahoo, Booddoo Sahoo, Juggun Singh, Tilluckdharee Singh, Awodan Singh, Sudaseh Rae, Ameeroodin Hossein, Bebee Maradun, Bebee Wajadah, Meer Fida Hossein, Tufzul Hossein, Luttaful Hossein, Meer Rahaut Ally, Sakawut Ally, Mussamut Bebee Lootfun, Mussamut Bebee Wojeerun, Syud Attar Hossein, Mussamut Bebee Husnoo, Shere Ally, Bebee Buxhun, Shamnarain Singh, Mussamut Bebee Koodrut, Mussamut Bebee Rajabun, Lalla Surubjeet Singh, Rughoonundunpersaud, Jootee Lall, Munnoo Lall, Lutchmeepersaud, Pursaud Singh, Lalla Buktear Singh, Gauree Misser, Sheik Soobratee, Sheik Lall Mahomed, Syud Emdad Ally, Mussamut Bebee Kadirolnissa, Mussamut Bebee Deanaut, for herself and heir of Mussamut Bebee Mureeam Minor, and Mussamut Bebee Zanoonnissa oorf Waozulnissa, defendants under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are to be sold.

No. 6012.—Sreepore Mowowoon, Pergunnah Tursoo; recorded Proprietors Sheik Hydur Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 635.14-3.

A. J. Elliot,
Collector.

Zillah Tirhoot;
Collector's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of the District, on Thursday, the 11th May 1865, corresponding with the 30th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulation and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865.

Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 9.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitlah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Kalipersaud Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 928-5-5½.

No. 14.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitlah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Radha Churn Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,786 3-7¾.

No. 58.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, Kismut Bangee, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ujoodheeram Banerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,795 3-11.

No. 181.—Pergunnah Calcutta, &c., Kismut Nimta, &c.; recorded Proprietors Sreeram Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,118-13-6.

No. 348.—Kismut Pergunnah Ballea, Mouzah Pachoor, &c.; recorded Proprietors Bamtonoo Mookerjee and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,136-15-4.

No. 658.—Kismut Pergunnah Balea, Truff Sreekistopore, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramdhone Bose and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,141-12-1.

No. 989.—Pergunnah Paranpore, Mouzah Paranpore, including Hoedarkhallee, &c.; recorded Proprietors Gopinath Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,582-13-8.

No. 1367.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bhyrubpore, &c.; recorded Proprietor Fokeer Chand Mozoomdar; Sudder Jumma Rupees 796-1-3.

Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 1501.—Soonderbun Lot No. 29; recorded Proprietor Sam Mohinee Dossee; Progressive Sudder Jumma Rupees 653-7-6.

No. 1828.—Resumed Mehal Mouzah Kasimaree within the limits of Lot No. 166; recorded Proprietors Pronnath Roy Chowdry and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,125-1-6.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
24-*Pergunnahs*,
The 21*st April* 1865.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 11th May 1865, corresponding with 1st Jeth 1272 *F. S*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 613.—Mehal Belawur, Pergunnah Puwar; recorded Proprietors Baboo Mahabeer Pershad Sing for himself and as guardian of his brother Bendesree Pershad, a Lunatic, Mahabeer Pershad, Soondur Doss, Sirmundil Doss, and Kazee Zuhoor Alum, non-applicants, and Roy Shewgolam Saho and others, applicants. The applicants' share will not be sold as they separately pay the Government Revenue under Section XXXIII., Act XIX. of 1814. The total Sudder Jumma Rupees 17,003-5-4

Class IV.—Estate to be sold for arrears due on account other Estates.

No. 1199.—The Rights and Interests of Buldeo Sahae in Mehal Muchlanabut, appertaining to Pandypore, Pergunnah Chynepore; the recorded Proprietors Buldeo Sahae and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 535-3-11.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore; the recorded Proprietors Sufdar Ally Khan, Surdur Khan, Tueemool Hossin Khan, Ghoora Chowbey, Koullsar Chowbey, Bhawanee Chowbey, Mukoond Chowbey, Gobind Chowbey and others, non-applicants, for separation of accounts, and Rookmin Bebee and others, applicants. The share of applicants is not to be sold as they pay the Government Revenue separately under Act XI. of 1859. The Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,059-11.

Class IV.—Estates to be sold for arrears due on account other Estates.

No. 4058.—The Rights and Interests of Mahabeer Pershad in Mehal Dhungnonah, Pergunnah Peero; the recorded Proprietors Mahabeer Pershad and others; the Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,370-5.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 17*th April* 1865.

J. P. WARD,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 15.] [191]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report of the Cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of March 1865.

From T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchonæ Cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 89, dated the 10th April 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Cinchonæ Cultivation at Darjeeling for the month of March 1865.

Report for the Month of March 1865.

Now that the Cinchona Plants are nearly all in the open air the progress of the cultivation is much more dependant on the nature of the weather than when the plants were growing in Conservatories, where the external cold could be counteracted by flues containing heated air, and where the moisture in the atmosphere could be increased or diminished according to the requirements of the plants.

In the open air the plants are in a much more natural condition than in Conservatories, but this alteration in the cultivation requires me to record generally the meteorological conditions of the month, in order to shew how the growth made during the month, and the operations of making cuttings, planting out, &c., and other works performed, have been affected by the weather.

The drawing up of rules for the guidance of those growing Cinchona and the deciding of the very important questions of which is the best season for making cuttings, of forming permanent plantations for bark, and above all the time when bark can be most easily removed from the trees and dried will be influenced by the results of carefully made meteorological observations. The time selected for the latter operation must be that of least growth, and this period will be most favorable should it coincide with the driest and sunniest season of the year.

Meteorological records are kept in the open air plantation, but for want of time these have been fully kept only at one plantation.

During March the weather has been extremely dry, the sky has been clear and cloudless, and though the sun has been very powerful, raising the thermometer to a mean maximum of nearly 80°, at the lowest plantation, but from the great radiation occurring during the still cloudless nights, the mean mininum temperature has been very low. The natural dryness has also been much increased by the extensive fires that have been raging all round; these have been caused by villagers burning the jungle for cultivation during the approaching rainy season.

At the fourth plantation the mean maximum during the month was 74°·68, the mean minimum 53°·55, mean temperature 64°·11.

At the fifth and lowest plantation the mean maximum temperature has been 78°·89, the mean minimum 53°·8, and the monthly mean temperature 66°·34.

These are not conditions favoring the growth of any plants, and certainly not of Cinchona, which require abundant moisture in the air and an equable temperature.

Though the growth has been small, still there is a marked increase on that of February, and the plants are in perfect health and have not suffered in the least degree from the dryness of the air.

Four hundred and twenty plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* have been planted out in the bark yielding plantation, No. 3, 3,715 feet above the sea. Only 7,214 cuttings have been made during the month.

The nursery for the distribution of Cinchona was commenced during the month. Due notice will be given before any sale of Cinchonæ takes place. I expect to be able to distribute at least 1,000 plants on the 1st July. The plan I propose to adopt will be submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as I can form an estimate of the number of plants I can dispose of during the year.

Number and Distribution of Cinchonæ Plants in Government Plantation at Darjeeling, 1st April 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchonæ.	Number in permanent Plantation.	Number of Stock Plants for propagation.	Number of Seedlings or rooted Cuttings in Nursery beds for permanent Plantations.	Number of rooted Cuttings in Cutting beds.	Number of Cuttings made during the month.	Total number of Plants, Cuttings and Seedlings.
C. Succirubra ...	389	2,731	None	1,660	2,250	7,030
C. Calisaya ...	None	23	...	None	14	37
C. Micrantha ...	15	569	...	360	350	1,294
C. Officinalis, including varieties ...	690	10,839	...	7,800	4,600	23,929
C. Pahudiana ...	92	None	5,000	None	None	5,092
Total ...	1,186	14,162	5,000	9,820	7,214	37,382

During the month 420 *C. Officinalis* have been planted out permanently at plantation No. 3 and are doing well.

The condition of the stock plants of *C. Officinalis* in the open air has changed but little, as the atmosphere is extremely dry in consequence of the rapid increase of temperature, and the reckless destruction of all the vegetation around us by the Natives who are clearing the land at present for their crops, and for the last fortnight all the slopes have been in a continued blaze all around the spur on which the Cinchonæ cultivation is carried on just now.

During the month 7,214 cuttings have been made. An unusually small number of these are *C. Officinalis*, as the plants were partially checked by their removal from the frames into the open air, and because it was considered necessary that these stock plants should be allowed to make young and strong wood again before cutting them down for propagation.

The permanent planting out of the *C. Pahudiana* has been deferred on account of the parching dry weather we have had until now. The condition of the plants must be considered excellent, as although growth has been slow they have improved in appearance, and their roots have got well distributed in the ground, so that a luxuriant growth will no doubt commence as soon as the atmosphere becomes moister than it is at present.

The plants at Lebong last year were not so forward on the 1st of May as they are now at Rungbee.

The operations of the last month consisted in making the abovementioned cuttings, planting out of *C. Officinalis*, preparing beds for the stock plants of *C. Succirubra*, and cleaning of a site for *C. Pahudiana*, and the construction of artificial water-courses for the watering of the beds containing the stock plants which has enabled us to prevent the plants suffering, although we could not accelerate their growth as the evaporation was most rapid and the country around us is so excessively dry, and this rapid evaporation naturally causes a reduction in the temperature of the air immediately around the plants.

TABLE shewing the growth of Cinchonæ at the Rungbee Plantation near Darjeeling.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,500 feet.				2nd Plantation, Altitude 4,350 feet.				3rd Plantation, Altitude 3,715 feet.				4th Plantation, Altitude 2,500 feet.				5th Plantation, Altitude 1,825 feet.			
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.
		1864.					1864.																		
C. Succirubra	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th June. .	18½	22½	23	0½	29th July ...	5	8	11½	3½	29th July ...	6	25	27½	2½
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	17½	19½	19½	...	29th „ ...	6	16½	16½	...	15th Oct. ...	10½	13½	14½	1
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	16	20½	20½	0½	29th „ ...	7½	10½	11½	1½	29th July ...	3½	10½	10½	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July ...	6	10½	10½	0½	15th Oct. ...	10	12½	13½	...	29th „ ...	3½	13½	13½	0½
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	13½	13½	0½	29th July ...	4½	8½	9½	0½	29th „ ...	5½	16½	17½	1½
Ditto ...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	4½	10½	10½	0½	29th „ ...	3	13	14½	1½
Ditto ...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3½	11½	11½	...	29th „ ...	4	13½	15	1½
Ditto ...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	2	7½	7½	...	29th „ ...	4½	13½	15½	1½
Ditto ...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	9	9½	0½	29th „ ...	4	14½	15½	1
Ditto ...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	10½	11	0½	29th „ ...	3	11½	13	1½
C. Micrantha	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July ...	5	8½	8½	...	15th Oct. ...	9	9½	9½	...	29th „ ...	5½	18½	16	2½
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	7½	11½	11½	...	15th „ ...	6½	7½	7½	...	29th „ ...	6	11½	13	1½
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	10½	10½	...	29th July ...	3	7½	7½	0½	15th Oct. ...	6	6	6	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	5	7	7	...	29th „ ...	2½	5½	5½	...	29th July ...	4½	7½	8½	0½
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6½	9	9	...	29th „ ...	3	11	11	...	15th Oct. ...	5½	11	11	...
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec. ...	8½	8½	9	0½	15th Dec. ...	8½	9½	10	0½	4th „ ...	8½	13	13	...	15th Oct. ...	4	6	8	2	15th „ ...	5	6	6	...
Ditto ...	2	15th „ ...	7½	7½	7½	...	15th „ ...	11½	12½	13	0½	15th Oct. ...	6	7½	9½	1½	15th „ ...	5½	6½	6½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	8½	10	1½
Ditto ...	3	15th „ ...	6½	6½	7	0½	15th „ ...	6½	6½	6½	...	15th „ ...	5	7½	8	0½	15th „ ...	4½	6½	7½	0½	15th „ ...	5	8½	9½	0½
Ditto ...	4	15th „ ...	6½	6	6½	...	15th „ ...	6	6	6½	0½	15th „ ...	5	6½	8	1	15th „ ...	5½	8	9	1	15th „ ...	4	8½	11	2½
Ditto ...	5	15th „ ...	5½	5½	5½	...	15th „ ...	7	8	9	1	15th „ ...	5	5½	8½	...	15th „ ...	5	8½	8½	1½	15th „ ...	6	7	8	1
Ditto ...	6	15th „ ...	5½	6	6	...	15th „ ...	6½	7½	8½	1	15th „ ...	5½	6½	7½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	7½	10½	2½	15th „ ...	4½	8½	8½	...
Ditto ...	7	15th „ ...	5	5	6½	0½	15th „ ...	6	7½	8½	1½	15th „ ...	4	5	6	1	15th „ ...	5½	7	7	...	15th „ ...	5	7½	10½	3½
Ditto ...	8	15th „ ...	4	4	4	...	15th „ ...	7½	8½	9½	0½	15th „ ...	5	5½	6½	0½	15th „ ...	4½	6½	5½	...	15th „ ...	5½	7½	7½	...
Ditto ...	9	15th „ ...	4½	5	5	...	15th „ ...	7	8½	10	1½	15th „ ...	6	8	8	...	15th „ ...	4	6½	8½	2½	15th „ ...	4	6½	6½	0½
Ditto ...	10	15th „ ...	10	10½	11	0½	15th „ ...	7½	7½	7½	0½	15th „ ...	5½	6½	7½	1	15th „ ...	3	5	6	1	15th „ ...	4½	6½	9	2½
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „ ...	5	5½	5½	...	15th „ ...	5	6	6	...	4th July ...	5	9½	9½	...	15th „ ...	7½	8	8	...	15th „ ...	7½	9½	9½	...
Ditto ...	2	28th Mar./65	5	...	5	...	15th „ ...	4	4½	4½	...	4th „ ...	5½	9½	10½	1	15th „ ...	4½	5½	6	0½	29th July ...	1½	5½	5½	...
Ditto ...	3	28th „ „	3	...	3	...	15th „ ...	4½	4½	4½	...	4th „ ...	3	7½	8½	0½	29th „ ...	3	8	8½	0½	29th „ ...	2	9½	12	2½
Ditto ...	4	15th Dec./64	2½	3	3	...	15th „ ...	5	5	5	...	4th „ ...	2	6	6½	0½	29th „ ...	3	6½	7½	1	29th „ ...	3	9½	11	1½
Ditto ...	5	15th „ „	2½	2½	3	0½	15th „ ...	5	5	5	...	4th „ ...	3	6	6	...	29th „ ...	3	6	6	...	29th „ ...	2½	4½	5½	1
Ditto ...	6	15th „ „	2½	2½	2½	0½	15th „ ...	5½	5½	5½	...	4th „ ...	3	7½	8½	0½	29th „ ...	3	7½	7½	...	29th „ ...	1½	4½	8½	3
Ditto ...	7	28th Mar./65	3½	...	3½	...	15th „ ...	4½	5	5	...	4th „ ...	2	7½	8½	0½	29th „ ...	3	7½	7½	...	29th „ ...	3	11½	14½	3
Ditto ...	8	15th Dec./64	2½	2½	2½	...	15th „ ...	5½	6½	6½	...	4th „ ...	2½	7	7½	0½	29th „ ...	3½	6½	6½	...	29th „ ...	2½	3½	3½	...
Ditto ...	9	15th „ „	4½	4½	4½	...	15th „ ...	2½	3	3	...	4th „ ...	2½	9½	11½	2	29th „ ...	3	7½	8½	1	29th „ ...	1½	9	10½	1½
Ditto ...	10	15th „ „	2½	3	3	...	15th „ ...	3½	4	4	...	4th „ ...	3	8½	9½	1½	29th „ ...	3	6½	7½	1	29th „ ...	4	9½	9½	...

T. Anderson, M. D.,

Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchonæ Cultivation in Bengal.

The 1st April 1865.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1865.

An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Customs duties; It is enacted as follows :—

Customs Duties to be levied as prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act.

1. In lieu of the Customs duties authorized to be charged in Act VII of 1859 (*to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea,*) Act XXIII of 1859 (*to alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by Land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively,*) Act X of 1860, (*to amend Act VII of 1859 to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea,*) Act XI of 1862 (*to amend Act X of 1860, to amend Act VII of 1859,*) Act XXIII of 1862 (*to amend Act XI of 1862,*) and Act XXIII of 1864 (*to amend the Law relating to the Customs duties on goods imported by Sea,*) there shall be levied and collected the duties specified in the two Schedules A and B annexed to this Act. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon Salt and Opium, or to authorize the levy of duties in any free Port, or to affect the provisions of Act VI of 1848 (*for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms and for abolishing the duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company*), or to affect the provisions of The Consolidated Customs' Act.

Operation of Act. 2. So far as regards the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the ninth day of March 1865; but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall take effect from the first day of April 1865.

Short Title. 3. This Act shall be cited as "The Indian Customs Duties' Act of 1865."

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India not being a Free Port :—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	,,
3.	Grain and Pulse	,,
4.	Horses and other living Animals	,,
5.	Ice	,,
6.	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones	,,
7.	Cotton Wool	,,
8.	Wool	,,
9.	Flax	,,
10.	Hemp	,,
11.	Jute	,,

12.	Hides and Skins, raw	Free
13.	Books	,,
14.	Paper	,,
15.	Maps, Prints, Music, and Works of Art	,,
16.	Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution ...	,,
17.	Agricultural Implements	,,
18.	Firewood	,,
19.	Machinery used exclusively for purposes of Agriculture, Navigation, Mining or Manufacture, or for Railway purposes, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery	,,
	And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the orders of the Local Government acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of such machinery or materials forming component parts thereof, and such decision shall be final in law.	
20.	Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	,,
21.	Guano and manures of all kinds	,,
22.	Bottles	,,
23.	Wines and Liqueurs ...	one Rupee the imperial gallon.
24.	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented Liquors ...	one anna the imperial gallon.
25.	Spirits	three Rupees the imperial gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.

Provided that 10 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or, in Chemistry, subject to such rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.

26.	Iron (which shall not be taken to include ironmongery, cutlery or hard-ware) ...	one per cent. *ad valorem*.
27.	Hops	one per cent. *ad valorem*.
28.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or not manufactured	ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
29.	Piece Goods	five per cent. *ad valorem*.
30.	Twist	three and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
31.	All other articles not included in the above enumeration	seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea to any Foreign Port as defined in The Consolidated Customs' Act from any Port in British India.

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	,,
3.	Horses and other living Animals...	,,
4.	Rum	,,
5.	Spirits	,,
6.	Tobacco andall preparations thereof	,,
7.	Cotton Wool	,,
8.	Flax	,,
9.	Hemp	,,
10.	Books	,,
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Art...	,,
12.	Teak Timber	,,
13.	Coal	,,
14.	Iron	,,
15.	Grain and pulse of all sorts ...	three annas the Indian maund of forty seers
16.	Saltpetre	one Rupee the Indian maund of eighty tolahs
17.	Indigo	three Rupees the Indian maund to the seer.
18.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac ...	four per cent. *ad valorem*.
19.	Hides and Skins, raw ...	two per cent. *ad valorem*.
20.	Sugar	two per cent. *ad valorem*.
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum ...	two per cent. *ad valorem*.
22.	All country articles not enumerated or named above	three per cent. *ad valorem*.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act No. X of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)*; It is enacted as follows :—

Act X of 1862, Section 33, repealed.

1. The thirty-third Section of the said Act No. X of 1862 is hereby repealed, and the following Section shall be read in lieu thereof :—

Governor General in Council may lower rates of Stamp Duty on any Deeds, &c., mentioned in the Schedule or on any class of such Deeds, &c.

2. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, reduce or remit in the whole or any part of the Territories to which the said Act X of 1862 applies, the Stamp Duties prescribed by the said Act and chargeable on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings mentioned in the Schedules thereto, or on any particular class of such Deeds, Instruments, and Writings, or on any of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings belonging to such class ; or an any of the Deeds, instruments, and Writings, as aforesaid, when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons or by or to any members of such class, and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given. Such cancelment or variation shall also be published in the Official Gazette.

Addition to Act X of 1862, Schedule B, Article 11.

3. Article eleven of Schedule. B to the said Act X of 1862 shall be read as if after the words and figures " Act III of 1859" the following words were inserted, that is to say, " or in Courts of Small Causes established under Section six of Act XXII of 1864 *(to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments.)*

This Act to be taken as part of Act X of 1862.

4. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. X of 1862.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars, and to provide rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension, and dismissal of Revenue Agents; It is enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865."

Interpretation of terms.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant or inconsistent in the subject or context—

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Pleader."

"Pleader" includes Vakeels.

"Collector."

"Collector" includes Officers performing any of the duties of a Collector of land revenue.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes Officers exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Judge."

"Judge" means the presiding judicial Officer in every Civil and Sessions Court by whatever title he is designated.

"Court."

"Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes.

"District." "District Court."

"Di the local jurisdiction of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction; and "District Court" means such Court, and includes Sessions

Courts, and, e purposes of this Act, the Courts of a oner and Deputy Commissioner, or any art in the Territories known as Non-Regulation, exercising like powers as those of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner or of a Civil and Sessions Judge.

"Local Government." "High Court." "Board of Revenue."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the Executive Government in such part : "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal, and "Board of Revenue" denotes the chief Revenue Authority therein.

Laws repealed.

3. So far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends, the enactments set forth in the first Schedule hereto are repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment, and except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before the commencement of this Act.

Of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

High Court to make rules for qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

4. The High Court is hereby authorized and required, within six months after this Act shall take effect in the Territories in which such Court exercises jurisdiction, to make rules for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mookhtars of the Courts in such Territories, for the fees to be paid for the examination, admission, and enrolment

of such persons, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the suspension and dismissal of the Pleaders and Mookhtars so admitted and enrolled. The High Court may also, from time to time, vary and add to such rules.

No person to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar unless qualified under this Act.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall appear, plead or act as a Pleader, or appear or act as a Mookhtar in any Court to which this Act extends, unless he shall have been admitted and enrolled and shall be otherwise duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar, as the case may be, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and unless he shall continue to be so qualified and enrolled at the time of his practising as a Pleader or Mookhtar as aforesaid: Provided that every person who, at the time at which this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be, or shall be qualified to act, as a Pleader in any Court in such part, by virtue of any law, rule or order in force therein, shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court pursuant to the provisions of this Act, without passing any examination, but subject to the conditions of any certificate or diploma held by him as to the class of Courts in which such certificate or diploma authorizes him to practise.

Saving of Pleaders already qualified.

Local Government to appoint Examiners.

6. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the fourth Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Names of Pleaders and Mookhtars to be enrolled.

7. The High Court shall cause the name of every person who shall be admitted a Pleader or a Mookhtar pursuant to the provisions of this Act to be enrolled in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in such Court. The Courts shall take judicial notice whether a Pleader or Mookhtar is enrolled or not.

Certificates to be issued to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

8. The High Court shall cause certificates, signed by such Officer as the Court shall appoint, to be issued to persons who have been admitted and enrolled under the provisions of this Act as Pleaders or Mookhtars and are entitled to practise as such. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the ninth Section, may be issued and signed by the Officer so appointed or by the Judge of the District Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall then ordinarily practise. Every Judge so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

Form and duration of certificate.

9. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed, and on every such renewal the certificate then in the holder's possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Judge signing the renewed certificate.

Value of stamp on certificate.

10. The stamp on the certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value:—

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees fifty.

(*b.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rupees twenty-five.

(*c.*) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars—Rupees fifteen:

(*d.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees five.

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mookhtar—

(*e.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees twenty-five:

(*f.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts and Small Cause Courts—Rupees sixteen:

(*g.*) In the Courts of the Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates: in Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts, and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars—Rupees eight:

(*h.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees four.

Pleaders may practise in Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices.

11. Pleaders duly admitted and enrolled under this Act may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court, or before any Board of Revenue or in any Revenue Office within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which they are enrolled. Mookhtars duly admitted and enrolled as aforesaid may, subject to the conditions of their certificates as to the class of Courts in which they are authorized to practise, appear and act in any Civil Court, and may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court within the same limits.

Mookhtars may plead in Criminal Courts.

Persons admitted in one Court admissible to practise in other Courts of same or subordinate jurisdiction.

12. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar under the provisions hereinbefore contained may, subject to the conditions of his certificate as to the class of Courts in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Court in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Court. Provided that neither this Section nor the last preceding Section shall apply to any Court established by Royal Charter.

Uncertificated persons practising as Pleaders or Mookhtars to be liable to fine or imprisonment and to be incapable of recovering fees.

13. Except as hereinafter provided, any person who shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office to which this Act extends, without having previously obtained a properly stamped certificate authorizing him so to practise, which certificate shall be then in force, shall be liable, by order of such Court or the Officer at the head of such Office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act to be impressed on the certificate which he should then have held, and, in default of payment, to

imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding six calendar months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him as such Pleader or Mookhtar whilst he shall have been without such certificate.

High Court may suspend or dismiss Pleader or Mookhtar convicted of a criminal offence.

14. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled under this Act in such Court who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar practising therein and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

15. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it may deem proper, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled as aforesaid who shall be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court.

16. If any Pleader or Mookhtar practising in any Court subordinate to the High Court shall be charged in such subordinate Court with any such conduct as aforesaid, the Judge or Magistrate of the Court, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mookhtar at least ten days before the day so appointed; and on such day, or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge or by the Pleader or Mookhtar, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Judge or Magistrate shall find the charge established, and consider that the Pleader or Mookhtar should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mookhtar. Such report when made by any Officer other than the District Judge shall be submitted to the High Court through the District Judge, who shall accompany the report with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case. Such report, when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, shall be submitted, through the Magistrate of the District, to the District Judge, and shall be accompanied by the remarks and opinion of the Magistrate of the District as aforesaid. The Judge or Magistrate may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the Pleader or Mookhtar from practising as such in his Court.

Suspension pending investigation.

High Court may call for the record in case of acquittal under Section 16.

17. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mookhtar shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem it.

Dismissed Pleader or Mookhtar to surrender his certificate.

18. When any Pleader or Mookhtar shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court to which he shall be ordered by the High Court to deliver the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months. If during such suspension, or after such dismissal, he shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exeeding six calendar months.

Of Agents practising in the Revenue Offices.

No person to act as Agent in Revenue Offices or Magistrates' Courts, unless qualified as herein provided.

19. No person other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or other than persons authorized by such general or special powers of attorney as are hereinafter mentioned, shall practise as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue, or in any Office subordinate to such Board, unless he shall have obtained a certificate from such Board in the manner hereinafter provided. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the twenty-first Section, may be issued and signed by the Secretary of the Board or by any other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf, or by the Collector of the District within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall practise at the time of renewal.

Names of Revenue Agents to be enrolled.

20. The Board of Revenue shall cause the name of every person (hereinafter called a Revenue Agent) who shall have obtained such certificate to be enrolled in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the Board or other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf.

Form of Certificate.

21. Every such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the third Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time, the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in his possesion shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Collector signing the renewed certificate. Every Collector so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the Board of Revenue.

Value of Stamp.

22. The stamp on such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value :—

On a certificate authorising the holder to practise as a Revenue Agent—

In the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to the Board—Rupees fifteen.

In the Office of a Commissioner or in any Office subordinate to a Commissioner—Rupees ten.

In the Office of a Collector or in any Office subordinate to a Collector—Rupees five.

Revenue Board to ascertain qualifications of Revenue Agents.

23. The Board of Revenue shall, before they shall grant any such certificate, satisfy themselves of the qualifications and fitness of the person applying for the same; and they are hereby authorized and required, within six months after the commencement of this Act in the part of British India in which such Board is situate, to prepare rules for the purpose of defining what qualifications shall be required for such certificate.

Local Government to appoint Examiners.

24. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid and make regulations for conducting the examinations.

Enrolment of Revenue Agent in Office in which he shall usually practise.

25. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Revenue Agent under this Act may, subject to the conditions thereof as to the class of Offices in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Office in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Office. Any such Revenue Agent shall also be entitled, on production of the certificate held by him, and subject to the conditions aforesaid, to practise as a Revenue Agent in all other Revenue Offices within the limits of the Territory under the Board of Revenue in which he is enrolled.

Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent convicted of criminal offence.

26. The Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising in any Revenue Office who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

Board may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent practising before it and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

27. The Board of Revenue may also, after making such enquiry as it may think proper, suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising before such Board who may be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when a Pleader is charged with unprofessional conduct before the Board of Revenue.

28. If any Pleader shall, while practising before such Board, be charged with fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his duty in such practise the Board shall enquire into the charge and report the result to the High Court, and the High Court, after making such further enquiry as it shall think fit, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the said Board. Pending the investigation and the receipt of the notice last aforesaid, the Board may suspend the Pleader from practising before it.

Procedure when Pleader or Revenue Agent is so charged in any Office subordinate to Board of Revenue.

29. If any Pleader or Revenue Agent shall be charged with any such conduct in any Office subordinate to the Board of Revenue, the Officer at the head of such Office shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed, and on such day, or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Officer shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the person bringing the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Officer find the charge established and consider that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof and report the same to the Board of Revenue, and the Board shall, if the person charged be a Revenue Agent, proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him, and shall, if he be a Pleader, forward such report to the High Court in which he is enrolled. The High Court, after making any further enquiry which it shall think necessary, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader so charged, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the Board by whom such report was forwarded. If the Officer shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case.

Power to Board to call for record.

30. The Board of Revenue, in any case in which a Pleader or Revenue Agent shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court or Board, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit, subject, in the case of a Pleader, to the provisions of the twenty-eighth Section.

Report to High Court when dismissed Revenue Agent is also an enrolled Mookhtar.

31. Whenever a Revenue Agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Board of Revenue shall also be a Mookhtar enrolled under the provisions of this Act, the Board of Revenue shall forward a report of the case to the High Court in which he shall be enrolled, and such Court, after making any inquiry which it may think necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such Mookhtar.

Section 18 to apply to Vakeel or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under Sections 28, 29, or 31.

32. The provisions of the eighteenth Section shall apply to any Pleader or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, or thirty-first Section.

Dismissed Revenue Agent to surrender his certificate.

33. When a Revenue Agent shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Board of Revenue or the Officer at the head of the Office in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any other Officer whom the Board may order to receive the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of the Board or such Officer as aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

Penalty on unqualified person practising as Agent.

34. Every person who shall practise as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act

extends without holding a certificate then in force and without being duly qualified to practise as herein provided, shall be liable, by order of the Board or Officer in whose Office he shall so practise, to a fine not exceeding Rupees two hundred, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period which may extend to three calendar months. The person so fined as aforesaid shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of any thing done or any disbursement made by him in the course of such practising.

Persons authorized by general or special powers of attorney may be Agents.

35. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person from employing any other person, though not a Revenue Agent enrolled under the provisions of this Act, to commence and prosecute all business or any particular business in which the employer may be concerned in any Revenue Office: Provided that the person so commencing and prosecuting all or any such business as aforesaid shall hold a general or special power of attorney, as the case may be, in that behalf, from the person so employing him; Provided also that no person shall act as last aforesaid unless he shall have received the general or the special sanction, as the case may be, in that behalf, of the Board of Revenue or other Officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such sanction.

Sanction required.

Sanction may be revoked or suspended.

36. Such general or special sanction, as the case may be, may at any time be revoked or suspended by the Board of Revenue or other Officer as aforesaid by whom it was granted, and any person who, having received such sanction, shall practise under the nineteenth Section during the continuance of such revocation or suspension, shall be liable to the penalties and incur the disabilities mentioned in the thirty-third Section.

Of the Remuneration of Pleaders and Revenue Agents.

High Court and Revenue Board to fix fees on Civil and Revenue proceedings.

37. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Courts by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader; and the Board of Revenue shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue Courts and Offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader or Revenue Agent. Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Section 37 not to apply to Agents appointed under Section 35.

38. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not be applicable to Agents appointed under the thirty-fifth Section.

Clients may make private agreements with their Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents as to remuneration.

39. Parties employing Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents in any Court or Office shall be at liberty to settle with them, by private agreement, the remuneration to be paid for their professional services, and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents for the time being act. Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by regular suit.

Miscellaneous.

Suitors may appear, &c., for co-suitors.

40. Any suitor may appear, plead and act in any suit, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of any co-suitor. And in all Criminal Courts any person defending a case may (with the permission of the presiding Judge or Magistrate) employ any other person, though not a Pleader or Mookhtar duly qualified under the provisions of this Act, to assist him in such defence. But no suitor nor person so appearing, pleading, acting or assisting shall be entitled to recover any fee or reward therefor.

Prosecutors or prisoners may employ any assistant.

Fees not recoverable by such persons.

Rules to be published in the Gazette.

41. The rules mentioned in the fourth and twenty-third Sections, and all variations of and additions to such rules, shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette. Rules made under this Act by a High Court not established by Royal Charter shall, before such publication, be submitted to and approved by the Local Government.

Fines subject to revision.

42. Every order for imposing a fine which shall be passed under this Act shall be subject to revision by the High Court if the order shall have been passed by a Court subordinate to the High Court, or by the Board of Revenue if the order shall have been passed by an Officer subordinate to such Board.

Pleaders in subordinate Courts may apply to District Judge for enrolment.

43. Any person who, at the time that this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be practising as a Pleader in any Court in such part, and who shall wish to be enrolled as a Pleader under this Act may apply to be so enrolled to the Court in which he is practising. Such Court, if subordinate to the High Court, shall forward the application to the High Court. The High Court shall cause the applicant to be enrolled under the provisions of this Act, and, if he be practising in a subordinate Court, shall authorize the District Judge to grant a certificate to the applicant as provided in the eighth, ninth, and tenth Sections. Applications for enrolment under this Section, when made by any Pleader practising in a Court subordinate to the District Court, shall be forwarded to the High Court through the District Judge.

Act not to apply to Advocates, &c., admitted and enrolled by any High Court under Letters Patent.

44. With the exception of Section thirty-nine this Act shall not apply to Advocates, Vakeels, and Attorneys-at-law admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, nor to Mookhtars practising in such Court: Provided that the High Court shall have power to make rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension, and dismissal of the Mookhtars practising on the Appellate side of such Court, and to prescribe penalties for persons practising contrary to such rules or any of them, and from time to time to vary such rules and penalties. Provided also that the High Court may from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable on all proceedings on the Appellate side of such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Vakeel. The rules, penalties, and fees so made, prescribed, and fixed and every variation

thereof shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette.

45. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Advocate or Vakeel on the Roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court shall, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose Roll he is not enrolled, or in any such Court with the permission of the Court, and in any Revenue Office, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or Officer is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue Agents. Provided that no such Vakeel shall be entitled to practise under this Section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

Advocate and Vakeels enrolled in a High Court may practise in any Court other than a High Court in which they are not enrolled.

46. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Attorney on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to *practise* in any Court of British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter and in any Revenue Office.

Attorney of a High Court may plead in any Court not a High Court.

47. This Act shall take effect in the Territories under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the first day of January 1866, and may be extended, by order of any other Local Government, to the territories subject to such Government. Every such order shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Commencement and extent of Act.

48. From the date on which this Act shall be extended by the Local Government under the provision contained in the last preceding Section to the territories subject to such Government, so much of the Regulations in force therein as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have effect in such Territories except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been incurred before such extension of the Act.

Repeal of inconsistent enactments in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, &c.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed so far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends.

Number and Date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XXVII, 1814.	Bengal Code...	For reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	So much as has not already been repealed.
Regulation VII, 1822.	Bengal Code...	For declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspore, and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other Officers employed in making, revising, or superintending Settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent of produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue Authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent, and produce of land.	Section XXV.
Regulation XI, 1825.	Bengal Code...	For extending the operation of Regulation VII, 1822; for authorizing the Revenue Authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases on the default of the Malguzars, or to hold the same khas for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II, 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations.	So much of Clause 9, Section V, as provides that Section XXV of Regulation VII of 1822 shall be applicable to cases investigated by Collectors under the rules of Regulation II of 1819, or under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1825.

Number and Date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act I of 1846...	For amending the Law regarding the appointment and remuneration of Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act XVIII of 1852.	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XX of 1853	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act X of 1859..	To amend the Law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Begnal.	So much of Section LXXI as directs that no fee for any Agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the said Act, and the whole of Section CXLIX.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Pleader or Mookhtar's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. Pleader [*or* Mookhtar], whose place [*or* places] of business is [*or* are] at hath this day delivered and left with me a declaration in writing signed by him and containing his name and place [*or* places] of business and the Court [*or* Courts] of which he is admitted a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] together with the year in which he was so admitted; and I hereby further certify that he is duly enrolled in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and that he is entitled to practise as a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] in the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, and any subordinate Court, *or* the Sudder Ameens' Courts, *or* the Moonsiffs' Courts, *as the case may be*] and to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces [*or* of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.,

Registrar [*or as the case* may be] of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* of the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Revenue Agent's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. of is entitled to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* of the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and in any office subordinate thereto in such Provinces for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th April 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1865.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Division of property among widow and children of Intestate.

1. Where a Parsee dies leaving a widow and children, the property of which he shall have died intestate shall be divided among the widow and children, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of the widow, and that her share shall be double the share of each daughter.

Division of property among widower and children of Intestate.

2. Where a female Parsee dies leaving a widower and children, the property of which she shall have died intestate shall be divided among the widower and such children, so that his share shall be double the share of each of the children.

3. When a Parsee dies leaving children but no widow, the property of which he shall have died intestate shall be divided amongst the children, so that the share of each son shall be four times the share of each daughter.

Division of property amongst the children of male Intestate who leaves no widow.

4. When a female Parsee dies leaving children but no widower, the property of which she shall have died intestate shall be divided amongst the children in equal shares.

Division of property amongst the children of female Intestate who leaves no widower.

5. If any child of a Parsee Intestate shall have died in his or her life-time, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the Intestate's death in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediately after the Intestate's death.

Division of predeceased child's share of Intestate's property among the widow or widower and issue of such child.

6. Where a Parsee dies leaving a widow or widower, but without leaving any lineal descendants, his or her father and mother if both are living, or one of them if the other is dead, shall take one moiety of the property as to which he or she shall have died intestate, and the widow or widower shall take the other moiety. Where both the father and the mother of the Intestate survive him or her, the father's share shall be double the share of the mother. Where neither the father nor the mother of the Intestate survives him or her, the Intestate's relatives on the father's side, in the order specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed, shall take the moiety which the father and the mother would have taken if they had survived the Intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity. If there be no relatives on the father's side, the Intestate's widow or widower shall take the whole.

Division of property when the Intestate leaves a widow or widower, but no lineal descendants.

7. When a Parsee dies leaving neither lineal descendants nor a widow or widower, his or her next of kin, in the order set forth in the second Schedule her to annexed, shall be entitled to succeed to the whole of the property as to which he or she shall have died intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall always be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity.

Division of property when the Intestate leaves neither widow nor widower nor lineal descendants.

8. The following portions of the India Succession Act, 1865, shall not apply to Parsees (that is to say) the whole of Part III, the whole of Part IV excepting Section twenty-five, the whole of Part V, and Section forty-three.

Exemption of Parsees from certain parts of the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(1.) Brothers and sisters, and the children or lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(2.) Grandfather and grandmother.

(3.) Grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(4.) Great grandfather and great grandmother.

(5.) Great grandfather's sons and daughters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(1.) Father and mother.

(2.) Brothers and sisters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(3.) Paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother.

(4.) Children of the paternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(5.) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.

(6.) Paternal grandfather's father's children and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(7.) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(8.) Maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.

(9.) Children of the maternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(10.) Son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(11.) Brother's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(12.) Paternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(13.) Maternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(14.) Widowers of the Intestate's deceased daughters, if thay have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate,

(15.) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.

(16.) Children of the maternal grandfather's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(17.) Paternal grandmother's father and mother.

(18.) Children of the paternal grandmother's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept., (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 11th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1865.

An Act to provide for the regulation and enforcement of Contracts for Labor at places to which, by virtue of such Contracts, the Laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of the Employer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the due protection of native Laborers who have been or shall hereafter be conveyed at the expense of their Employers under the provisions of Act III of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, *(An Act to regulate the transport of Native Laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet)*, or of any other Law, to Districts other than the Districts to which they belong; and for the due enforcement of the Contracts entered into by such Laborers with the persons whom they shall have engaged to serve for hire; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation. "Laborer."

I. Throughout this Act the word "Laborer" means a Laborer who has heretofore entered or shall hereafter, under the provisions of Act III of 1863 or of any other Law, enter into a contract by which he has been or shall be conveyed to the place of labor at the expense of the Employer contracting.

"Protector."

The term "Protector" includes any Officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of a Protector under this Act.

Number and Gender.

Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, and the singular number includes the plural.

Recruiter, bringing Laborer to engage in a District to which he does not belong, may be fined.

II. If, upon any examination made in accordance with Section XI of the said Act III of 1863 or any other Law, it shall appear that any Laborer, belonging to any District in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, brought before the Magistrate by a recruiter, or otherwise, does not belong to the District in which the examination has been conducted, and has not resided there a reasonable time for purposes of his own, or come there of his own accord to seek for employment, but has been brought thither from another District in the said Provinces with the view of prevailing upon him to enter into an engagement there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to fine the recruiter such sum as in the judgment of the Magistrate may be sufficient to enable the Laborer to return to the District to which he belongs, and to apply such fine to the re-conveyance of such Laborer to such District.

Previous Section not to apply to recruiters bringing Laborers from a District not within Bengal.

III. The provisions of the preceding Section shall not apply to any Laborer who shall come from any Province or District not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into an engagement in a District under such control. Any Laborer recruited in any such Province or District as last aforesaid, shall be taken by the recruiter, for the purpose of registry under Section II of the said Act, before a Magistrate of that District, subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such Laborer shall first come after his engagement.

Minimum rate of wages and maximum amount of compulsory labor.

IV. Each Laborer shall, under all circumstances, except as hereinafter specially provided, and notwithstanding any thing to the contrary contained in his contract, be entitled to wages at the minimum rate following, namely, five Rupees a month if a male over twelve years of age; four Rupees a month if a female over that age, and three Rupees a month if under that age, or at the rate specified in the contract if more than such minimum rate; and shall not be bound to serve under his contract for a longer period than three years from either the time at which such contract shall be entered into, or, in the case of contracts which have been entered into before the passing of this Act, from the date on which the Act may come into operation; nor to work on any Sunday, or for more than six hours consecutively on each of the other six days in any week; nor for more than nine hours in each day. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent before whom any future contract is executed by the Laborer, before he attests the same, to explain fully to the Laborer the minimum rate of wages to which he is entitled, and what is the rate fixed in his contract, and under what circumstances alone the Laborer's title to wages can be forfeited or suspended as hereinafter mentioned, and what is the period of time for which he is bound to serve.

On transfer of an estate, the contract shall be valid against, and enure to the benefit of, the new owner.

V. If, during the currency of any contract as aforesaid, the estate on which the Laborer shall have engaged to work shall be sold or transferred, by the party contracting with such Laborer, to some other person, or if some other person shall become proprietor thereof by reason of the death of such party, the contract shall, by such event, become null and void as regards the party originally contracting, and shall be valid to all intents in law as between the new proprietor and the Laborer, and shall enure in the same manner as if such new proprietor had been named in the contract as the party contracting; and so in the case of any subsequent transmission of interest by sale, transfer, or death.

Contract may be transferred by mutual consent.

VI. Every such contract as aforesaid may, by mutual agreement of the parties thereto, be transferred by the Protector of Laborers to any other Laborer or Employer; but in such case the Protector shall endorse such transfer on the contract, and shall also register it in his own Office.

Hospital, Medicines, and Medical Officer.

VII. On every estate on which any Laborers shall be employed, there shall be provided sufficient hospital accommodation for one in every ten of

the Laborers so employed thereon, as well as medicines of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: and if on any estate there shall be employed three hundred or more Laborers, it shall be the duty of the proprietor of such estate to place in medical charge thereof at least one Medical Officer holding a medical diploma from some Indian or European Collegiate Institution authorized to grant diplomas, or at least one Officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge.

Penalty for breach of last Section.

VIII. If, on any estate in which Laborers are employed, it shall at any time be found that there is not such hospital accommodation as aforesaid, or that that there is not provided for the use of such Laborers medicine of such quality and descriptions and according to such scale as aforesaid, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. And if there shall be three hundred or more Laborers employed on such estate, and it shall be found that there is no such Medical Officer as aforesaid, such chief person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. The continued omission to observe the provisions of the last preceding Section shall be fineable under this Section as a distinct offence, and so on until the omission is duly supplied.

Appointment and powers of Protectors.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, in any District in which the said Act III of 1863, or this Act, has been or may be in force, so many Protectors of Laborers as he may think proper, and to define by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the local limits within which each such Protector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him, by this Act. Such Protector may be vested with all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

Appointment and powers of Inspectors.

X. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, under any such Protector as aforesaid, so many Inspectors of Laborers as may be considered necessary to assist the Protector in the performance of his duties, and to assign to such Protector and Inspectors such establishment as may be thought fit; and such Inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, other than Magisterial powers, of such Protector, which they shall be authorized in writing by such Protector to perform or exercise.

Return of Laborers to be sent in half-yearly by Employer, &c., to Protector.

XI. Every Employer of Laborers, or the chief person in charge under him of the estate on which such Laborers are employed, shall, on or before the fourteenth day of January and the fourteenth day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Protector of Laborers within the local limits of whose authority such estate may be situate, a Return of the number of such Laborers as aforesaid who shall have been employed on the estate on the last day of the preceding month, and such Return shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in Return, or sending in incorrect Return.

XII. If any such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall refuse, or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such Return as aforesaid, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect Return, such Employer or other person shall, on conviction thereof before the Magistrate of the District, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and a Certificate under the hand of the Protector to whom such Return ought to have been sent, stating that such Return has not been sent or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such Certificate.

Yearly rate to be fixed for each estate.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time, by order published as aforesaid, to fix a yearly sum not exceeding one Rupee per Laborer, as a rate for the purpose of providing for the salaries and emoluments of the Protectors and Inspectors, and the sum or rate so fixed shall be payable half-yearly in respect of each estate for each Laborer employed therein according to the last Return.

Employer, &c., to send in the rate due according to Return.

XIV. Every such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall, within two months from the said fourteenth day of January and fourteenth day of July aforesaid respectively, send in to the Collector of the District such sum of money as shall appear, according to the last Return as aforesaid, to be payable under the last preceding Section on account of the Laborers mentioned therein.

Employer, &c., failing to send in the rate in due time, how to be dealt with.

XV. If any such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding Section, it shall be the duty of the Collector to notify such default to him; and if, within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such other period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Collector reasonable, such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall not so comply, the Collector shall levy the sum payable by distress and sale of any moveable property (other than that of a Laborer) which may be found on the estate, or (if there shall be no such moveable or insufficient moveable property found) by sale of a sufficient portion of the estate itself. Such sale shall be conducted according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the realization of arrears of Government Revenue.

Books to be kept, and periodical visits and reports made, by Protector.

XVI. Every Protector of Laborers shall, once within such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visit each estate, within the limits of his authority, on which there shall be employed any Laborers, and inspect every Hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such Laborer, and investigate the condition of all the Laborers employed on such estate; and for such purpose he may require that all the Laborers employed on such estate shall be mustered before him with their several contracts, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such Protector shall keep books in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of Laborers then under contract to each Employer, the number who shall then be sick or

missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the Laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct. Each Protector shall periodically make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, through the Commissioner of the Division, of the aforesaid particulars; and any such Report, as regards any particular estate, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietor or chief person in charge of such estate, or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the Report so far as it relates to such estate.

Magistrate, Protector, &c., may inspect any estate at any time.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, the Protector of Laborers, or his duly authorized Inspectors, or any other Officer duly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time, to enter and inspect any estate, or any Hospital, camp, tent, or building wholly or partially used by or for Laborers, and to require that any Laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any enquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of such Laborer, or of any other Laborer employed on such estate.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

XVIII. If any Employer, or other person acting for or under such Employer, shall in any way obstruct or impede any entry, inspection, or enquiry made under either of the two preceding Sections, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each such offence.

Protector may suspend contract of any Laborer temporarily unfitted for labor.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority any Laborer may be employed, to suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract, or any particular term thereof, if such Laborer shall be, in the judgment of such Protector, temporarily unfitted for such performance by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or other sufficient cause. Provided that every such suspension shall be endorsed by the Protector on the contract. Provided, also, that every such Laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive, in lieu of full wages, such a portion thereof as shall be considered sufficient by the Protector, and that the time during which the suspension continues shall be reckoned as part of the whole term for which the Laborer is bound to serve.

Penalty for unlawfully compelling any Laborer to work.

XX. If on any estate it shall be found that any Laborer, whose contract has been suspended as aforesaid, has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, or if any Laborer shall have been compelled to perform work which, under the provisions of Section IV of this Act, he was not bound to perform, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Protector to give Certificate to Laborer permanently unfitted for labor.

XXI. If, in the opinion of the Protector of Laborers, any Laborer shall be permanently unfitted for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the Protector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such Certificate to the Employer of such Laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such Certificate the contract of such Laborer, except as regards any liability previously incurred there under, shall wholly cease and determine. The Protector shall make a Return of all such cases of determination of contract in his Report under Section XVI of this Act. Every Laborer, whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to be re-conveyed, at the expense of his Employer, to the District in which he was recruited, or, if he prefer it, to receive from his Employer three months' wages at the minimum rate fixed in Section IV of this Act, and such sum shall be recoverable before a Magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided.

Laborer who has completed his contract, to be permitted to have such completion registered.

XXII. Every Laborer, who shall have completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith permitted by his Employer, or by the chief person in charge of the estate on which he has been employed under such contract, to appear before the Protector, to have the completion of his contract registered. If such Employer or chief person shall detain such Laborer after the completion of his contract, or shall fail to give notice of such completion to the Protector within one month after the date of such completion, such Employer or chief person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Release from contract how to be purchased.

XXIII. If any Laborer shall be able and desirous to pay to his Employer the sum of one hundred and twenty Rupees, or, if the term of his engagement has less than two years to run, a sum equivalent to the minimum rate of wages of such Laborer for the unexpired term of his engagement, such Laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Protector within the local limits of whose authority his Employer's estate is situate, and, on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Protector, such Protector shall call for the contract of such Laborer and endorse thereon a Certificate of Release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the Employer of such Laborer. If any Employer, or other person authorized to act for the Employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

A Certificate to be given to Laborer whose contract has determined or been completed, or who has purchased release therefrom.

XXIV. Every Laborer, whose contract shall have been completed or determined or released by purchase as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Protector a Certificate of Release in such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Laborer who has completed his contract or been released therefrom, may enter into a fresh contract.

XXV. Every Laborer, the completion of whose contract or whose release therefrom shall have been registered, shall be entitled to enter into a fresh contract before the District Magistrate, in the manner prescribed in Section XIX of Act III of 1863 for contracts entered into before the Superintendent of Labor Transport, and in case of

his entering into such fresh contract, all the provisions of this Act and of Act III of 1863 shall apply thereto.

If Laborer desire to complain, Employer to give notice to Protector.

XXVI. If any Laborer shall state to his Employer, or to any person acting for such Employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Protector of Laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such Employer or other person, the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Protector, and in default of so doing such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Protector how to proceed on receipt of notice of complaint.

XXVII. Whenever any Protector of Laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid shall be made to him by any Laborer against his Employer, or any person acting for such Employer, or whenever the Protector shall have other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a Laborer, such Protector shall forthwith, if the estate on which such offence has been committed is not situate within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Protector within the limits of whose authority such estate is situated: and if such estate be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such Protector shall forthwith make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Protector may summon the complainant and his witnesses. Penalty for obstructing service of, or obedience to, summons.

XXVIII. For the purposes of such enquiry, it shall be lawful for any Protector, if he think fit, to summon such Laborer as aforesaid, as well as any witnesses whose attendance may be necessary; and if any Employer or other person authorised to act for the Employer shall in any way obstruct the service of, or obedience to, such summons, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Protector how to proceed if the complaint be untrue or frivolous.

XXIX. If, upon such enquiry made on the complaint of a Laborer, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the contract of such complainant the number of days spent in such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period for which such complainant had contracted to serve.

Protector how to proceed if the complaint be well founded.

XXX. If, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well-founded, but not within his own cognizance under the powers conferred upon him under Section IX of this Act, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon deal with the case in due course of law.

Compensation to be given if wages for more than two months are due.

XXXI. If, upon the complaint of any Laborer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid to him for a period of more than two months after they have become due, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award to such Laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the Magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the Collector shall, upon the requisition of the Magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed in Section XV of this Act.

Contract to be cancelled if Employer be convicted by the Court of Session, or be twice convicted by a Magistrate, of an offence against the Laborer, or if wages be not paid for more than six months, or if Laborer have been grossly ill-used.

XXXII. If the Employer of any Laborer, or any person placed in authority over such Laborer by such Employer, shall be convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable, under the Criminal Procedure Code, by the Court of Session; or if any such Employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable, under the said Code, by a Magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid for a period of more than six months after they shall have become due; or if the Magistrate of the District shall, on the report of the Protector and after due enquiry, be satisfied that any Laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to gross ill-usage by such Employer or any other person placed in authority over the Laborer by such Employer, it shall be lawful for the Protector, on the application of the Laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such Laborer, and to award to him such compensation for such cancelment, not exceeding thirty Rupees, as he shall think fit, and every such cancelment shall be certified on the back of such contract, and such Laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any other Employer, or to return to the District from which he was recruited.

Penalty on Laborer for absenting himself without sufficient cause.

XXXIII. Any Laborer who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause may be taken before the nearest Magistrate, and shall, on conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his Employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such Laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such Laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Penalty for wilful negligence or indolence.

XXXIV. Any Laborer who, without absenting himself from his labor, shall be wilfully negligent or indolent in the performance thereof, may be convicted as aforesaid, and shall, on such conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances for the period of such wilful negligence or indolence; and upon a second conviction within six months for a similar offence,

shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Laborer deserting may be apprehended without a warrant.

XXXV. If any Laborer shall desert or attempt to desert from his Employer's service, such Employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant and without the assistance of any Police Officer, (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such Laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said Laborer be found in the service of another Employer, or beyond the limits of the District in which his Employer's estate is situated or in which he deserted, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided, also, that if the Employer or other person as aforesaid shall use unnecessary violence in effecting such apprehension, or if he shall not, within forty-eight hours from the time of such apprehension, make over the said Laborer to the hands of some Police Officer, with a statement in writing of the apprehender's name and residence, and of the charge on which the Laborer has been apprehended, or shall not otherwise within such period cause him to be conveyed to the nearest Magistrate, the person so apprehending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Laborer, when made over to the Police, to be taken before the nearest Magistrate

XXXVI. If any Laborer apprehended, whether with or without a warrant, shall be made over to a Police Officer, it shall be the duty of such Officer to convey him, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate; and if the estate or place from which such Laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall adjudicate the charge himself; but if not, he shall forward the said Laborer under custody to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such estate or place is situated, who shall adjudicate upon it.

Penalties for desertion and wrongful apprehension.

XXXVII. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such Laborer has deserted from his Employer's service, he shall be convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. If it be proved that the Laborer has been apprehended wrongfully, the person apprehending him, or on whose charge or by whose order he shall have been apprehended, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, any portion of which may be awarded to such Laborer.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

XXXVIII. All the provisions of this Act, regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of Laborers, shall be held applicable to Laborers who shall desert while in transit to the District in which they have contracted to labor for hire; and such Laborers may be tried either in the District in which they may be apprehended, or in the District in which, under their contracts, they are bound to labor for hire, notwithstanding that the offence may have been committed in a third District.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing Laborers under contract to another person.

XXXIX. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away, harbour, or employ any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid with another person, before such Laborer shall have been lawfully released from such contract, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if Employer apply for return of Laborer.

XL. It shall be lawful for the Employer, or any person authorised to act for the Employer, of any Laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, to apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such Laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate shall, in such case, make over such Laborer, and shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse such cancelment, under his own signature, on the contract of such Laborer.

Conviction not to operate as a release, but, on expiry of sentence, Laborer to be made over to Employer.

XLI. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to make over such Laborer to any person appointed on the part of his Employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall be held to operate as a release of the Laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of no person being present on the part of the Employer to take charge of the Laborer at the expiry of the sentence, but the prisoner shall, in that case, be sent to the Employer's estate, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the Employer in the manner provided for the realisation of fines under this Act.

Sentences to be endorsed on contract. Periods of imprisonment and unlawful absence to be added to term of service.

XLII. Every sentence of fine imposed for unlawful absence from labor, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the Officer passing it, and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the Laborer is bound to serve; but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonments and unlawful absences so endorsed.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

XLIII. In every case in which a fine is imposed under this Act, or under the said Act III of 1863, it shall be competent to the Court imposing such fine to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, and such term of imprisonment shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the Protector believe any estate or part thereof to be unfit for habitation, a Committee shall be summoned.

XLIV. If a Protector of Laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate, situated within the limits of his jurisdiction, is, by reason of of climate or situation, unfit for human habitation,

such Protector shall give notice in writing of his opinion to the Magistrate of the District, and such Magistrate shall forthwith summon a Committee to enquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for human habitation. Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Protector of Laborers, the Medical Officer of the District, and at least one Employer of Laborers resident in the District. Such Committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the Protector's report has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion of the estate as aforesaid or the Employer or Protector, may desire to place before it; and, if such Committee shall be of opinion that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for human habitation, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every Laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be null and void as regards such estate or such portion thereof. Provided, however, that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate, or to any other estate of the same Employer.

Construction of Act.

XLV. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act III of 1863.

H. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 11th April 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1865.

An Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-Houses and Markets for the sale of meat and fish in the Suburbs of Calcutta and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith; It is enacted as follows:—

No place within the Suburbs to be used as a Slaughter-House without a license.

I. No place within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta appointed under the provisions of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, *(the District Municipal Improvement Act)*, shall be used as a Slaughter-House, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a Slaughter-House has been obtained from the Municipal Commissioners, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a Slaughter-House any place within the limits aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued. Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any Hindoo or Mahomedan place of worship.

Municipal Commissioners may provide places for Slaughter-Houses, and may make Bye-laws for the management and regulation thereof.

II. The Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as Slaughter-Houses, and they may make Bye-Laws for, and with respect to, the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

Licensed Slaughter-Houses to be properly drained.

III. Every owner or occupier of any licensed Slaughter-House, within the limits aforesaid, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Municipal Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Municipal Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such Slaughter-Houses, or any place used as a Meat Market, in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner or occupier, after notice in writing given to him by the Municipal Commissioners that such Market or Slaughter-House is defective in any of the said particulars and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

Commissioners may make Bye-laws for the inspection of Markets and Slaughter-Houses.

IV. The Municipal Commissioners may, in the manner prescribed and under the conditions laid down in Section LXXXIV of the said Act III of 1864, make Bye-laws for the inspection of all Markets for the sale of meat or fish within the limits aforesaid and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours.

Commissioners may enter and inspect Slaughter-Houses, shops, &c., and may seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

V. The Municipal Commissioners, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, or fish, or as a Slaughter-House, and may examine any animal, carcase, or meat which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or fish appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcase, meat, or fish, is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

VI. The Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act, relating to Slaughter-Houses, or of the non-observance of any of the Bye-laws relating thereto, may, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, suspend such license for any period not exceeding two months, and upon conviction for a second or other subsequent like offence, such license may, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, be revoked.

Suspension or revocation of license.

VII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the Slaughter-House to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day, after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

Penalty for using Slaughter-Houses during suspension or revocation of license.

VIII. The provisions of the said Act III of 1864, in regard to prosecutions for offences and the enforcement of fines and forfeitures, shall be applicable to all prosecutions for offences, and the recovery of fines and forfeitures under this Act; and the Magisterial powers conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners by Section VI of the above Act shall be exercised by them for all the purposes of this Act.

Certain provisions of Act III of 1864 rendered applicable.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, the provisions of this Act, or of any specific portion thereof, to any Towns or places in which the said Act III of 1864 may be in force.

The provisions of this Act may be extended to places under Act III of 1864.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2915.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 20th April* 1865.—Dr. D. B. Smith to officiate, until further orders, as Superintendent-General of Vaccination and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, with effect from the date on which he may have taken charge.

The 27th April 1865.—Mr. J. Hart to be House Surgeon of the Midwifery Ward of the Medical College Hospital.

Baboo Doyal Chunder Shome to be House Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary.

Mr. J. R. Hallett to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Mr. F. M. Avern to be a Member of the Municipal Committee at Berhampore.

Baboo Noruttum Mullick to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Bancoorah, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Bancoorah.

The 28th April 1865.—Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Berhampore, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Moorshedabad, with effect from the 27th ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge.

Mr. Godfrey F. Sadlier to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Seebsaugor.

The Revd. Thomas Martin to be a Member of the Municipal Committee at Serampore.

Baboo Rakhal Dass Mookerjee to be a Member of the Municipal Committee for Hooghly and Chinsurah.

The 29th April 1865.—Shahebzada Ahmed Ally Khan to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Maldah.

The 1st May 1865.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose to officiate as Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Noruttum Mullick, or until further orders.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Contai, is vested, under Section II., Act IX. of 1835, with the Judicial powers of a Superintendent of Salt Chowkies, prescribed by Regulation X. of 1819 and Act XXIX. of 1838.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton to be an Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and to exercise in the District of Manbhoom the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, is transferred to Shahabad, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in the latter District. Mr. McLaughlin is also appointed to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances in the Sub-District of Arrah, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Shahabad.

Lieutenant W. L. Samuells to be an Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Assistant Commissioner of Kamroop.

The 2nd May 1865.—Mr. W. T. Tucker, Judge of Bancoorah, is vested with the powers of a Special Commissioner, under Regulation III. of 1828, in that District.

The Hon'ble C. B. Trevor to be a Member and President of the Board of Examiners.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell to be a Member of the Board of Examiners.

Mr. C. F. Carnac to officiate, until further orders, as Opium Agent of Benares.

Moulvy Wassifoodeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, is transferred to Tipperah, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861.)

This cancels the transfer of Moulvy Ali Mahomed, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th ultimo.

The 3rd May 1865.—Dr. W. J. Ellis to officiate as Medical Officer of Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. C. J. Jackson, or until further orders.

Mr. G. F. B. Jellicoe officiated as District Superintendent of Police of Chittagong from the 12th December 1864 to the 12th February 1865.

The 5th May 1865.—Mr. J. W. Dalrymple to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit in the Patna Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. F. Cockburn, or until further orders.

Mr. H. R. Madocks to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. W. LeF. Robinson to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. C. Fowle, or until further orders.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, but to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 28th April* 1865.—Baboo Luchmeenarain Pundit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, for four months, under Section 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 2nd May 1865.—Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, for one month, under the Financial Notification dated 22nd February 1856, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th March last.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton Opium Agent of Benares, for ten days, preparatory to retiring from the service.

The 5th May 1865.—Mr. G. F. Cockburn, Commissioner of Patna, for six months, under Section 9 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with one week for preparation.

Mr. F. C. Fowle, Judge of Rungpore, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 3rd May* 1865.—Baboo Gungacburn Shome, Principal Sudder Ameen of Behar, having returned to his duties on the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave which was granted to him on the 17th March last, and of which he availed himself on the 28th idem, is cancelled.

Moulvy Duleelooddeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, having returned to his duties on the 16th March last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 14th February preceding is cancelled.

Mr. J. K. Moran, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Third Class, attached to the Fourth Division, Lower Provinces, is permitted to resign his situation from the 1st June next, or from any other subsequent date on which his services can be dispensed with.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 29th April* 1865.—Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III. of 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby notified that from the 1st day of May 1865 the provisions of the said Act will be in force in the Station of Darjeeling, the limits of which, for the purposes of the said Act, are declared to be those within which Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force, that is to say, all the Hill Territory South of the Great Runjeet River, East of the Kuhail, Balasun, and Little Runjeet Rivers, and West of the Rungnee and Mahanuddee Rivers.

The following gentlemen are appointed Municipal Commissioners at Darjeeling under the Act, *viz.*:—

Mr. H. Beverley	...	Vice-Chairman.
Dr. B. Simpson	...	Commissioners.
Captain J. Jerdon	...	
Mr. E. S. Fitzgerald	...	
„ P. H. Scanlan	...	
„ W. Lloyd	...	
„ E. S. Phillips	...	

NOTIFICATION.—*The 1st May* 1865.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section XXV., Act XI. of 1865, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Dacca has been vested with the powers of a Judge of the Small Cause Court at Furreedpore for a period of three months from this date.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 4th May* 1865.—Under the provisions of Section XIV. of Act XI. of 1865, the following Statement of the dates on which the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Magoorah, Jenidah, and Nurrail, Kooshtea and Comercolly, Chooadangah and Meherpore will hold their sittings in each of the Courts under their respective charge, is published for general information:—

Name of Court.	*Date of Sittings.*
Magoorah ..	7th to 21st of every month.
Jenidah ...	22nd to end of every month.
Nurrail ...	1st to 6th of every month.
Comercolly	Tuesday and Wednesday of the first three weeks of each month, and in case those days be holidays the following open days.
Kooshtea ...	The entire month with the exception above noted.
Chooadangah ...	1st and 3rd weeks of every month.
Meherpore ...	2nd and 4th weeks of every month.

It is hereby notified that under Section IX. of Act VII., (B. C.,) 1865, an Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-houses, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II., ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, for a public purpose, *viz.* for a Cemetery for the Greek community, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring one beegah, is required.

The land is situated at the junction of the Kakoorgatcha and Narcoldangah Main Roads, and is bounded on the North and East by lands

belonging to the owner of the same, Baboo Ram Chand Banerjee; on the South by the Narcoldanga Main Road; and on the West by the Kakoorgatcha Road.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II., ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for High Level Sewer connected with the Drainage of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose 3 plots of land are required, the measurements of these plots, with their respective boundaries, are given as follows:—

Plot 1st on Section II of the Line, measuring 1 *Beegah* 11 *Cottahs.*

Bounded on the North, East, and West by a Kutcha Road, and on the South by the High Level Sewer Line, being part of Holding No. 109, Sub-Division II., Grand Division IV.

Plot 2nd on Section II. of the Line, measuring 1 *Beegah* 15 *Cottahs.*

Bounded on the North, East, and West by Holding No. 89, Sub-Division II., Grand Division IV., the property of Apiabuddeen Mullick, and on the South by the High Level Sewer land, being portions of Holdings 89 and 94, Sub-Division II., Grand Division IV.

Plot 3rd on Section III. of the Line, measuring 1 *Beegah* 14 *Cottahs.*

Bounded on the North by the High Level Sewer Line; on the East and West by a Kutcha Road, and on the South by a public drain, being part of Holding No. 70, Sub-Division II., Grand Division IV.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II., ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the extension of the Dum-Dum Cantonment, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land comprising a Tank known as "Digla Diggee," measuring altogether 22 beegahs of land, more or less, is required.

It is bounded on the North, East, and South by Cantonment land, and on the West by a Cantonment Pucka Road.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 118.
The 21st March 1865.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act* (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865, *viz.*:—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Faree, and Chandkhallee
2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kookri Cherra, and Balookhallee.
3. The Moiskhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act* the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865:—

On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—	At Kolagaon at the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek,—	At Banskhallee near the junction with the Sungoo River.
On the Moishkhallee Khal,—	At the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.

Description of Vessels.		Rates of Tolls.
On all boats or other vessels, whether laden or empty ...	Per 100 maunds of tonnage	0 2 0
Rafts of timber, bamboos, or grass not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in width	Per Raft ...	0 4 0

No. 119.

The following draft of Rules having reference to the undermentioned three navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghât,—

3. The Moïshkhallee Nullah or Khal,—

Is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of the *Canals' Act* (V. of 1864, B. L. C.) :—

1. Every vessel on entering any of the above Navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos, or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Every vessel or raft which has paid toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any vessel or raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall for each day in excess of such period be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll paid. Every vessel or raft remaining in any one of the Channels more than one month without authority from the Supervisor shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 175.

The 3rd May 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, (Fourth Grade,) Patna Branch Road Division, for two weeks, under Sections 18 and 20, Rule IV., of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

No. 176.

Appointment.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Patna Branch Road Division.

No. 177.

Notification.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the removal of the Head-Quarters of the Upper Assam Division from Debrooghur to Seebsaugur.

No. 178.

AGRICULTURAL.

The 4th May 1865.

The following Draft of Rules having reference to the Canals from Ooloobaria to Midnapore and from the Roopnarian River to Balasore, called respectively the MIDNAPORE CANAL *and the* BALASORE CANAL, *is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of "the* CANALS' ACT, 1864,"—(*No. V., B. L. C.*)

I. EVERY Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the mensurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above one thousand maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged

III. Every Vessel entering a Canal shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the

amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of a Canal for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule IV, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canal for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule II will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canal.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canal.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canal.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks, and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officer may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officer be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canal and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the Canal boundaries within a period of 6 days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XVIII. The Canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on one month's notice of the intention so to close it, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XIX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XX. The term "Canal Officer" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

No. 179.

The 5th May 1865.

Promotions.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and changes in the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments with effect from the 1st April 1865 in accordance with the Standing Orders by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Nos. 13 of 1865 and 85 of 1864:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Executive Engineers of the Fourth Grade.

Dewes, Mr. H., Special Assistant Engineer, Darjeeling Hill Road.

* Heywood, Lieutenant J. M., R. E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division.

* Vertannes, Mr. J. C., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division.

* † Kelsall, Captain G. N., R. E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Shillong Division.

To be Assistant Engineers of the First Grade.

Bose, Baboo Khettermohun, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bhaugulpore Division.

Neuville, Mr. P. J., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Presidency Division.

Crichton, Lieutenant H. McV., R. E., Assistant Engineer, Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

† Dundas, Lieutenant J., R. E., Assistant Engineer, on special duty at the Presidency.

To be Assistant Engineer of the Second Grade.

Jackson, Lieutenant G. D'A., General List, Cavalry, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

To be Assistant Engineers of the Third Grade (on probation.)

Muzoomdar, Baboo Ramrutton, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Chittagong Division.

Doss, Baboo Bholunath, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

Beglar, Mr. J. D., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Chittagong Division.

Coondoo, Baboo Kally Coomar, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Cuttack Division.

Bose, Baboo Kessub Loll, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

Robinson, Mr. J., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Burrakur Division.

Ringwood, Mr. C. H., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Patna Branch Road Division.

To be an Apprentice.

Fernie, Mr. W., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Burrakur Division.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Engineer of the First Grade.

Hardy, Conductor G. F., Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, Dinapore Division.

To be Sub-Engineers of the Second Grade.

McCullagh, Mr. W., Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Balasore Division.

O'Berne, Assistant Commissary A., Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

Wren, Mr. D., Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Ramghur Division.

To be Sub-Engineer of the Third Grade.

Keane, Serjeant J., Supervisor, First Grade, First Division, Grand Trunk Road.

To be Supervisors of the First Grade.

Smith, Mr. T., Supervisor, Second Grade, Ganges and Darjeeling Road Divison.

Lange, Mr. H. O., Supervisor, Second Grade, Jessore Road Division.

Roy, Baboo Jodonath, Supervisor, Second Grade, Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

Chatterjee, Baboo Jodoputty, Supervisor, Second Grade, Damoodah Division.

Herdman, Serjeant W. J., Supervisor, Second Grade, Cuttack Division.

Sircar, Baboo Issen Chunder, Supervisor, Second Grade, Presidency Division.

Sen, Baboo Poran Chunder, Supervisor, Second Grade, Additional, Presidency Division.

To be Supervisors of the Second Grade.

Jackson, Sub-Conductor W., Overseer, First Grade, Bhaugulpore Division.

Biswas, Baboo Hem Chunder, Overseer, First Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

Gatehouse, Mr. W., Overseer, First Grade, Ramgurh Division.

Chatterjee, Baboo Madhub Chunder, Overseer, First Grade, Tumlook Division.

Ghose, Baboo Nobin Chunder, Overseer, First Grade, Tumlook Division.

Chatterjee, Baboo Unnoda Persaud, Overseer, First Grade, Twenty-four Pergunnahs Division.

Bose, Baboo Gopal Chunder, Overseer, First Grade, Twenty-four Pergunnahs Division.

Bhadoory, Baboo Brojololl, Overseer, First Grade, Midnapore Division.

Guptoo, Baboo Morari, Overseer, First Grade, Presidency Division.

Pearson, Mr. G., Overseer, First Grade, Darjeeling Division.

Mullick, Baboo Soobul Chunder, Overseer, First Grade, Balasore Division.

Bose, Baboo Gopal Chunder, Overseer, First Grade, Hidgellee Division.

Banerjee, Baboo Mohendronath, Overseer, First Grade, Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

Chatterjee, Baboo Noyan Chand, Overseer, First Grade, Presidency Division.

Bonnett, Mr. J. A., Overseer, First Grade, Sylhet Division.

West, Mr. A., Overseer, First Grade, Hidgellee Division.

To be Overseers of the First Grade.

Browne, Mr. W., Overseer, Second Grade, Darjeeling Division.

Mitter, Baboo Bipprodoss, Overseer, Second Grade, Berhampore Division.

Dutt, Baboo Nobogopal, Overseer, Second Grade, Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

Roy, Baboo Denonath, Overseer, Second Grade, Dacca Division.

Hughes, Mr. P. F., Overseer, Second Grade, Darjeeling Division.

Mullick, Baboo Shib Chunder, Overseer, Second Grade, Balasore Division.

Doss, Baboo Kartic Churn, Overseer, Second Grade, Hidgellee Division.

Pundit, Baboo Soorjee Coomar, Overseer, Second Grade, Berhampore Division.

Chatterjee, Baboo Sateowry, Overseer, Second Grade, Bhaugulpore Division.

Chatterjee, Baboo Pormotho Chunder, Overseer, Second Grade, Tumlook Division.

Doss, Baboo Kedarnath, Overseer, Second Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

McPherson, Mr. J., Overseer, Second Grade, Tumlook Division.

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* The promotion of these Officers will be subject to the Rules prescribed in the Standing Order by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 70 of 1854.

† At present temporarily employed in the Bootan Dooars.

LOCAL.

Engineer Establishment.

To be Assistant Engineers of the Third Grade (on probation.)

Mookerjee, Baboo Radhica Persaud, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Behar (Local Roads) Division.

O'Flaherty, Mr. J., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Hidgellee Division.

Williams, Mr. J. R. K., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Hidgellee Division.

Vernon, Mr. J., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Presidency Division.

Stoney, Mr. J. B., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Nuddea (Local Roads) Division.

No. 180.

The 5th May 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Bose, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I., of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, in addition* to that already granted.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 73 of the 1st March 1865.

No. 181.

Erratum.—In the second paragraph of the Notification from this Department, No. 169 of the 27th ultimo, for "*Darjeeling Division,*" read "*Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.*"

No. 182.

The 9th May 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant R. C. Daubuz, R. E., Executive Engineer, (Fourth Grade,) assumed* charge of the Bhaugulpore Division on the 2nd current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 169 of the 27th April 1865.

No. 183.

Transfers.—Gopal Chunder Bose, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Hidgellee to the Burdwan (Local Roads) Division.

Nundo Coomar Bhúttacharjee, (Local,) Overseer, Second Grade, from the Burdwan (Local Roads) Division to the Hidgellee Division.

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

No. 213.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th May 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th May respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 15th May 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th May 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 12th June 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	20,437	17,055	37,192

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 4th April 1865.

No. 272.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,920
Benares „	... ...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 17th and 27th June respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 17th June 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th June 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 10th July	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th August	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th November	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th December	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	17,517	14,620	32,137

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 9th May 1865.

Notice.

THE block of Waste Land measuring 1,001 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, and situated at the Great Rungeet River, in the District of Darjeeling, which was assigned in 1854 to Major Frederick Bayley Wardroper, having been resumed in accordance with the Conditions of the Lease, is available for sale under the Waste Lands Rules.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary, Board of Revenue.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1st.—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

DEPÔTS.	Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S. ...	1,08,000	
Kistenuggur of 1268 S. S. ...	1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S. ...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.	1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268	40,000	
		6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ... } of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...		50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63 ... ... }		80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		1,00,000
Pooree of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268 ... ... }		4,70,000
		15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the lastmentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt, shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1819.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty,

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

Notification.

THE undersigned requests that Public Officers will desist from sending to his Office transmitting letters or Memoranda, with Returns, or other documents the nature of which sufficiently shews the purpose for which they are sent, without the necessity of any explanatory accompaniment.

H. D. SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1865.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the University Medical Examinations:—

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

First Division.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Tarra Prosunno Roy, (1st.)
Preo Nath Bose.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aumrito Krishna Bose.
Doyal Kissen Ghose.
Gopal Chunder Dey.
Hurro Nath Roy.
Keshub Chunder Doss.
Madhub Chunder Ghose.
Mohendro Nath Gupto.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty.
Nocoor Chunder Banerjee.
Opendro Chunder Bose.
Preo Nath Mookerjee.
Woomesh Chunder Roy.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Shama Churn Chatterjee.

Second Division.

Hem Chunder Bhuttacharjee.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

First Division.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Gopal Chunder Roy.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bama Churn Chatterjee.
Baney Madub Bose.
Behary Lall Bhadoory.
Gopal Chunder Deb.
Grish Chunder Dutt.
Hurry Mohun Bose.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee.
Kedar Nath Dutt.
Monohur Dutt.
Nobo Gopal Roy.
Okhoy Coomar Dey.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee.
Raj Coomar Coondoo.
Ram Lall Dey.
Shama Churn Lahory.
Soorjee Narain Sing.

The undermentioned Candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Junior Scholarships in the subjects stated opposite their names:—

Shama Churn Chatterjee	...	In Anatomy.
Tara Prosunno Roy	...	Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.
Preo Nath Bose	...	Botany.

The undermentioned Candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Senior Scholarships in the subjects stated opposite their names:—

Gopaul Chunder Roy	..	In Surgery.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter	..	,, Medicine.

The undermentioned Candidate has passed the Examination for the Degree of M. D.:—

R. W. Carter.

The following Subjects in Languages are appointed for the Examinations of 1867-68:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Parnell	...	The Hermit.
Gray	...	Elegy written in a Country Church Yard.
Beattie	...	The Minstrel, Book 1, as in 1861.
Prescott	...	Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, as in 1861.
Helps	...	Essays, as in 1863.
Prose Reader No. 6		Travels in the Himalaya, pages 122-136.

Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments Part 5, Chapters 1 and 2. Of the Influence of Custom and Fashion.

Latin.

Caesar de bello Gallico, Books 3 and 4.
Eton Electa ex Ovidis et Tibullo, Part 1 with the exception of the last 4 Epistles of Heroines.

Greek.

Homer	...	Iliad, Books I., II., and III.

Sanscrit.

Rughuvansa	...	Books I. to VIII.
Rutnavali.		

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

*Bengali.**

Lives of Judisthera, Confucius, and Vikramaditya, as in the Courses for 1864 and 1865.
Rajdut, as in the Course for 1865.
Poetical Selections from the Mahabharat and other works.

Urdu.†

Ikhwan-oos-safa, pages 1-74.
Araishi Mahfil, pages 1-147.

* Published in a separate Volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
† Captain Lees' Edition.

Arabic.

Selections by Captain Fuller.

Hindi.

Vidyankur.
Ramayana ... 5th Book.

Persian.

Gulistan ... First three Chapters.
Bostan ... 1st, 2nd, and 4th Chapters.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha ... Chapters 1st and 4th.
Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 1 and 2.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Addison ... Cato.
Milton ... Paradise Lost, Books 1, 2, and 3.
Pope ... Temple of Fame.
Addison ... Papers from the Spectator, as in 1861.

Greek.

Euripides ... Hecuba.
Demosthenes ... DeCorona.

Latin.

Cicero ... Pro Lege Manilia.
Livy ... Book XXII.
Horace ... Book IV. of Odes, Book I. of Satires, except Satires 2, 3, 7, 8.

Sanscrit.

Selections from Hitopadesha, Vishnupuarna, and Mahabharata as in Rijupath Part 3. Upakramanika.

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Shakespeare ... King Lear.
*Scott ... Lady of the Lake.
*Dryden ... Art of Poetry.
*Gibbon ... Life of Rienzi.
*Campbell ... Philosophy of Rhetoric. Book II., Chapters 5 to 7,
Bacon ... Essays.

Greek.

Sophocles ... Ajax.
Herodotus ... Book 2, Euterpe.

Latin.

Tacitus ... Book II. of the Annals.
Cicero ... De Naturâ Deorum.
Virgil ... Book I. of the Georgics.
Juvenal ... Satires 3, 7, 8, 10, 14.

Sanscrit.

Sisupalabadha ... First five Chapters.
Bhatti Kavya ... Ditto.
Kavya Prokasa ... 10 Ullasas or Chapters.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-oos-safa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-Khulfa, as in 1863.

Bengali.

Meghanadabodha Kavya ... Volume 1.
Kavya Nirnaya ... Pages 61-120.
Shad Durshana Sambad ... Nos. 6, 7, 8.

Urdu.

Fisaneh-i-Ajaib ... Pages 1-197.
Dewan-i-Souda ... Pages 1-118.

Persian.

Secunder Nameh.
Abul Fazl's letters, First 62 pages, (Fort William College Edition.) *

Hindi.

Ramayana ... (Whole.)
Sabhabilas ... (Whole.)
Singhason Bhuttisi.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I.-XLI.
Isaiah I.-XXXIX.
Daniel I.-VII.
Proverbs.

Oorya.

Buttrish Singhasan.
Hitopodesha ... (Whole.)
Sutton's History of Orissa ... (Whole.)
Chanaky's Saraasungraha (Omitting the Sanscrit.

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

English.

Chaucer ... Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer ... Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book 1.
Shakespeare ... Henry IV, Part I.; Macbeth.
Raleigh ... History of the World, Book V, first 3 Chapters.
Bacon ... Advancement of Learning.
Davis ... Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne ... Vulgar Errors.
Locke ... Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey ... Madoc.
Campbell ... Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke ... Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott ... Ivanhoe.
Brougham ... Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle ... 3 or 4 of earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer ... Iliad, first twelve books.
Pindar ... Olympic Odes.
Æschylus ... Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles ... Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides ... Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes ... Knights, Clouds, and Frogs.
Herodotus ... Books II and III to the end of Chapter 66.
Thucydides ... Books VI and VII.

* Published in a separate volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Demosthenes	...	Orations against Septines and Meidias.
Plato	...	Republic.
Aristotle	...	Politics.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics, Æneid, first six Books.
Horace	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I, (except 2 and 8) Epistle I, De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9.)
Persius	...	Satires.
Lucretius	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	...	Aulularia.
Terence	...	Andria.
Livy	...	First Decade.
Sallust	...	Bellum Catilina.
Cicero	...	Orations against Cataline, first book of letters to Atticus and De Officiis.
Tacitus	...	Histories.

Sanscrit.

Kalidasa	...	Sakuntala and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti	...	Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.
Sudraka	...	Mrichchhakati.
Vana Bhatta	...	Kadambari.
Bharavi	...	Kiratarjunya I—IV, XI—XIV.
Magha	...	Sisupalavadha I, VI, XII, XVI.
Sriharsa	...	Naishadha Charita I—V, IX—XII, XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta, Viswanatha Panchanana	...	Kavyaprakasa: Bhasha Parichcheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

History.

As a period:—From the accession of Charles I. to the abdication of James II. in Macaulay, Clarendon, Whitelock, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Burnet's History of his own times, with Hutchinson's Memoirs; also a general knowledge of the History of Europe during the same period, as in Mahon's Life of Conde; also Hallam's History of English Literature for the same period.

2. Constitutional History as in Hallam.

3. Political Economy as in McCulloch's Elements and in J. S. Mill.

4. History of Civilization as in Guizot.

5. Historical Evidence as in Taylor.

6. The following text books of Examination are appointed under the new Regulations:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

History.

Marshman	...	History of India Vol., I.
Yonge	...	Landmarks of Ancient History,* (omitting the introductory Chapter.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866.

History.

Student's Hume.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

Elphinstone's History of India.
Macfarlane's "Our Indian Empire" or "British India."
Schmitz's Greece and Rome.
The History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chapter 12, Section 7.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.
Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
Whateley's Elements of Logic.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Milne Edward's Zoology ... 2 Parts.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 8th May 1865.

* The new edition published for the University and sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of the portion of the Third Division of the Town noted in the margin has been completed, and that the Books containing the said valuations and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Justices between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. free of charge.

All the premises lying between Dalhousie Square and Lall Bazar South, Meerbhur Ghaut Street and Cotton Street North, (exclusive of the premises in Cotton Street,) Chitpore Road East and Strand Road West.

The Justices will, from and after the 29th of May instant, proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment and to hear all appeals connected therewith, but no such appeal can be heard unless the amount of rate has been deposited with the Justices in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the above Act.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta,*
The 8th May 1865.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculum to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA;
MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 16th March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 10th of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 1532 of the 13th March 1865, regarding a Scheme for the Water-supply of Calcutta adopted by the Justices at their Ordinary Meeting on the 6th of March 1865.

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 27th April 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division III. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Deeltabad, Mullickabad.
North Balliaghattah.
South Balliaghattah.
Bahir-Jellinhparrah.
Foreaparrah, Koochnun.
East Soorah, Nees Soorah.
Khodagunge, Kakoorgatchee.
North Narcaldangah.
West Soorah, Kooleah.
West Kooleah, Bathykhannah.
Moonsee Bazar, Shibtollah.
New Balliaghattah.
Gooreparrah, South Narcaldangah.
Bahir-Simlah and Sealdah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 26th of April, sit daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
Alipore,
The 8th April 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurements of Grand Division II. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in the margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

East Noyabad, Katkoorah.
East Durkhin Daree, Durkhindree.
Noyabad, Belgatcheeah, Ooltadangah.
Nees Ooltadangah, Bagmaree.
Gouriberro, Foreaparah, and Mannicktollah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 15th May, sit daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

BYE-LAWS

PROPOSED FOR THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY
PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMA ION.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

হাওড়া মিউনিসিপেল।

কমিস্যনরদিগের প্রস্তাবিত অতিরেক নিয়ম সকল সর্ব্ব সাধারণের গোচরার্থ প্রকাশিত।

কমিস্যনর সাহেবদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,
ওয়ালটারঃ এইচ: ডিঃ ডিউবাল সাহেব,
সেক্রেটারী।

Rule for regulating the time of collecting the Rate and Taxes mentioned in the Act.

I. EACH quarterly instalment of the rate and taxes mentioned in the Act shall be considered to have become due at the commencement of the quarter on account of which such instalment is payable, and may be levied at any time after the commencement of such quarter, that is to say,—

যে সময়ে ও যে মতে মিউনিসিপেল আক্টের উল্লেখিত রেট ও টাক্স আদায় হইবেক তাহার নিয়ম।

১। উক্ত আইনের উল্লেখিত রেট এবং টাক্স ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী মতে আদায় হইবেক যে তিন মাসের জন্যে ঐ কিস্তী হইবে তাহার আরম্ভেতেই টাকা দেনা বোধ গণ্য হইবে, আর তাহার আরম্ভের পর যে কোন সময়ে হউক ঐ টাকা আদায় করা যাইবেক (যথা)।

The instalment payable on account of the quarter ending	31st July	May be levied on and after	1st May.
	„ October ...		„ August.
	„ January ...		„ November.
	30th April		„ February.

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to adopt such plans for the collection of rates, when due, as may appear to them expedient.

ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী কোন মাসের শেষে দিতে হইবে।	৩১ জুলাই ...	যে সময়ে কিম্বা যে সময়ের পর আদায় করিবে।	১ মে।
	৩১ অক্টোবর ...		১ আগষ্ট।
	৩১ জানুআরি ...		১ নবেম্বর।
	৩০ আপ্রিল ...		১ ফেব্রুআরি।

এবং প্রাপ্য রেট আদায় কারণ কমিস্যনরগণ যেং নিয়ম নির্দ্ধারিত করা আবশ্যক বোধ করেন তাহা আইন মতে করিতে পারিবেন।

Rules for the management of matters connected with Conservancy.

2. EVERY owner, farmer, or occupier of a market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, fruit or vegetables shall keep the same in a clean and proper state, and no food shall be sold or exposed for sale which is in such a state as to be unfit for consumption.

3. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of any such market or shop shall admit, at all reasonable hours, any person authorized by the Commissioners to enter and inspect the same.

4. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any corpse or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or shall dispose or cause to

কর্ম্মবাহী সংক্রান্ত বিষয় নির্ব্বাহের ব্যবস্থা।

২। তরকারী, ফল, মৎস্য বা কশাইয়ের মাংসের দোকানের বা বাজারের মালিক বা ইজারদার বা দখলিকারের যে এ সব স্থানকে উপযুক্ত ও পরিষ্কৃত অবস্থায় রাখে। এবং যে সকল খাদ্য দ্রব্য উপভোগের যোগ্য নহে তাহা তাহারা বিক্রয় করিতে কিম্বা বিক্রয়ের কারণ সাজাইয়া রাখিতে পারিবেক না।

৩। কোন বাজার বা দোকানঘরের মালিক, বা ইজারদার দখলীকারের বা কর্ত্তার নিকটে কমিস্যনর সাহেবদের কোন নিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি সময়ে সময়ে উপস্থিত হইলে তাহাকে প্রবেশ করিয়া তাদারক করিতে দিতে হইবে।

৪। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালা খালে কিম্বা কোন নদী নালা খালের কিনারায় ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবেক না। অথবা আইন মত দগ্ধ বা কবর দিবার স্থানে

be disposed of any corpse or any part thereof otherwise than by burning or burying the same at or in some lawful burning or burial ground.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey or cause to be brought or conveyed to any burning ground any corpse or any part thereof shall burn it or cause it to be burnt within four hours after arrival at the said burning ground.

6. No person who may burn or cause to be burnt at any burning ground any corpse or part of a corpse shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed before it shall have been so reduced.

7. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or any part of a corpse in any grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin, or body where there is no coffin used, shall be at a depth less than three feet from the surface ground.

8. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry the depth of which grave shall be less than six feet from the surface ground.

9. No person shall dig or construct a grave at a distance less than two feet from any other existing grave.

10. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any carcass or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or on any place other than such places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioners for the purpose of receiving such carcasses.

11. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours of its death, either remove the carcass at his own expence to such place as may be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which those premises may be situated; and in the latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may from time to time determine.

12. No person shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made in any place any tank, pond, ditch or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

13. Every person to whom a License for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners

দগ্ধ না করিয়া বা কবর না দিয়া অন্য কোন প্রকারে কোন মৃত দেহ ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না।

৫। যে কোন ব্যক্তি কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া যাইবে বা আনিবে বা আনাইবে তাহাকে সেই স্থলে পঁহুছিবার পর চারি ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তাহা দগ্ধ করিতে বা করাইতে হইবে।

৬। যে কেহ কোন মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে দগ্ধ করিবে বা করাইবে যতক্ষণ তাহা পুড়িয়া ভস্মসাৎ না হইবে ততক্ষণ দগ্ধ করিতে হইবে।

৭। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে যদি সে কবর ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত হয় তাহা হইলে কাফিন কিম্বা যাহাদের কাফিন নাই কেবল মৃত দেহ, ভূমির উপরি ভাগ হইতে ৩ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবে না।

৮। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে সে কবর যদি ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত না হয় তাহা হইলে ৬ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবেক না।

৯। কোন কবর খাত করিতে কিম্বা ইষ্টক দ্বার নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইলে যদি কোন সাবেক কবর তাহার নিকটে থাকে তাহা হইলে তাহাহইতে দুই ফুট অন্তরে তাহা নির্ম্মাণ করিবে।

১০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পশুর মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালায় কিম্বা খালে অথবা কোন নদী নালার কিম্বা খালের পাড়ে ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না। অথবা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সব মৃত পশু ফেলিবার নিমিত্ত যে কোন স্থান নিরূপণ করিয়া দিবেন সেই স্থল ব্যতীত অন্য কোন স্থলে ফেলিতে পারিবেন না।

১১ কোন ব্যক্তির বাটিতে কোন পশু মরিলে মৃত্যুর পর দুই ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তিনি তাহা আপনা হইতে খরচ দিয়া কমিস্যনরগণ কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত স্থলে স্থানান্তর করিবেন। অথবা যে ডিবিজনে তাহার বাটী সেই ডিবিজনের কন্সারবান্সী ওবরসিয়ারের নিকট সংবাদ করিবেন তাহাতে কমিস্যনর সাহেব সময়ে সময়ে যে রেট অবধারিত করিয়া দিবেন সেই রেট অনুসারে ঐ ওবরসিয়ারকে তাহার খরচ দিতে হইবে।

১২। কোন ব্যক্তিকে কোন স্থলে কোন পুষ্করিণী বা দীর্ঘিকা বা পয়নালা বা গড়খাই খাত করিতে বা করাইতে হইলে কমিস্যনরদিগের অনুমতি অগ্রে লইতে হইবে।

১৩। যাহাকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে প্রকাশ্য টাটি বা পায়খানা রাখিতে অনুমতি দেন সে ব্যক্তিকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে মত আদেশ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহার সরঞ্জামী ঘরাদি সম্বলিত ঐ টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইবে। যে কেহ কমিস্যনর সাহেব

may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his License and such License may be withdrawn.

14. Every License granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall contain a specification of the boundaries of the section of the town for the use of the inhabitants of which the necessary referred to in such License shall be constructed, and the person to whom such License may be granted shall be required to provide such accommodation as the Commissioners may consider sufficient for the use of the inhabitants of such section.

15. All persons to whom Licenses for keeping public necessaries may be granted shall dispose of therefrom in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time direct, and in no other.

16. All persons to whom such License may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such Rules as may from time to time, be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their Licenses.

17. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind intended for removal by the Conservancy Carts shall be deposited by the side of the road near the entrance to the premises from which it may have been conveyed between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M. on every day in the week except Sunday, on which day no rubbish shall be so deposited.

18. The external walls and roofs of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other such inflammable materials; any person doing or causing to be done any act in contravention of this Rule shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for offences against the Bye-Laws passed by the Commissioners.

19. No person shall put on any wall or on any roof of a house, or on any bank or tree, or on any other place or thing facing any road or public place, any preparation of dung to be used as fuel or for any other purpose.

20. No person shall build or cause to be built, or keep any tattee, privy, or urinal within twenty yards of any public road or street.

কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত সময়ের মধ্যে উপরোক্ত প্রাকারে টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে কিম্বা তাহাতে কোন ঘর বাড়াইতে কিম্বা পরিবর্ত্তন করিতে অবহেলা করিবে তাহার প্রাপ্ত অনুমতি পত্র রহিত হইবে ও তাহার হাত হইতে তাহা ফিরাইয়া লওয়া যাইবেক।

১৪। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে যে লাইসেন্স প্রদান করিবেন সেই লাইসেন্সেতে শহরে যে সেকশনের বাসীন্দাগণের নিমিত্তে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করা যাইবে সেই সেকশনের সীমা বিশেষরূপে বিবরণ করা থাকিবে এবং যে ব্যক্তিকে ঐ লাইসেন্স প্রদত্ত হইবে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সেকশনের বাসিন্দাগণের ব্যবহারের জন্যে যে রূপ উপযুক্ত বোধ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহাকে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানার ঘর বা ইমারৎ বানাইতে হইবে।

১৫। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে প্রকাশ্য টাটী বা পায়খানা রাখিতে লাইসেন্স দেওয়া যাইতে পারে তাহাদিগকে সে টাটী বা পায়খানা হইতে ময়লা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে রূপে লইয়া যাইতে আদেশ করিবেন সেই রূপে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে অন্য প্রকারে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে না।

১৬। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে এমত লাইসেন্স প্রদান করা যাইবে তাহাদিগকে ঐ সমস্ত আজ্ঞা ও নিয়ম পালন করিতে হইবে যাহা২ কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা প্রচলিত করিবেন, তাহা না করিলে লাইসেন্স রহিত হইবে।

১৭। ধূলা, ময়লা, ও সমস্ত প্রকার জঞ্জাল যাহা কন্সারবেন্সী গাড়ীতে লইয়া যাইবে তাহা প্রতি দিন প্রাতে ৪টা অবধি ৮টা পর্য্যন্ত বেলার মধ্যে রবিবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের অন্য সমস্ত দিনে সেই বাটীর সদর দরজার নিকট সরকারী রাস্তার ধারে রাখিতে হইবে। রবিবারে বাটীর জঞ্জাল বাহির করিয়া রাখিবার হুকুম নাই।

১৮। কোন বড় রাস্তার ধারে বাহিরের বেড়া বা তৃণ নির্ম্মিত ঘরের বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর চাল নির্ম্মাণ বা মেরামত করা হইলে উলু খড়, বিচালি, বা কোন রকমের পাতা চেটাই বা দরমা যাহাতে অগ্নি লাগিলে জ্বলিতে পারে এমত কোন দ্রব্যে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবে না। যে ব্যক্তি এই সকল নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করিবে কমিস্যনরদিগের অতিরেক বিধির দ্বারায় তাহার দণ্ড বিধান করা যাইবে।

১৯। কোন রাস্তার ধারে বা কোন প্রকাশ্য স্থলে কোন দেওয়ালে ঘরের ছাদে কিম্বা কোন ঢিবিতে বা গাছে কোন জন্তুর গোবরের ঘুঁটে জ্বালাইবার বা অন্য কোন দরকারের নিমিত্তে দিতে পারিবে না।

২০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন প্রকাশ্য রাস্তা হইতে বিশ গজ অন্তরের মধ্যে কোন টাটি কি পায়খানা কি প্রস্রাব করিবার স্থান নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

21. No person shall put or cause to be put on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

২১। কোন ব্যক্তি বাটীর জল নির্গত করিবার জন্য বাটীর বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর কোন নল বা জল প্রণালী যাহার জল সদর রাস্তার উপর পড়িতে পারে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

22. No person shall let loose, cause or allow to be let loose any diseased or worn out animal into any public place, or into any place from which such animal can escape into any public place.

২২। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পীড়িত বা জীর্ণ পশু, বা জন্তুকে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় কিম্বা যথায় রাখিলে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় ঐ পশু যাইতে পারে এমত স্থলে খুলিয়া রাখিতে বা রাখাইতে পারিবে না।

23. No person shall allow any pigs to be at large, or shall keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

২৩। কোন ব্যক্তি শূকর শাবকের পাল খোঁয়াড় ব্যতীত অন্য স্থানে ছাড়িয়া দিতে পারিবে না।

24. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited or allow to remain in or by the side of any public drain any substance, article, or thing whereby the said drain is or may be in any way obstructed.

২৪। কোন ব্যক্তি সরকারি নরদামার ধারে এমত কোন কিছু ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবে না। যাহা দ্বারা নরদামা বন্ধ হইয়াছে বা হইতে পারে।

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

২৫। কমিসানর সাহেবেরা যে প্রকার হুকুম দিবেন সেই প্রকার ব্যতীত এবং তাঁহাদের লিখিত অনুমতি ব্যতিরেকে কোন সরকারী নরদামার উপর কোন পুল বা মাচা বা অন্য কিছু ইষ্টক দ্বারা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবেক না।

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits of the Station of Howrah an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by such Bye-Law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

২৬। হাবরা ষ্টেশনের চতুঃসীমার মধ্যে যদি কোন ব্যক্তি পূর্ব্বোক্ত অতিরেক বিধির বিপরীতে কোন অপরাধ করে অর্থাৎ ঐ বিধির যদি কোন নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করে অথবা কোন নিষিদ্ধ কর্ম্ম করে তাহা হইলে তাহার বিশ টাকার অনধিক দণ্ড হইবে। এবং কমিসানর সাহেবগণ হইতে নোটিষ পাইলেও যদি সেই ব্যক্তি সেই অপরাধ ক্রমাগত করিতে থাকে তাহা হইলে নোটিসের দিন হইতে যত দিন পর্য্যন্ত সে তদ্রূপ আচরণ করিবে তাহার প্রতি দিন তাহাকে ৫৲ টাকা করিয়া অরিমানা দিতে হইবে।

Notice.

WHEREAS it appears that in consequence of the great growth of Calcutta many parts of the Suburbs have become thickly inhabited; and whereas it is notorious that certain occupations which necessarily create noxious smells cannot safely be carried on in thickly populated localities; and whereas under the 308th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Magistrate of the District is authorized to remove any trade or occupation which is dangerous to the health of the community, it is hereby declared that within the limits marginally set forth, being within that portion of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs commonly known as the Suburbs of Calcutta, the undermentioned occupations, that is to say, the keeping of Tanneries constructed after the Native fashion, the keeping of Sheep Pens and places for boiling tallow, and the keeping of Piggeries are occupations noxious to the health of the Public, which must be removed.

A line commencing on the south at the Metya Brux Ghaut and thence down the Circular Garden Reach Road to the Goragatcha Road, from thence to the point where the Goragatcha Road joins the Ekbalpore Road, thence to the Rajkissore Pookur, thence to the Ruffee Mistry's Pookur, thence to the Beyla Road, thence to the point where the Beyla Road joins the Tollygunge Road, thence along the line of the Tolygunge Road as far as the Tollygunge Bridge, thence in a diagonal line to a point on the Gurreah Haut Road opposite to the third Mile-stone on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, thence along the line of Railway as far as the first Mile-stone, thence to a point on the Ballieghatta Canal opposite the East Coolen Road, thence along the East Coolen Road to the Ballieghatta Main Road, thence along the Ballieghatta Main Road to the Soorah Road, thence to the Kankoorgatcheea Road, thence to the Manicktollah Road thence to the point where the Eastern Bengal Railway crosses the Manicktollah Road and thence along the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway as far as the third Mile-stone, thence across the Barrackpore Road to a point where it joins the Chasaa Dhobapara Road, thence to the River at Pran Nath Chowdry's Ghaut.

Notice is hereby given that proceeding according to law will be taken against all owners of Sheep Pens, Piggeries, and Tanneries, &c., worked after the Native fashion who, notwithstanding this Notice, shall neglect to remove their aforesaid Sheep Pens, Piggeries, and Tanneries, &c., beyond the aforesaid limits within six months from the date of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Magistrate.

OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE OF THE 24-PERGUNNAHS;
Alipore,
The 17th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. F. W. REES, Assistant Collector of Sylhet, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasuries.

C. T BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

DACCA,
The 25th April 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 6th May 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
April ...	30	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
May ...	1	29·545	92·0	77·6	14·4	84·9	79·8	76·2	0·76	S. (high.)	0·48	
	2	·673	92·6	79·4	13·2	85·6	79·9	75·9	·74	S. & S. W. (high.)		
	3	·604	92·6	78·4	14·2	85·9	80·4	76·5	·74	S. & S. W. (high.)	0·39	
	4	·589	92·6	83·2	9·4	87·4	82·3	79·1	·77	S. & S. E.		
	5	·587	94·8	80·8	14·5	87·0	81·0	77·4	·74	S. & S. W.		
	6	·762	93·4	73·0	20·4	81·9	76·6	72·9	·75	S. E. & S.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	21·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	94·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98·0
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·87
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 6th current	...	9·45
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	3·88

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th May 1865.

Notice.

BABOO JUDOO NATH BOSE, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. W. Powell, a European British Subject, who died intestate at Barrakur on the 6th instant, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorized to receive the same.

R. P. JENKINS,
Offg. Judge of Beerbhoom.

ZILLAH BEERBHOOM,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that PARBUTTY CHURN MOIETREE has been appointed Licensed Stamp Vender at the Calcutta Custom House in the Town of Calcutta.

J. MACKENZIE,
Collector of Stamps.

CALCUTTA STAMP OFFICE,
The 3rd May 1865.

Notification.

MR. A. WEEKES, Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, has this day been authorised to take charge of the Treasury there and to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

RANCHEE,
The 2nd May 1865.

NOTICE.

LIST of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 9th ...	1 Case, Captain Griffin, R. A., Commanding Armstrong Mountain Battery ...	Str. Nubia.
,, 9th ...	1 Parcel, [W. and Co.,] J A ...	Ditto.
Oct. 19th ...	10 Cases, F. W. Brown and Co. ...	Str. Golconda.
Sept. 28th ...	7 Cases, [W. D. and Co.] ...	Str. Bengal.
Oct. 29th ...	1 Case, F. W. Brown and Co. ...	Str. Simla.
,, 29th ...	3 Cases, [W] ...	Ditto.
,, 29th ...	1 Case, [S] ...	Ditto.
1865, Feb. 1st ...	1 Parcel, Smith, Kennedy and Co. ...	Str. Nemesis.
,, 20th ...	1 Case, J D., No. 12 ...	Str. Erymanthe.
,, 4th ...	1 Package, Messrs. Balfour and Co. ...	Str. Arratoon Apcar.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 9th May 1865.

P. J. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 15th May 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1864, Dec. 9th ...	1 Case, Lieutenant Buckle ...	Shannon.
1865, Feb. 22nd ...	1 Tin Tub, None ...	Str. Erymanthe.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 9th May 1865.

P. J. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertised for sale:—

	Cambay.	
1865, May 14th ...	[J M] 12 Packages.	
	Lady Melville.	
,, 30th ..	[H F] S S S, 7 Cases, Captain R. Caulfield, 1 Case, 4th Madras Light Cavalry ...	O L, 100 Cases.
	City of Berlin.	
,, 30th ...	J. Adams, Esq., 1 Case, care of Potter and Co.	
	Copenhagen.	
,, 30th ..	V B, Nos. 1 and 3, 2 Cases.	
	Onward.	
,, 14th ...	Captain H. Kerr, 1 Case, C. J. Bateman, 1 Case, care of Messrs. Mackar and Co.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 9th May 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 23rd to 30th April 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 0	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 58 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ..	7 0	
Below ditto ...	4 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	3 2	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	3 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	4 9	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 6	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 4	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 3rd May 1865, plus 1 foot ½ inch above Zero; A rise of 1 foot 7 inches since 24th April.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 3rd May 1865.

Notification.

The following Tea Plantations, with factory, godowns, houses, out-houses, &c., the property of Government, at Holta, in the Kangra Valley, is offered for sale at the upset price specified below :—

The Plantation is distant about 23 miles from Dhurmsalah and 22 miles from Kote Kangra. There are on the estate a large slated factory, two slated godowns, and two slated houses for Overseer and Assistant Overseer, barracks for Chinese Tea-makers, &c.; and the stock and block of the Tea factory are complete for Tea operations and in working order.

The Tea Plantation consists of 677 (six hundred and seventy-seven) acres, more or less, of which there are under cultivation with Tea about 530 (five hundred and thirty) acres, the remainder being waste or covered with Cheer *(Pinus longifolia)* but the greater portion fitted for Tea cultivation.

At a short distance from the Plantation there is a Cheer Forest about 100 (one hundred) acres in extent, in which the purchaser will have the right of cutting timber. The wood is well adapted for making Tea chests.

The yield of the Tea Plantation may be estimated this season at lb 33,000 (thirty-three thousand) of Tea, and 1,800 (eighteen hundred) maunds of Tea Seeds. 100 (one hundred) maunds of Tea Seeds, the produce of the season, will be given to the purchaser.

The estate will be sold in fee-simple, free of all demands on account of land revenue, exclusive of existing local cesses, such as the Road, Educational, and Postal cesses, or such as may be hereafter legally imposed, at an upset price of 2,00,000 Rupees (two lakhs of Rupees.)

The Plantation and Factory will be transferred to the purchaser or purchasers on the 1st May 1866, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed—"Tender for Tea Plantations, Holta," and will be registered by the Superintendent, Tea Plantations, Punjab, at Saharunpore, on the date of receipt, in a book which he will keep, together with the tenders in his own custody, under lock and key. The highest registered tender at the time being will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The register of tenders will be examined at noon on the 2nd April 1866 by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent, Tea Plantations, and Deputy Commissioner, at the Factory, Holta, in the presence of all parties who may attend; the amount of the highest tender, or if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender in writing above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

On the tender being accepted by the Committee the purchaser must deposit five per cent. of the purchase money, which will be forfeited if the amount of the purchase money be be not paid in full on the date specified. Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient powers of attorney.

The above particulars are believed, in good faith, to be correct, but intending purchasers must make their own enquiries, as no reclamation can be listened to after sale.

References may be made to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhurmsalah, or to Dr. Jameson, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

T. H. Thornton,
Secretary to Govt., Punjab.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS *from* 1st *to* 30th *April* 1865.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Ramoonlatta	9	700	400	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2500	485000	3	2700	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	8400	6240	598	18700	12300	60	62800	48200	44	24100	12300	..	...	...
	Chitpore	303	347350	224000	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	4000	261	...	...	...	30	11150	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10500	7000	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	10	3000	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	700	200	3	4500	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	25000	15700	5	7000	4000	..	...	...	65	50000	35000	40	12000	5000
	Russa	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	32	32075	18300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1050	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1075	600	...	...	...	2	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Ban oolatta	...	...	...	128	84700	61300	3	900	600	62	12700	8200	4	1200	700	3	900	600	23	6300	5400	2320	423400	237000	26	6300	4300	12	5600	4200	3	900	400	3197	885223	...
	Chitpore	591	347100	169638	...	...	...	...	4000	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8600	4500	32	21000	15000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	344125	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	5	3000	1500	72	4200	3000	10	26000	12000	260	78000	50000	225	152000	76000	290	100000	63000	275	123000	73000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	190525	79793
	Russa	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1200	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	312	2350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	10450	...
	Kidderpore	57	42925	22256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	150	...	...	...	879	200700	...

DHAPPA;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 2nd April 1865.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

[893]

Notice.

Mr. Assistant Collector D. W. M. Testro has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. Campbell,
Commr. of the Rajshahye Division.

Commr.'s Office, Rajshahye Division ;
Berhampore,
The 2nd May 1865.

Notice.

Certain Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. C. Portnell, a European British-born Subject in the employ of the East India Railway Company, who died intestate at Jamalpore, Monghyr, on the 17th May 1864, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

J. W. Dalrymple,
Judge.

Zillah Bhaugulpore ;
Judge's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

Salt Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government, under Section XIII., Act XXII. of 1863, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting on all points connected with the project of "the Salt-water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, Limited." Communications and representations on the subject should be sent in before the 15th of May addressed to the President at the Office of the Commission.

H. L. Dampier,
President of the Commission.

Office of the Commission ;
18-3, *Theatre Road,*
Calcutta, the 26th April 1865.

Notice.

Required for the Akyab Treasury Department a Head Clerk. Salary, Rupees 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good Testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the Office and general good character.

E. J. Spilsbury,
Deputy Commissioner.

Akyab ;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 25th March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2 843 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

Cachar,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripar.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

The sale advertised to take place on the 5th of May of the Zemindary Mauncoondoo, in Pergunnah Boro, in the Zillah Hooghly, and other Talooks, lands, and houses, by the Receiver of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, pursuant to an Order of the said Court dated the 21st day of September 1864, made in cause Sumbhoo Nauth Ghose *vs.* Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dossee, Charroo Chunder Ghose, and Surruth Chunder Ghose, is postponed till the 16th day of May instant.

Radhanauth Bose,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

6, Hare Street,
The 6th May 1865.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries.

Lot No. 1.—About 1,000 Acres in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the bank of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

Lot No. 2.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

Lot No. 3.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

Lot No. 4.—About 100 Acres in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereekee Bheel.

Lot No. 5.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Boiborooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookani Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

Lot No. 6.—About 1,500 acres in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. Lowis, *Lieutenant*,
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

Dibrooghur;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the Salt Water Lakes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, "Limited," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the lands known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khal.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

Berners, Sanderson, and Ferguson,
Solicitors to the Company.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction made in the cause "Mariam Bibee *versus* Khajah Deenwoollah and Bunnoo Bibee, dated Eighteenth June last, by the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of May instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock (noon,) the following property, *viz.*:—

Lot No. 1.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 425, in Moorgyhatta Street, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 2.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 8, Nabootollah Gully, in Kalakar's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 3.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 28, Colootollah, Chuna Gully, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had at the Registrar's Office or at the Office of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors, No. 11, Old Post Office Street.

C. T. Davis,
Chief Clerk.

Hatch and Stewart,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

High Court, Registrar's Office,
The 4th May 1865.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 2nd May 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	81,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,41,98,450 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,52,350 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	19,21,891 15 9
General Treasury, Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 59,81,617 10 10		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	90,60,371 10 7
Ditto at Branches	...	„ 71,99,934 1 8	1,31,63,551 12 6	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	4,04,525 14 11
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,368 3 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,44,57,158 9 5	Balances with other Banks	...	...	5,47,582 11 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	5,42,685 14 3	Sundries	...	...	3,74,827 9 10
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	2,91,965 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	10,45,901 9 4				2,99,58,221 13 10
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Nil.
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	„ 2,19 95,396 10 8
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	„ 1,13,00,994 10 8 } 3,32,96,391 5 4
Rupees	...	...	6,32,54,613 3 2	Rupees	...		6,32,54,613 3 2

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

Notification.

I HEREBY notify, for general information, that a Digest of all the Criminal Laws, Constructions, Circular Orders, and Decisions of Sudder Courts from 1795 to 1864, with the exception of Regulations and Acts that are repealed since, is in the course of compilation in Bengali by me and will be published in the form of a Book entitled "Digest of Procedure and Penal Laws," and therefore hope that no one else would interfere.

HITLOLL MISSER,
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate of Mancoor, Zillah Burdwan.

MANCOOR,
The 15th April 1865.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

আমি সর্ব্বসাধারণকে এতদ্দ্বারা জ্ঞাত করিতেছি যে ১৭৯৩ সাল অবধি ১৮৬৪ সাল পর্য্যন্ত রদ রহিত বাদে ফৌজদারী আইনের কনেক্টকৃসন সরকুলর অর্ডর ও তদানুসঙ্গিক নজির আমি বঙ্গভাষায় সংগ্রহ করিয়া দণ্ডকার্য্য সংহিতা নামে পুস্তক একখানি প্রস্তুত করিতেছি। অপর কেহ এহ কার্য্যে হস্তক্ষেপ করিয়া নিয়ম বিরুদ্ধ কার্য্য না করেন।

শ্রীহিতলাল মিশ্র,
জমিদার এবং অবৈতনিক মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মানকর জিলা বর্দ্ধমান।

মানকর।
সন ১২৭২ সাল, ৪ বৈশাখ।

Notice.

A FEW copies of the "Magistrate and Collector's Manual," compiled by Mr. D. Hume, are available to purchasers for 30 Rupees a copy. Enquire of Baboo Oottma Chunder Chatterjee at the Office of the Board of Revenue, No. 2, Bankshall Street.

Notice.

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon, on Thursday, the 1st June 1865, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

GRANT, SMITH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Receiver's Office.

SREEMUTTEE SIBOOSONDERY DASSEE,

vs.

RHIRUB CHUNDER COWAR AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 22nd May 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, CHARLES SWINTON HOGG, ESQ., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the undermentioned Talooks, Gardens, and Tanks, of which he has been appointed Receiver in the above Causes upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known, and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Hooghly.

Patoonee Talook, Lot Dohur Chuckley, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing three Mouzahs, *viz.*, Ramkistopore or Chinna Bussoodebpore and Paneeparah.

Durpotoonee Talook, Lot Hautneah, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing two Mouzahs, *viz.*, Neez Hautneah and Puttee Mookondopore, two Gardens, and two Tanks at Hautneah.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
No. 5, *Strand*,
The 21*st April* 1865.

In the matter of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widow and Orphan Fund.

THIS Fund is in the course of distribution in the Office of the Accountant-General of the High Court to the persons named in Schedules K. and L. pursuant to the order of Court, *viz*,—

L. Bond.
Maria Harding.
S. M. Laughlin.
Percival James Baker.
John Herbert Baker.
Eveline Emily Baker.
L. M. A. Collins.
P. A. A. Collins.
M. L. Collins.
Anne E. E. Harding.
Isabella M. Harding.
Mary Anne McLaughlin.
E. A. F. Collins.

It will save trouble if the applicants bring with them the amount of the Office fees, that is, 10 Rupees for each Cheque, and Receipt Stamp.

W. THEOBALD,
Accountant-General, High Court

OFFICE No. 20;
Chowringhee,
The 4*th April* 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John Henry Bartlett, of No. 2, Beparritollah Lane, in Calcutta, late an Extra Preventive Officer in the Customs Preventive Service, and now out of employment, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 28th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Syud Mahomed, formerly of Sekunderabad, in Hyderabad, and at present of Armenian Burial Ground, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 1st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Juggernauth Pandah, lately carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant at Puggyaputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, and now residing at Toolla Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 1st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Rogers, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 2*nd May* 1865.

In the matter of John Gonsalves, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Goberdhone Doss, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the first day of July next, and that the orders made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said first day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Maudub Chunder Chunder and Beharrylaul Chunder, at present of Jaun Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carried on business as Coach Builder at Chuckerbarea, 24-Pergunnahs, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the first day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Tarruck Nauth Mookerjee and Cally Doss Banerjee, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 20th instant, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Weskin, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Khoonamull and Hurnamdoss, both late of Puggeahputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, heretofore, and up to the 30th day of April last, carried on the trade or business in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, as Merchants under the firm of Khoonamull, Hurnamdoss, Insolvents.

On Thursday, the 4th day of May instant, it was on the petition of Messrs. Grant, Smith and Company, Creditors of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Khoonamull and Hurnamdoss have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Lutchmeenarain Khettry, of Puggeahputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Merchant, and now residing at Pucha Gully, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 3rd day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Woomachurn Paul and Kadarnauth Paul, of Harryhatta, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade as dealers in Twist at Puggeahputty, in Calcutta, under the name of Kadarnauth Paul, and as Linseed Merchants at Shambazar, in Calcutta, under the style of Kadarnauth Paul and Ramgopaul Paul, and also as Sugar Merchants, in Harryhatta, in Calcutta, under the style of Woomachurn Paul and Kadarnauth Paul, and also as Iron dealers in Durmahattah, in Calcutta, jointly with one Kadarnauth Mozomdar, under the style of Kadarnauth Paul, Insolvents.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 6th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Prankisto Doss, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Chunder Nauth Ghose, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Khos Bhuckt Roy, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the petitions of the said several Insolvents seeking for relief under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed.

Insolvent in person.

Swinhoe and Co., *Attorneys.*

Gillanders, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Unnuntpersaud, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Gooroo Churn Dutt, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Mohanund Shaw, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Ulick Alexander Lawlor, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th May 1865.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the 12th Call of Rupees 10 per Share on the Shares in this Company is due on the 20th of May proximo.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the abovementioned date, and to send in their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 27th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

We hereby give notice that the Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

The Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Friday, the 12th May, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Accounts for the year ending 31st March, to declare a Dividend for the past half-year, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Orders of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1865.

Labac Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 26th day of May next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 15th instant with reference to the sale of the Company's property.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to give notice that the adjourned Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Friday, the 19th of May, at noon precisely, to pass the Accounts and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 19th April 1865.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on Friday, the 30th day of June next, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Third Half-yearly Ordinary Meeting held on the 31st March, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM, MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

The Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Saturday, the 20th of May at noon, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 28th February 1865 and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE,
The 1st May 1865.

The Soonderbuns Reclamation and Land Investment Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

The withdrawal of the Jessore Soonderbuns by Government having caused general dissatisfaction, and the inability of Government to give a complete title to those portions offered for sale having created considerable distrust, the Promoters of this Scheme have decided to withdraw their Prospectus for the present.

In taking this step the Promoters do not abandon the project, but intend to memorialise the Secretary of State with the view of obtaining lands in the Soonderbuns under a good and sufficient title; meanwhile, the names of *bonâ fide* applicants who have deposited money with the Bankers of the Company have been registered and will have priority in future allotments.

The money deposited will be returned, on and after the 6th instant, by the Company's Bankers. Holders of Canning Shares who have already paid deposits for Soonderbun Shares will likewise have the same refunded by the Secretaries on returning the Provisional Letter of Allotment, and the undersigned will continue to register present holders of Canning Shares for privilege of allotment of Soonderbun Shares up to 30th June next. The deposit of Rupees 500 per Share is for the present dispensed with, but must be paid at the time of issue of Allotment Letter.

By Order of the Promoters,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd May 1865.

East India Timber Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the abovenamed Company, the formation of which has been, for the present, postponed, are requested to be sent in to the Liquidator, care of C. Lazarus & Co., Cossitollah, Calcutta.

All Applicants for Shares in the Company who have paid in their deposits, either to the Bank or Liquidator, will have the same returned to them in full on application to the Liquidator (at the above address) on or before the 15th (May next) proximo.

By Order of the Directors,

J. W. TISBURY,
Liquidator.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of MR. JOHN BORRADAILE in our Firm ceased on the 30th day of April last.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.

The 2nd May 1865.

Notice.

BY mutual consent of the undersigned MR. CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL retires from the Firm of WILLIAM MORAN & Co. from this day.

WILLIAM MORAN.
SAMUEL PRYCE GRIFFITHS.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. EDWARD CREATON'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on 30th April last.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Oil Company, "Limited," will be held in the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, on Friday, the 12th May next, at the hour of noon, to pass the Accounts up to 31st December last as audited; to elect Directors; to take into consideration the Financial position of the Company; to fix the Auditor's remuneration, and to receive and discuss the report of Messrs. Fuller, Ferris, and Young.

PURRIER & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. ROBERT STEWART is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

THE business of Wine Merchant, Watch and Clock Maker, and Photographer hitherto carried on in the name of "John Swaris" will from this date be styled "John Swaris and Co., Wine Merchants, Watch and Clock Makers, and Photographers."

All communication, money transactions, &c., &c., to be held by the undersigned.

JOHN SWARIS,
Managing Proprietor.

SYLHET,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

WE have admitted MR. THOMAS HENDERSON WORDIE a Partner in our Firm from this date.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS MACKNIGHT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

R. G. GHOSE AND Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Lost or Stolen,

FIRST-halves of Government Currency Notes,
No $\frac{A}{A}$ 83457 ... Rs. 50.
,, $\frac{A}{H}$ 01 104 ... ,, 10.

Lost,

ONE Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{12}$ 65657, for Rupees 100.

One Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$ 72582, for Rupees 50. 20 Rupees reward to the finder.

Notice.

THE India General Steam Navigation Company's Flat *Nicholson*, sunk off Serampore, has been abandoned by the Company.

Shippers are at liberty to make any arrangement they may think fit with the view of recovering their cargo.

G. J. SCOTT,
Secy., I. G. S. N. Company, "Limited.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th May 1865.

[*In the Press, and will be published in a few days.*]

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of the two Bank of Bengal Notes, Nos. 20577 and 22460, of 15th April 1853, for 15 Rupees each. Payment has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

ERUSTHANSEN AND OESTERLEY.

Lost,

THE upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 10877 of 1854-55, of the Five per cent. Loan of 1854-55, dated the 12th March 1855, for Company's Rupees one thousand, originally standing in the name of D. Chisholm, and last endorsed to J. R. DeAbrew, the Proprietor, and standing in the name of the Proprieter, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

Lost,

Second-half of Government Currency Note, No. 31046, for Rupees 20.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 179.

THE Public are informed that as articles sent at Book Post rates are treated in the Post Office as Newspapers, except that they are liable to be sent by Banghy Post, no record of such articles is kept either on receipt or dispatch unless specially registered.

The attention of the Public is therefore drawn to the advantage of registering Book Packets; the fee is four annas for any weight within the limit of the Book Post Rules.

C. K. DOVE,

Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th May 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 959.

The 3rd May 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 960.

The 3rd May 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 963.

The 9th May 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 24th May 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton on the 16th May 1865.

Vid Marseilles on the 17th May 1865.

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 16th and 17th May, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Via Southampton.	Via Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 0 6 8
„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	„ 0 13 4

Book Post Packets *vid* Marseilles not exceeding 4 ozs. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

There will be no Express.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 13th April 1865:—

REPORT.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India, together with the communications noted in the annexed list, was referred, have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully revised the Bill, and have adopted a large number of the suggestions contained in the communications above mentioned.

Before entering into the details of our revision we may premise that the alterations which we have made are to a great extent verbal, and that, with very few exceptions, they do not affect the general or fundamental principles of the Bill as introduced.

The most important alterations involving questions of principle are in the Sections relating to the specific performance of contracts, and in the part of the Code relating to Reviews of Judgments.

We have provided that specific performance shall not be decreed of any contract, the complete performance of which is necessarily extended over a longer period than five years. When any such contract shall have been entered into before the passing of the Act, we propose that specific performance shall not be decreed for more than five years from the date of the decree.

We have altered Sections 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135*(a)*, and confined their operation to suits brought to enforce the specific performance of registered contracts. For the procedure to enforce the *ex parte* order given under Section 133, we have provided that, on proof of service of the order, the Court shall receive the plaintiff's evidence, and, subject to certain conditions, pass a decree for specific performance. The conditions prescribed are these:—that the consideration is adequate; that the contract is reasonably certain; that the defendant is able to perform it, and that the performance will not impose extreme or immoderate hardship upon him. We have thus, we trust, met the objections of those who fear that the power of enforcing specific performance of contracts by the attachment of the property and the imprisonment of the party guilty of the breach of contract, may be used as an instrument of oppression. We have enabled the Court to decree damages in the event of the contract not being specifically performed, and provided for the execution of the decree.

The power given to the Judges of the subordinate Courts of reviewing, of their own authority, orders passed not only by themselves but by their predecessors, or by Judges for whom they are merely officiating, has, we understand, led to considerable abuse, and the Committee are strongly of opinion that the opportunity for this abuse should be taken away.

Under the Code as it now stands, many orders passed in execution of a decree are not open to appeal. It has been suggested that in such cases

(a) The numbers in this Report refer to those of the Sections of the Bill as introduced and published in the *Gazette of India* for 29th April 1864.

either an appeal or a review of judgment should be allowed.

We have thought it better to adopt the latter alternative, subject to the proviso, which we propose should extend generally to reviews, that, when the review is granted by a Court subordinate to a District Court, it shall be with the previous sanction of such Court, and that, when granted by a District Court, it shall be with the previous sanction of the High Court.

We have armed the Civil Courts with power to punish witnesses for failing to attend when summoned, instead of leaving the cases of persons so offending to be dealt with by the Criminal Courts. The necessity for this provision in order to the due administration of justice has been strongly pressed by many Judges, some of them of long standing and of considerable experience.

We have introduced several changes in the Chapter relating to the High Courts, and exempted those Courts from the operation of some Sections, which, however well adapted to Courts in the Mofussil, have been found unnecessary and, in some instances, inconvenient in the High Courts with their superior judicial agency.

We will now specify some of the minor additions and alterations which we have thought necessary.

We have added definitions of 'Person,' 'Section,' 'Chapter,' 'Law,' 'Judgment,' 'Decree,' 'Immovable Property,' 'Movable Property,' 'Bond,' 'Document,' and 'Subordinate Court.'

We have inserted a clause analogous to Section 3 of the Bill as introduced, providing that the Sections to which the letters 'R. C.' are affixed, shall extend to Revenue Courts.

We have provided that every person shall be entitled to sue except persons expressly prohibited from suing by any law. Executors and administrators, trustees of express trusts, and next friends of lunatics and idiots may, on obtaining the permission of the Court, sue without joining with them the persons for whose benefit the suit is brought. Infants will sue by guardian or next friend, who will be admitted and may be removed by the Court, and who may be made liable for the costs of the suit. We have also provided that an infant defendant shall appear by guardian.

To Section 10 we have added explanations after the manner of the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as to the place in which a cause of action may be held to have arisen: as to the dwelling necessary to give jurisdiction: as to the place in which a Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business; and as to the business contemplated in the Section. To Section 61 we have added an explanation of what shall be considered to constitute residence out of British India. We have also given explanations as to the adequacy of consideration and the certainty required for enforcing specific performance of a contract.

We have introduced Sections declaratory of the tribunal in which suits not for immovable property, shall be brought against the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the local Governments.

We have provided for the subscription and verification of the plaint in suits by Government or the Secretary of State.

We have extended Section 24 (as to declaratory suits) so as to enable the Court to make declarations of future rights, and to empower a trustee to obtain a declaration of the respective rights of the persons interested in a trust-estate. We have provided that no Court shall make any declaratory decree or order unless it could, if required, act upon it by giving consequential relief.

The extension of Railway communication has induced us to add to Section 73 a second exception to the rule that no party resident more than fifty miles from the Court shall be ordered to appear in person. We have provided that if Railway communication exist between the place where the party reside and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order. A similar addition has been made to Section 280.

On the issue of a Summons for final disposal, the parties will be required to produce their witnesses on the day fixed for hearing the suit; and we have provided a procedure where the Court cannot give judgment at the first hearing.

When the defendants are partners and the suit relates to a partnership transaction, service on one defendant for himself and the others will be sufficient.

When the defendant fails to comply with an order under Section 118 to give security for his appearance, we have provided by express words that the Court may commit him to Jail.

We have added a clause to Section 120, providing that the Court, if satisfied of the plaintiff's inability to furnish the specification and valuation required by that Section, may dispense therewith.

We have provided that an award of compensation for arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds, or for the needless issue of an injunction, shall be executed like a decree for money.

A Notice to produce documents when served on a party to a suit will, if the Court shall so order, have the force of a Summons.

We have altered Section 163, so as to enable the Court, when the defendant fails to appear, to dispense with strict proof of the service of the Summons; and we have provided that, if the Summons shall have been issued for the final disposal of the suit, the Court, if satisfied of the justice of the plaintiff's claim, may proceed to pass a decree in his favour *ex parte*. The written declaration

(mentioned in Section 173) in support of the cause shown for failure to appear will now be on stamp-paper where a stamp is required for petitions.

As a preliminary to setting aside a decree *ex parte* in a suit involving a claim to money, we have considered it right to require the amount with costs to be paid into Court.

We have provided that, in the case of any party failing to present a written statement called for under Section 183, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper.

In order to bring the Code into harmony with the Stamp Act (X of 1862, Section 15) we have made the penalty payable on the reception of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents treble, instead of double, the amount of the stamp duty or additional stamp duty which it should have borne.

We have added a proviso to Section 217 that when the hearing of evidence shall have once begun, the hearing of the suit shall not be adjourned at the application of any of the parties, except from day to day, when all the witnesses cannot be examined on the same day. Great encouragement has been given to perjury and subornation of perjury, and other serious irregularities have arisen, in consequence of the facility hitherto enjoyed of obtaining adjournments, especially in the hearing of evidence.

We have provided a procedure where cases, in which a District Court shall have given an opinion under Section 245 on the law of the religion or of the established customs of the parties, shall come on appeal before such Court.

We have made provision in Section 266 for the Judge's temporary inability to take down evidence as required in that Section.

We have empowered the Court to appoint any Government Officer with the consent of his immediate superior to be a Commissioner to make a local investigation.

We have provided a procedure *ex parte* when the parties do not appear before the Commissioner.

As to costs, we have provided that, at the time of disposing of any application, the Court may award to either party the costs of such application, or reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings. We have further empowered the Court to set-off costs payable to one party by another against a sum which the former shall admit to be due from him to the latter. We have also provided that the Court may give interest on costs at six per cent., and direct that costs, with or without interest, be made a charge on the subject-matter of the suit. In case of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, we have provided that the Court may award the defendant's costs to be recovered out of the plaintiff's estate; and, where the plaintiff withdraws from the suit without permission, he will be liable for such costs as the Court shall award. We have given the Courts power, in rejecting a written statement and on re-admitting an appeal dismissed for default, to impose terms as to costs or otherwise.

We have by express words empowered the Courts to appoint the Assessors mentioned in Sections 298 and 299, and we have thought it inexpedient to require that the opinions of the Assessors shall always be given orally.

We have empowered the Court, with the consent of the parties, to put any of them or any other person on his oath or affirmation, and to decide the suit on the statement made under that sanction.

We have provided that, if the judgment in suits in which a regular appeal is not allowed be written in English, it shall not be necessary to translate it, unless any of the parties require a translation. In like manner the judgment of the Appellate Court need not be translated unless any party shall so require.

The judgment of a Court of Small Causes will not be required to give the reasons for the decision.

We have provided for the execution and, if necessary, the alteration of the conveyance or endorsement tendered under Section 327. We have also provided for the case of the Judge agreeing to a conveyance going beyond the terms of the decree, or refusing to agree to a conveyance in conformity with those terms.

A warrant for arrest of the defendant will direct the serving officer to bring him before the Court.

In Sections 369 and 400 we have authorized the immediate sale of perishable commodities.

Where there is a mortgage or lien on the attached property, we have provided that the attachment shall continue subject to the claim of the mortgagee or person entitled to the lien.

If the decree-holder purchase at an execution sale, we have provided that the amount of his decree may be taken in payment, in whole or in part, as the case may be.

As regards the enforcement of registered Bonds, we have provided that the obligee of a bond payable by instalments may sue before all the instalments shall have become due. We have also provided that the representative of a deceased obligor may plead that he never received any assets, or that they have been paid away, or that they are insufficient.

In Section 512 we have added to the grounds of setting aside an award—either party having fraudulently concealed any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or having wilfully misled or deceived the arbitrators or umpire. The Section

as it stood provided for setting aside an award on the ground of misconduct, only when a charge of such misconduct was established against the arbitrators or umpire. As observed by the Madras Government, this renders such charges more frequent than they would otherwise be, and the probability of being exposed to them makes respectable men unwilling to arbitrate.

We have given a regular appeal in respect of costs alone, provided that it shall appear upon the face of the decree or order that the Court below proceeded upon a mistake or misapprehension.

We propose that on appeal the Courts should be required, of their own motion, to take cognizance of defences founded on lapse of time, breach of the Stamp laws or want of jurisdiction.

A respondent taking objection to the original decree from which he may have preferred no cross-appeal, will have to give seven days' notice in writing of such objection.

We have added to the grounds of special appeal, failure by a subordinate Court to determine an issue of law or usage having the force of law, and error in the opinion given by the District Court on a question of religious law or established usage or custom.

The Advocate's certificate endorsed on the application for a special appeal or for a review of judgment, will be required to specify by their numbers which of the grounds he considers well founded and sufficient.

We have given the High Court power to call for the record of any case decided by a Court of Small Causes, or, on appeal, by any subordinate Court, in which no appeal shall lie to the High Court, if such Small Cause Court, or such subordinate Court, on hearing the appeal, shall appear to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law.

We have omitted the Section empowering the Courts to return the stamp duty paid on an application for review.

In the Chapter on High Courts, we have omitted the provision contained in Section 629 as to suits against the representative of a deceased person on a cause of action which accrued against the deceased in his life-time. We have also omitted Section 632 as unnecessary.

In a Division Court, if the Judges shall be equally divided, the opinion of the Senior Judge will prevail.

We have extended the power of reference given by Section 640, so as to enable the matter to be investigated by the Registrar or other proper Officer of the High Court, and we have declared that any act not of a judicial nature which the Code requires to be done by a Judge, may be done by the Registrar, or such other Officer as the Court may direct.

We have declared that in suits coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original jurisdiction, Attornies may obtain and serve summonses.

We have provided that nothing in the eighth Section shall debar the High Court or any Judge of the High Court from rescinding or modifying any interlocutory order passed by it or him in the course of a suit.

We have for reasons already given exempted the High Court from the operation of Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, and 34.

Lastly, we have empowered the Governor-General in Council to invest the chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India, with the powers vested by the Code in a Local Government.

We recommend that this Report and the Bill as amended be published in the Official Gazette.

H. B. HARINGTON.
H. L. ANDERSON.
J. N. BULLEN.
G. N. TAYLOR.
RÁJÁ SÁHIB DYÁL BAHÁDUR.
W. MUIR.
R. N. CUST.

The 10th April 1865.

From Chief Secy. to Govt., Fort St. George, No. 904, dated 10th June 1863.
From Registrar, High Court, Madras, No. 14, dated 16th January 1863.
Remarks of Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Chief Justice.
From Secy. to Chief Commr., Oude, No. 2775, dated 4th December 1863.
Observations by Sir Colley Harman Scotland and Sir Adam Bittleston.
Minute by Mr. Justice Norman, Officiating Chief Justice.
From Secy. to Chief Commr., Central Provinces, No. 3754, dated 9th August 1864.
From Judicial Commr., Central Provinces, No. 2030, dated 29th July 1864.
From Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., No. 282, dated 5th September 1864.
From R. G. Keene, Esq., No. 41, dated 3rd September 1864.
From ditto ditto, No. 42, dated 3rd September 1864.
Remarks by J. W. Mirfield, Esq., Solicitor, Calcutta, dated 21st October 1864.
Constructions of the late Sudder Court and Appellate branch of the High Court, Madras, from the date on which the Code came into operation to the 31st December 1862.
Supplemental statement of decisions of the High Court at Madras, Original side, from the 16th August to the 31st December 1862.
Rulings of the High Court, Madras, both in its original and appellate jurisdiction, during the year 1863.
Rulings of the Sadr Diwání Adálat, N. W. P., from the passing of the Act to the close of the year 1862.
Rulings of ditto ditto from the enactment of Act VIII of 1859 to the end of the year 1862.
Rulings of ditto ditto in cases in which there was a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Court.
Rulings of ditto ditto consequent on doubts in regard to the construction of particular Sections, entertained by subordinate Courts.

Rulings of the Court of Nizámat Adálat, N. W. P., in cases in which the construction put by the lower Court on any point is set aside by the Sadr Court.
Rulings of the Court of Sadr Diwáni Adálat, N. W. P., during the months of July to December 1863.
Rulings of ditto ditto during the second half of 1863.
Rulings of ditto ditto in cases in which there was a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Court on points of construction.
Minute by Mr. Justice Seton-Karr, dated 24th August 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Campbell, dated 10th September 1864.
Extract, paragraphs 13 to 27, from the Annual Report of the Civil Judge of Lucknow for the year 1861.
Rules for trial by Jury in the City of Lucknow.
From Judicial Commr., Oude, No. 96, dated 5th July 1861.
From ditto ditto, Oude, No. 121, dated 14th February 1861.
From Civil Judge of Lucknow, No. 87, dated 21st March 1861.
From Judicial Commissioner, Oude, No. 294, dated 23rd April 1861.
Extract from the Report on the administration of justice in Oude in 1861.
Minute by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 21st September 1864.
Memorandum by Mr. Justice Glover, dated 15th August 1864.
From Officiating Under Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., No. 197 A, dated 26th June 1863.
From Register, Sadr Court, N. W. P., No. 947 A, dated 31st May 1863.
From Officiating Secy. to Chief Commr., Oude, No. 2721, dated 27th October 1864.
From Settlement Commr., Oude, No. 3789, dated 11th August 1864.
Memorandum by the Supdt. of Excise and Stamps, Oude, on Sections 193 to 196, dated 15th August 1864.
From Officiating Judicial Commr., Oude, No. 516, dated 21st October 1864.
Minute by the Assistant Civil Judge, Lucknow, dated 11th October 1864.
Memorandum by Extra Assistant Commr., Oude, dated 22nd July 1864.
From Officiating Deputy Commr., Fyzabad Division, No. 280, dated 29th July 1864.
Memorandum by W. Oldham, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commr., Fyzabad, dated 12th August 1864.
Report by Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commr., dated 30th August 1864.
Notes by E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge of Lucknow, dated 23rd September 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 1st November 1864.
Note by Mr. Justice Phear.
Remarks and suggestions of the Sadr Court, N. W. P., dated 15th November 1864.
Additional supplemental Note by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 19th November 1864.
Additional Note by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 6th December 1864.
From Commr. of Lucknow, No. 1107, dated 26th October 1864.
Memorandum by Officiating Deputy Commr., Lucknow, No. 515, dated 27th October 1864.
Notes by F. L. Beaufort, Esq., Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, dated 22nd November 1864.
Notes by Principal Sadr Amín, 24-Pergunnahs.
Remarks by Officiating Deputy Commr. of Durreabad, dated 20th November 1864.
Extract of letter from Commr., Khyrabad Division, No. 185, dated 21st November 1864.
Notes by Settlement Officer, Durreabad, dated 22nd November 1864.
Memorandum by Extra Assistant Commr., Oude, dated 28th November 1864.
Brief remarks by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Pleader, High Court, Bombay, dated 13th October 1864.
From Judge of Tipperah, No. 380, dated 10th November 1864.
From 1st Principal Sadr Amín, 24-Pergunnahs, dated 17th October 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín, Burdwan, dated 10th November 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín, Behar, dated 11th November 1864.
From Sadr Amín of Moorshedabad, dated 27th October 1864.
From Judge of the Small Cause Court, Hooghly, No. 28, dated 29th October 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín, Chittagong, dated 17th November 1864.
From Officiating Judge of Bhaugulpore, No. 245, dated 10th November 1864.
From Sadr Amín of Bhaugulpore, dated 16th November 1864.
From Secretary to Govt., N. W. Provinces, No. 268 A, dated 5th December 1864.
From Registrar, Sadr Diwáni Adálat, N. W. Provinces, No. 2057, dated 15th November 1864.
Abstract of replies to N. W. P. Courts' Circular Letter, No. 15, dated 28th July 1864.
Remarks by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated 3rd December 1864.
From Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated 6th December 1864.
From Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, No. 689, dated 3rd December 1864.
From Assistant Commissioner, Moulmein, dated 28th July 1864.
From Assistant Commissioner, Konkara Sub-Division, dated 16th August 1864.
Comments by the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, dated 27th August 1864.
Remarks and suggestions by the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, dated 22nd October 1864.
From Secretary to Govt., Punjab, No. 986, dated 5th December 1864.
Opinion of the Munsif of Syedpoor, Zillah Ghazeepoor.
From Munsif of Moteeharee, dated 28th November 1864.
From Munsif of Kishengunge, dated 29th November 1864.
From Judicial Commr., Chota Nagpore, No. 41, dated 29th November 1864.
From Sadr Amín of Midnapore, dated 1st December 1864.
From Pandit Srí Kishen, Munsrim, Roy Bareilly.
From Assistant Commr., Roy Bareilly, dated 25th August 1864.
Remarks by Officiating Deputy Commr., Roy Bareilly, dated 8th December 1864.
Opinion of the Advocate General, Madras.
From Secy. to Govt. of Punjab and its Dependencies, No. 986, dated 5th December 1864.
General remarks by P. S. Melvill, Esq., Commr. of Umritsur.
General remarks by Colonel Lake, Commr., Jullunder.
From Secretary to Board of Revenue, No. 5669, dated 1st September 1864.
From Acting Registrar, High Court, No. 66, dated 15th November 1864.
Further Observations in addition to those of the Chief Justice, Madras, and Sir Adam Bittleston, previously forwarded.
From Acting Civil Judge of Madura, No. 206, dated 29th July 1864.
From Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Negapatam, No. 139, dated 2nd August 1864.
From Civil Judge of Ootacamund, No. 154, dated 13th August 1864.
From Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, No. 59, dated 3rd September 1864.
From Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court of Tanjore, No. 214, dated 22nd September 1864.
From Civil Judge, Salem, No. 13, dated 29th September 1864.
Remarks and suggestions of the District Munsif of Tripatúr.
From Civil Judge, Calicut, No. 402, dated 11th November 1864.
Remarks and suggestions of Principal Sadr Amín of Calicut.
From Civil Judge of Tanjore, No. 1144, dated 12th November 1864.
Remarks by the Judge of Tanjore.
Remarks and suggestions of the Principal Sadr Amín of Tanjore, dated 10th September 1864.
Notes by the Officiating Additional Principal Sadr Amín, Tanjore, dated 20th September 1864.
From District Munsif of Munargudi, No. 107, dated 14th September 1864.
From Civil Judge of Nellore, No. 64, dated 14th November 1864.
From Acting Principal Sadr Amín of Salem, No. 27, dated 19th November 1864.
From Acting Civil Judge of Rajahmundry, No. 357, dated 18th November 1864.
Remarks by Acting Civil Judge of Rajahmundry, dated 18th November 1864.
From Civil and Sessions Judge of Mangalore, No. M. D., dated 22nd November 1864.
Memorandum by District Munsif of Teekally, Ganjam, dated November 1864.
Memorandum by District Munsif of Aska, dated 18th October 1864.
From Acting Civil Judge, Chicacole, No. 453, dated 24th November 1864.

Opinion of District Munsif of Berhampur, dated 21st November 1864.
From Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Masulipatam, No. 339, dated 29th November 1864.
From Civil Judge of Chingleput, No. 172, dated 30th November 1864.
From District Munsif of Cunchi, dated 11th November 1864.
Observations of the District Munsif of Tripasoor, dated 8th November 1864.
From Acting Civil Judge of Chicacole, No. 473, dated 6th December 1864.
Opinion of the District Munsif of Chicacole, dated 5th December 1864.
Additional Memorandum by the Munsif of Buxar, dated 7th November 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín of Bhaugulpoor, No. 28, dated 14th December 1864.
From Registrar, High Court, No. 3606, dated 21st December 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Norman.
Resolution of the High Court, Calcutta, dated 3rd December 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Morgan, dated 2nd December 1864.
From Deputy Commr., Mohumdee, No. 402, dated 19th December 1864.
From Sir Joseph Arnould, Judge of High Court, Bombay, No. 27, dated 13th August 1864.
From Mr. Justice Newton, High Court, Bombay, dated 13th December 1864.
Memorandum by Commr. of Sind, dated 17th August 1864.
From Acting Judge, Canara, No. 1123, dated 30th August 1864.
From Principal Sadr Amín of Sircy, dated 22nd August 1864.
From Munsif of Yellapoor, dated 17th August 1864.
From Acting Judge, Sholapoor, No. 1307, dated 16th November 1864.
From Munsif of Sholapoor, dated 6th September 1864.
From Civil Judge, Vizagapatam, No. 337, dated 20th December 1864.
From Acting Judge of Chittoor Court of Small Causes at Vellore, No. 223, dated 23rd December 1864.
From Civil Judge of Vizagapatam, dated 26th December 1864.
Remarks by District Munsif of Vizagapatam.
Report by the Judges of the High Court, Madras.
From Secy. to Govt., Punjab, No. 55, dated 11th January 1865.
From Judicial Commr., Punjab, No. 373, dated 8th August 1863.
Rulings of the Court of Sadr Diwání Adálat, N. W. P., during the first six months of 1864.
Rulings of ditto ditto during the first six months of 1864.
From Sadr Amín of 24-Pergunnahs, dated 5th December 1864.
Remarks by Acting Civil Judge of Bellary, dated 27th January 1865.
Remarks and suggestions by District Munsif of Purghee in the Zillah of Bellary, dated 11th August 1864.
Notes by District Munsif of Bimlipatam, dated 25th January 1865.
From Under-Secy. to Govt., Bombay, No. 211, dated 26th January 1865.
From Registrar, High Court, Bombay, No. 1350, dated 15th December 1864.
From Judge of Dharwar, No. 1504, dated 3rd December 1864.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Section.

1. Short Title.
2. Interpretation Clause.
3. Sections of the Code extending to Small Cause Courts and Revenue Courts.
4. Enactments and Rules repealed.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

5. Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.
6. Court not to try suit in which matter at issue has been heard and determined between same parties.
7. Appeals, revisions and new trials to be according to rules of Code.
8. No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.
9. Persons entitled to sue.
   Suits by personal representatives, Trustees of express trusts, next friends of Lunatics or Idiots, Guardians or next friends of Infants.
10. Jurisdiction of Courts.
11. Suits against Government.
12. Suits against Secretary of State.
13. Court in which suit to be instituted.
14. Transfer of suits.
15. High Court may transfer suits and appeals.
16. Suit to include the whole claim.
    Relinquishment of part of claim.
17. Joinder of several claims in the same suit.
18. Court may in certain cases order separate trials of such claims.
19. Claims for immovable property and for mesne profits may be deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action.
20. Suits for immovable property situate in single District, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.
21. Suits for immovable property situate in different Districts.

Section.

22. Suits for immovable property situate in Districts subject to different High Courts.
23. Suit for immovable property situate on border of local jurisdiction of the Court and alleged by defendant to be within another local jurisdiction.
24. Suit for specific performance of one act in case of contract to perform separate or successive acts.
25. Specific performance of contract requiring for complete performance more than five years.
26. Declaratory suit.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL RULES.

27. Appearances, acts and applications may be in person, by recognized agent or by Advocate.
28. Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, plead and act for him.
    Authority to be in writing, signed and filed.
29. Recognized agents.
    1st.—Persons holding powers of attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.
    2nd.—Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.
    3rd.—Persons authorized to act for Government.
    4th.—Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend a suit for any Prince or Chief.
    5th.—Persons specially authorized by infirm persons to appear, sue, or defend.
    6th.—Persons specially authorized to act for women exempt from appearing.
30. Service of process on recognized agent.
31. Appointment of Advocate.
32. Service of process on Advocate.
33. Service of process on a party who has not appointed an Advocate to act for him.
34. Agent to receive process.
    His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.
35. Agent of Government to receive process.
36. If there be no Government Advocate specially appointed.

Section.

37. Officers or Soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them
Authority to be in writing, countersigned by Commanding Officer, and filed.
38. The person so authorized may act personally or appoint an Advocate.
39. Service on person so authorized, or on his Advocate, to be good service.
40. Suits by and against Infants.

Exemption from Personal Appearance.

41. Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.
42. Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.
43. List of names of persons exempted to be kept in the District Court.

Service of Process.

44. Proof of due service and delivery of process sent by post.
45. Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.
Costs of service of process.
46. Payment of cost of summons.
47. Service within limits of local jurisdiction of High Courts, of process issued by Courts without those limits.
48. Examination to be on oath or affirmation.
49. Court may order any document to be impounded.
50. When security is required a deposit may be made instead.
51. Punishment for verifying false plaint, statement, or declaration.
52. On disposal of applications Court may either award costs or reserve their consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

Of a Suit till Decree.

Of the Institution of Suits.

53. Suits to be commenced by plaint containing certain particulars.
54. Plaint to be subscribed and verified.
55. In case of plaintiff's inability to subscribe and verify the plaint.
56. In suits by Government or Secretary of State.
57. In suits by a Corporation or Company.
58. Cases in which the plaint may be rejected or amended.
59. Cases in which the plaint shall be returned to be presented in the proper Court.
60. Cases in which the plaint shall be rejected.
61. Procedure where there are several defendants, some of whom dwell without the jurisdiction.
62. When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.
63. When security for costs is to be furnished by plaintiff at the time of presenting the plaint.
64. When security for costs may be required from the plaintiff at any stage of suit.
65. Procedure in a suit for immovable property in different jurisdictions.
66. When the plaint is admissible, particulars to be entered in the Register.
Form of the Register.
67. Written document on which plaintiff sues, if in his own possession or power, to be produced when plaint is presented.
And copy filed with plaint.
If plaintiff wish, original may be filed instead of copy.
List of other documents relied on to be entered at foot of plaint.
68. Shop-book, &c., to be produced.
69. Original document to be marked and returned.
70. Document not produced when plaint filed inadmissible in evidence without leave of Court.
71. Procedure to compel production of document in possession of defendant.

Of summoning the Defendant.

Section.

72. On plaint being registered, summons to issue to defendant to appear and answer on a specified day.
73. Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.
74. Court may order personal appearance of a Director, Secretary or other Officer in suits against a Corporation or Company.
75. No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 miles.
Or within the local jurisdiction of the Court.
Or unless there be railway communication.
76. Summons to be either to settle issues, or for final disposal.
77. In cases cognizable in Small Cause Courts, summons to be for final disposal.
78. Fixing day for appearance of defendant.
79. Summons to appear and answer shall order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.
80. On issue of summons for final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.
81. Form of summons.

Service of Summons on the Defendant.

82. Summons shall be served by Officer of Court.
83. Mode of service.
84. When there are several defendants.
Where they are partners.
85. Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on duly empowered agent.
86. Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.
87. If defendant cannot be found and has no agent, service may be made on a male member of his family.
88. Person served to endorse the summons.
Service sufficient though copy not affixed.
89. If the summons cannot be served, copy to be fixed on house.
90. If defendant do not dwell in place mentioned, summons to be returned with endorsement of non-service.
Service in place within local limits other than that mentioned.
91. Endorsement of time and manner of service.
92. When summons is returned unserved, Court to order substituted service if satisfied that defendant is avoiding service.
93. Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.
94. Service of summons on defendant in jail.
95. Procedure if jail be in a different district.
96. Service of summons when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.
97. Service through a British Resident or Agent of Government.
98. Time for appearance under Sections 96 and 97.
In case of non-appearance of defendant, Court may direct suit to proceed subject to conditions.
99. In suits for immovable property, service on agent in charge.
100. Service on Government servants.
101. Service on Officers and Soldiers.
102. Service on a Corporation or Company.
103. Substitution of letter for summons.
104. Mode of sending such letter.

Of Suits against Government and Public Officers.

105. Service on Government Advocate.
106. Appearance and answer by Secretary of State or Government.
107. In suits against Government Officers for alleged official acts, summons to be served on them as provided in Section 100.
108. Court may grant extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.
109. If Government undertake defence, Government Advocate to appear and apply that note of his appearance be entered in Register.

Section.

110. If no such application made, case to proceed as in suit between private parties.
But defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.
111. Exemption of Government Officers from personal appearance.

Of making Persons not before the Court Parties to a Suit.

112. Court may direct that persons appearing to be interested in a suit shall be made parties and may cause notices to be served on them.

Of Arrest before Judgment.

113. In suits for movable property, when defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction, &c., plaintiff may apply that security be taken.
114. Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.
115. If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.
116. Procedure where defendant fails to do so.
117. Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.
118. Defendant to be imprisoned if he cannot give security.
119. Compensation where defendant arrested or suit instituted on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
Compensation to bar suit for damages.
120. When defendant is about to leave India, similar application for security may be made.

Of Attachment before Judgment.

121. Application before judgment for security from defendant to fulfil decree, and in default, for attachment of his property.
122. Contents of application and declaration.
123. Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.
124. Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.
125. Withdrawal of attachment.
126. Mode of making attachment.
127. Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.
128. Removal of attachment when security furnished.
129. Compensation for obtaining attachment or instituting suit on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
130. Attachment not to affect rights of strangers or bar decree-holder from applying for sale.
131. Court may stay sale of property already under attachment, when execution of a decree fraudulently obtained is applied for.
132. Case in which party may be put in immediate possession of land the subject of suit.

Of ex parte Orders to perform a Contract.

133. *Ex parte* order for specific performance of registered contract.
134. Enforcement of order.

Of Injunctions.

135. Cases in which an injunction to stay waste may be granted.
136. Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.
137. Receiver or manager of immovable property.
138. When the Collector may be appointed receiver.
139. Injunction to restrain commission, repetition or continuance of breach.
140. Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.
141. Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction or institution of suit on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
142. Execution of award of compensation.

Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

143. Court may allow plaintiff to withdraw from a suit, with liberty to bring a fresh suit.

Section.

144. Law as to limitation of actions not affected by the first suit.
145. Compromise of suits.
146. Court may grant certificate for refund of half stamp duty on plaint if suit be adjusted.
Proviso.

Of the Death, Marriage, and Bankruptcy or Insolvency of Parties.

147. No abatement by party's death if cause of action survive.
148. Procedure in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.
149. Procedure in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.
150. Procedure where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.
151. Procedure in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.
152. Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.
153. Procedure in case of dispute as to representation of deceased plaintiff.
154. Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole, or sole surviving, defendant.
155. Suit not abated by marriage of female party.
156. Plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency not to abate suit unless Assignee refuse to proceed and give security for costs.

Of Notices to produce Documents.

157. Notice to produce documents.
When served, may have force of summons.

Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

158. Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.
159. Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to deposit costs of issuing it.
Unless defendant shall have entered appearance.
160. If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.
161. In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit.
Or Court may issue fresh summons.
162. Procedure if plaintiff only appear.
If summons issued for final disposal, decree *ex parte* may be passed.
163. If defendant appear on day of adjourned hearing, and assign good cause for previous non-appearance, he may be heard.
164. If plaintiff only appear, and due service of summons be not proved, Court may order issue of second summons.
165. If plaintiff only appear, and it be proved that summons was served, but not in due time, Court may adjourn hearing and direct notice to be given to defendant.
166. If defendant only appear, Court to make decree by default against plaintiff, unless defendant admit claim.
167. Bar of fresh suit by decree against plaintiff by default.
168. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.
169. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.
170. Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.
171. Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.
172. Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.
173. Setting aside decree by default against plaintiff.
174. No decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party.
175. Order for setting aside decree to be final.

Of Payment into Court.

Section.

176. Deposit by defendant of amount considered by him to be in full satisfaction of claim, with costs up to date.
Notice of deposit.
Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.
177. Plaintiff may proceed for sum claimed in excess of amount deposited by defendant.

Of Written Statements.

178. Written statements.
179. Written statements to be on stamp paper.
180. Particulars of set-off to be given in a written statement.
181. No written statement to be received after first hearing, unless called for by Court.
Court may at any time call for written statement.
182. Frame of written statements.
183. Written statements to be subscribed and verified.
184. Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.
185. Court may reject written statement which is argumentative, prolix or irrelevant.

Of the Examination of the Parties at the first Hearing.

186. Oral examination of party or companion of himself or his Advocate.
Substance of examination to be written.
187. Consequence of refusal of party to answer.
188. Consequence of refusal or inability of Advocate to answer.

Of the Production of Documents.

189. Documentary evidence to be produced at first hearing.
190. Documents to be received by Court.
Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.
191. Admitted documents to be marked and filed.
Entries in shop-books.
192. Rejected documents to be marked and returned.
Unless detained by Court.
193. Court may receive in evidence unstamped documents on payment of proper stamp duty and penalty.
194. Entry of payments under preceding Section to be made in book and endorsed.
195. Judge to make monthly return to Collectors, of stamp duty received by Court.
Contents of return.
196. Collector to stamp document duly endorsed under Section 194.
197. After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.
198. If no appeal, document may be returned as soon as decree is made.
199. Document may for special reasons be returned before time limited.
200. Document not to be returned in certain cases.
201. Certified copy to be kept.
202. Receipt to be given for returned document.
203. Court may send for papers from its own records or from other public Offices or Courts.
Except State papers.

Of the Settlement of Issues.

204. Framing of Issues.
205. Issues may be framed from oral statements of parties and others.
206. Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.
207. Amendment of issues.
Additional issues.

Of Issues by Agreement of Parties.

208. Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.
209. Court, if satisfied that the agreement was executed *bond fide*, may give judgment.

When the Suit may be disposed of at the first Hearing.

Section.

210. If the parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.
211. If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact.
212. If the parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.
Court may determine the issues and give judgment.
213. If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may make decree.
214. Procedure where Court cannot give judgment at first hearing.

Of Adjournments.

215. Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.
Costs of adjournment.
Adjournment when hearing of evidence has once begun.
216. Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.
217. Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce proofs or witnesses.

Of summoning Persons to give Evidence or produce Documents.

218. Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.
219. Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.
220. Scale of expenses.
221. Tender of expenses to witness.
222. Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.
223. Expenses if witness detained more than one day.
224. Time, place and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.
225. Summons to produce a document.
226. Form of summons to give evidence or produce documents.

Of Service of Summons on Persons required to give Evidence or produce Documents.

227. How and when summons shall be served.
228. Service to be made in sufficient time before date of attendance.
229. Service to be on witness, or adult male member of his family.
230. When summons cannot be served, to be returned to Court.
231. Time and manner of service to be endorsed on summons.
232. Service of summons on witness resident in another jurisdiction.
233. Attachment of property of absconding witness.
234. If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.
235. Procedure if witness fails to appear.

Of the Examination of Parties as Witnesses.

236. Party appearing in person may be examined as a witness.
237. Special application to enforce appearance of party as witness.
238. Court may first give notice fixing a day to show cause why he should not appear.
239. Written declaration in support of cause shown.
240. If no sufficient cause shown, order to issue.
241. Court may of its own accord summon and examine any party as a witness.

Of the Examination by the Court of Strangers to the Suit.

242. Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

Of Questions respecting Religion or Custom.

243. Provision as to question arising in Court subordinate to District Court, relating to the law of the religion or established customs of any suitor.
244. Procedure of District Court when such question referred to it.
245. And when arising in suit pending in such Court.

Section.

246. Procedure of High Court as to such questions, either referred or arising in suit pending in such Court.
247. Court referring any such question to stay decision pending receipt of opinion of higher Court.
248. Hearing of reference by Court to which it is made.
249. Transmission of decision of Court, and proceeding thereupon.
250. Decision of High Court to be communicated through District Court to subordinate Court.
251. Costs of reference.
252. Procedure where case in which a District Court shall have given an opinion comes on appeal before such Court.
253. High Court not bound in appeal by opinion given on reference.
254. Questions referred to High Court to be determined by two or more Judges.

Of the Attendance of Witnesses and the Consequence of Non-attendance.

255. Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.
256. Consequences of non-attendance by witness.
257. Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
258. Consequences of party's non-attendance or refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
259. Any person present in Court may be called upon to give evidence though not summoned.

Of the Examination of Witnesses.

260. Witnesses to be examined at the hearing in open Court.
261. A witness may for sufficient cause be examined immediately.
262. How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.
263. Local Government may direct evidence to be taken down by Judge in his vernacular language.
264. When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.
265. When evidence may be taken in English.
266. Any particular question and answer may be taken down.
267. Questions objected to.
268. Court may record remarks on demeanour of witnesses.
269. Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.
270. Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.
271. Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

Of Commissions to examine absent Witnesses, to make local Enquiries, and to investigate Accounts.

272. Witness not bound to appear if residing beyond a certain distance from Court.
273. Reasons to be recorded of order for attendance of witness at a distance exceeding 50 miles.
274. Cases in which Court may issue Commission to examine witness.
275. Order for Commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.
276. When witness resides within the Court's jurisdiction.
277. When witness resides beyond the Court's jurisdiction but in British India.
278. When witness is within local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court.
279. When witness is not within British India but within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.
280. When witness is not in British India nor within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.
281. Commission to examine witness in jail.
282. Persons in whose presence such examination to be held.

Section.

283. Commission to examine witness in jail outside local limits.
284. Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.
285. When depositions may be read in evidence.
286. Court may dispense with proof of circumstances mentioned in last Section.
287. Commission to make local investigation.
288. Appointment of Government Officer as Commissioner.
289. Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.
290. Report and depositions to be evidence in suit. Commissioner may be examined in person.
291. Commissioner to investigate and adjust accounts.
292. Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.
293. Proceedings of Commissioner may be received in evidence, but Court may make further enquiry if dissatisfied.
294. Expenses of Commission to be paid into Court.
295. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses summoned by Commission.
296. Procedure *ex-parte* where parties do not appear.

Of Assessors.

297. In certain Courts, suits may be heard before Assessors.
298. Opinion of Assessors how to be recorded. Not to be binding on Judge.

Of the Oath of the Parties.

299. Power to decide suit on statement on oath.

Of Judgment and Decree.

300. When judgment to be pronounced. Judgment to be pronounced in open Court.
301. Judgment to be written in Judge's vernacular language. When Judge is acquainted with English.
302. Translation of judgment.
303. Judgment to be dated and signed.
304. Contents of judgments of Small Cause Courts. Of judgments of other Courts.
305. Court to state its decision on each issue. Exception.
306. Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.
307. Costs may be set-off against sum admitted to be due.
308. Interest on costs. Costs may be charged on subject-matter of suit.
309. Date of decree.
310. Contents of decree.
311. Decree for recovery of portion of immovable property.
312. Memorandum of such decree to be sent to District Registrar.
313. Decree for delivery of movable property.
314. Circumstances in which specific performance may be enforced.
315. Decree in alternative for damages in suit for specific performance.
316. Damages when contract not specifically performed. Adequacy of consideration. Certainty required.
317. Decree in alternative for specific performance in suit for damages for breach of contract.
318. In suits for money, decree may order interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.
319. Payment by instalments.
320. In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.
321. Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree or may reserve enquiry.
322. If set-off be allowed. Effect of decree.
323. If decree be for a sum of money not exceeding 1,000 Rupees, Court may direct immediate execution.
324. Warrant against personal property may be general or special.

Section.

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

326. Decree for immovable property.
327. Decree for a specific movable.
328. Enforcement, by attachment or imprisonment, of decree for specific performance.
329. Payment of money ordered to be paid under Section 313, 315 or 316.
330. Enforcement of decree for money.
331. Enforcement of decree for money against a plaintiff.
332. Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.
333. Form and effect of execution of conveyance, or endorsement by Court.
334. If decree be against Government or Officer on behalf of Government.
335. Decree against representative of deceased person for money to be paid out of deceased's property.
336. Decree against surety.
337. Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.
338. Payment of monies under decree to be made into Court.
339. Adjustment of decree to be made through Court.

Application for Execution.

340. Application for execution.
341. Any one of several decree-holders may apply.
342. Application by transferee of decree.
343. Cross-decrees.
344. Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.
345. If person against whom decree made die before execution, application may be made against his representative or estate.
346. Notice of application to be given to representative.
347. Execution of decree against representative.
348. Form of application for execution of decree.
349. Further particulars when application is for attachment of immovable property.
350. In certain cases application to be accompanied by extract from Collector's Register.
351. Application for attachment of moveable property may be general, or may be accompanied with inventory of property to be attached.
352. Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.
353. Procedure if particulars do not correspond with decree.
354. If application admitted, execution ordered.

Measures required in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of the Warrant.

355. When notice to show cause why decree should not be executed shall be issued.
When such notice dispensed with.
356. Procedure after issue of notice.
357. On application for a general attachment of movable property security may be required.
358. Before granting order, Court may make enquiries as to the property to be attached.
359. Court may summon and examine other persons as to property liable to be seized.

Issue of the Warrant.

360. Warrant when to issue.
361. How to be dated, signed, &c.
362. Warrant for arrest to direct defendant to be brought up.
363. Latest day for return of warrant to be specified.
364. Endorsement on warrant.

Of the Execution of Decrees for immovable Property.

Section.

365. Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of defendant or of some person under him.
366. Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of tenant.
367. Partition of estate or separation of share.
368. Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree for immovable property.
369. Procedure in case of obstruction by defendant or at his instigation.
370. Procedure when obstruction continues.
371. Procedure in case of obstruction by a *bonâ fide* claimant, other than defendant.
372. Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.
373. Orders passed under Sections 371 and 372 to have the force of a decree, and to be subject to regular appeal.

Of the Execution of Decrees for Money by Attachment of Property.

374. Attachment of property in execution of decree for money.
375. Attachment of movable property in possession of defendant.
376. Attachment of movable property of defendant subject to lien.
377. Attachment of debts and shares.
378. Attachment of immovable property.
379. Prohibitory order in case of movable property not in defendant's possession.
380. And in case of immovable property.
381. Attachment of money or securities in deposit in a Court of justice or with a Government Officer.
Determination of question as to title or priority.
382. Attachment of negotiable instruments.
383. Notification of prohibitory order in case of debt.
384. And in case of shares in a Company or Corporation.
385. Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.
386. Payment by a debtor who has been prohibited from making payment to his creditor.
387. Court may direct money or bank-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.
388. Or that immovable or movable property attached be sold, and proceeds be so paid.
389. Court may postpone sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree by mortgage, lease or private sale of a portion.
390. When property attached consists of debts or immovable property, manager may be appointed.
391. Remuneration, powers, and duties of manager.
392. When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.
Court may order security to be taken.
393. Special rules in force in any place, in respect to sales of land in execution of decrees for money, may be continued or altered by Local Government.
394. Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

Of Claims to attached Property.

395. Investigation of claims and objections to sale of attached property.
396. When Court to order release of property from attachment.
397. When Court to disallow claim to release of property attached.
398. Person against whom order is passed under Section 396 or 397 may sue within one year to establish his right.
399. Claims and objections to be made without delay.
400. If claim or objection be disallowed, claimant or objector may sue.

Of Sales in Execution of Decrees.

401. Sales by whom to be conducted and how made.
402. Saving as to negotiable securities and shares in public companies.

Section.

403. Sale by Collector of lands paying revenue.
404. Proclamation of sales by public auction.
405. Mode of making proclamation.
406. Time of sale.
407. Process for attachment and sale may in certain cases be simultaneous or otherwise.
408. Payment for movable property sold.
409. If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.
410. Irregularity not to vitiate sale of movable property, but person injured may sue for damages.
411. Deposit by purchaser of immovable property. Time for payment in full.
412. Procedure in default of payment.
Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.
413. Co-sharer of share of an undivided estate sold in execution of decree may claim to take share at sale price.
Claim to be made before sunset of day of sale.
414. Notification on re-sale of immovable property.
415. Confirmation of sale.
416. Sale not to be set aside on ground of irregularity unless substantial injury proved.
417. Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.
418. If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.
419. Certificate to be granted to purchaser of immovable property.
420. Certificate to state the name of actual purchaser. Benámí purchaser not recognized.
421. Delivery of movable property belonging to defendant actually seized.
422. Delivery of movable property to which defendant is entitled subject to lien.
423. Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of defendant.
424. Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of tenant.
425. Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.
426. Delivery of negotiable instruments of which actual seizure has been made.
427. Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.
428. Defendant resisting or obstructing purchaser in obtaining possession of immovable property.
429. Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.
430. Attaching creditor to be first paid out of proceeds of property sold.
431. Surplus to be rateably distributed among decree-holders who have taken out execution prior to order for distribution.
Proviso where property is sold subject to a mortgage,
432. Court may order proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently, to be paid in satisfaction of another decree.

Of Arrest in Execution of Decrees for Money.

433. Grounds of application for discharge.
434. Form of application.
Verification of application.
435. Procedure on application for discharge by a person arrested in execution of a decree for money.
436. Pending enquiry, defendant may be left in custody or released on good security.
437. Defendant liable to be again arrested for fraudulent concealment of property, &c.

Of the Execution of Decrees by Imprisonment.

438. Place of defendant's imprisonment.
439. Defendant's subsistence-money.
440. Court may vary allowance in case of illness or for other special cause.
441. Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.
442. Release of defendant.
443. Imprisonment not to exceed two years.
Or six months if sum decreed do not exceed 500 rupees.
Or three months if not exceeding 50 rupees.
444. Application for discharge.
445. Contents of application.
Verification of application.

Section.

446. Procedure on such application.
447. In what case defendant to be discharged.
448. If fraud or concealment proved, debtor's imprisonment may be extended to two years.
And he may be further dealt with criminally.
449. Though defendant discharged, his property liable for the decree.
450. When Court may declare defendant absolved from further liability.
451. Determination of questions regarding amount of mesne profits and interest and sums paid in satisfaction of decrees.

Of Payment of the Amount of Decrees for Money by Instalments.

452. Court may order payment by instalments.

Of Service of Process in Military Cantonments.

453. Service of process in Cantonments, Garrisons and Military Stations.

Of Execution of a Decree beyond the local Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed.

454. Decree of one Court may be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court.
Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.
455. Application for such execution.
456. Copy of decree and order for execution to be sent.
457. Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.
458. Transmitted copy of decree or order to have same effect as decree of Court to which it is sent for execution.
459. Enforcement of execution by Court applied to.
460. Execution by High Court of decree transmitted by other Court.
Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.
461. Power of Court applied to by decree-holder in executing decree.
462. Wrongful acts or irregularities in executing decree to be punished by Court applied to.
463. Court applied to may in certain cases stay execution, &c.
464. Before making any order under last Section, Court may require security from, or impose conditions upon, defendant.
465. Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.
466. Liability of defendant discharged, to be retaken.
467. Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

Of the Enforcement of registered Bonds.

468. Enforcement without suit, of bonds registered under Act XVI of 1864. —
Proviso.
469. But application for enforcement must be made within a period fixed.
470. Court to which application may be made for enforcing bonds.
471. Application to be treated as for execution of a decree.
472. Procedure of Court on receipt of application.
473. Attachment may issue against debtor about to quit jurisdiction, or to move property therefrom.
474. Chapter IV applicable to attachments applied for.
475. Compensation to person against whom claim is made, if arrest or attachment of property be applied for on insufficient grounds.
Limit to compensation.
476. Award of compensation to bar suit for damages.
477. Procedure when person against whom execution is claimed appears and shows cause against issue of execution.
478. Pleas in bar of execution.
479. Court may direct institution of suit, instead of enforcing bond under Section 468.
480. Effect of Court refusing to enforce bond under Section 468 or 469.
481. Foregoing provisions not to bar suit by obligee.
482. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Pauper Suits.

Section.
483. Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis.*
484. What suits excepted.
485. Application to be by petition on stamp paper.
486. Contents of petition.
487. Presentation of petition.
Petitions of certain females may be presented by agent.
488. Rejection of petition.
489. Examination of petitioner.
If presented by Agent, Court may order petitioner to be examined by Commission.
490. Rejection of application.
491. Notice to opposite party if application not refused.
492. Procedure at hearing.
493. Summons to witness.
494. Court may institute local enquiry.
495. Procedure if application admitted.
496. Recovery of plaintiff's *dives* Stamp duty.
497. Refusal to allow petitioner to sue as pauper, to bar subsequent application of like nature.
498. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses.

CHAPTER VII.

Reference to Arbitration.

499. Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.
500. Application.
501. Nomination of arbitrator.
502. When Court to nominate arbitrator.
503. Order of reference.
504. When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.
505. In case of death, incapacity, or refusal or neglect to act, of arbitrators or umpire, Court to appoint others.
506. Umpire, if not appointed by arbitrators, may be appointed by Court.
507. Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under Section 505 or 506.
508. Summoning witnesses.
Punishment for default, &c.
509. Extension of time for making award.
510. When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.
511. Award to be signed and filed.
512. Arbitrator or umpire may state special case.
513. Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.
514. And make order respecting costs of arbitration.
515. Cases in which award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.
516. Grounds of setting aside award.
Proviso as to delay.
517. Application to set aside award.
518. Judgment to be according to award.
519. Agreement of parties to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.
520. Application to be stamped, numbered, and registered.
521. Notice to show cause against filing it.
522. If no cause shown, agreement to be filed, and an order made thereon.
523. Provisions of this Chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.
524. Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.
Application to be stamped, numbered and registered.
Notice to parties to arbitration.
525. Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

526. Parties interested in questions of fact or law may agree to abide by finding of Court thereon.
Section.
527. Agreement to state value of subject-matter.
528. Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.
529. Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.
530. Hearing and disposal of the case.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Regular Appeals.

531. Regular appeal to lie from all decrees, except when expressly prohibited.
532. Appeal to High Court to be heard by two or more Judges.
533. Decision when appeal heard by two Judges only, and they differ.
534. Decision when appeal heard by more than two Judges, and they differ.
535. Appeal to Court consisting of a single Judge.

How Regular Appeals are to be preferred.

536. Form of appeal and time for presentation.
537. Memorandum of appeal.
538. Appellant confined to grounds set out.
539. Form of memorandum.
540. Memorandum of appeal to the High Court may be general.
In such case grounds of objection to be subsequently filed.
541. Time for filing grounds of objection may be extended.
542. Separate grounds of objection to be on stamp paper.
543. Sections 537, 538, and 539 to apply to grounds of objection when filed separately.
544. Effect of memorandum not being presented in time.
545. Effect of grounds of objection not being filed in time.
546. Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection for informality or want of proper stamp.
547. One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain a reversal of the whole decree if it proceed on a ground common to all.
548. Court may adjourn hearing and direct that persons appearing to be interested shall be made parties.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

549. Execution of decree not to be stayed solely by reason of appeal, but on sufficient cause shown.
550. Security required before making order to stay execution.
551. Security in case of order for execution of a decree appealed against.
552. But Court may stay execution on such terms as it may think proper.
553. No such security to be required from Government or Public Officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

554. Registry of memorandum of appeal.
Form of Register.
555. Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.
When appellant resides out of British India.
556. Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.
Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.
557. Either party may have copies of exhibits made and deposited in Court whose decree is appealed against.
558. Day for hearing appeal.
559. Publication and service of notice of the day fixed for hearing appeal.
Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.
560. Contents of notice.
Service of notice on Advocate.
561. Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.
Hearing appeal *ex parte*.

Section.

562. Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.
Proviso.
563. Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.
564. Upon the hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred a separate appeal.
Previous notice in writing of objections.
565. Judgment when and where to be pronounced.
566. In what language to be written.
567. When to be translated.
568. Contents of judgment.
569. Dissent to be recorded.
570. What judgment may direct.
Proviso.
571. No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity.
572. Remand of case by Appellate Court.
573. Power to remand limited.
574. When evidence on record is sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.
575. When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.
576. Finding and evidence to be put on record.
Objections to finding.
577. Parties not to produce additional evidence to Appellate Court,—unless Court call for such evidence.
578. Additional evidence how taken.
579. Points to be defined and recorded.
580. Contents of decree.
581. Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.
582. Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.
583. Certified copy of the decree to be transmitted to the Court whose decree is appealed against.
584. Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.
585. Reference of question to High Court.
586. Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.
587. Two or more Judges of High Court to hear reference.
588. High Court to fix day for hearing and to notify same.
589. Parties may appear and be heard in person or by Advocate.
590. Judgment of High Court to be transmitted and case disposed of accordingly.
591. Costs of reference to High Court.
592. Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER X.

Of Special Appeals.

593. Special appeals to High Court.
Grounds of special appeal.
594. Special appeal from decree by District Court on reference under Section 243.
595. Special appeal only on grounds mentioned in Sections 593 and 594.
596. No special appeal from decision of subordinate Court in certain suits.
597. By whom and when a special appeal is to be presented.
598. Contents of memorandum of appeal.
599. Copies of judgments and decrees to accompany memorandum.
600. Advocate presenting it to certify that grounds stated are good for special appeal.
601. Appellants confined to grounds stated.
602. Informal memorandum of special appeal.
603. Registry of application.
604. Application to be argued only by Advocate signing it.
605. Execution of decree in special appeal.
606. Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal by subordinate Courts.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Regular and Special Appeals *in formâ pauperis*.

Section.

607. Who may appeal as pauper.
608. Application to be on stamp paper.
When to be presented.
609. Contents of application.
610. Schedule to application.
611. Procedure on application for admission of regular and special appeals.
612. Inquiry into pauperism to be made in what cases, and by what Court.
Proviso.
613. Effect of order by Appellate Court on pauper's application.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Appeals from Orders.

614. Orders appealable.
615. Appeal from orders as to fines or imprisonment.
616. Appeals by what Court to be heard.
617. Period for hearing, and procedure in, appeals from orders.
618. No appeal before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.
619. No appeal from order passed after decree, relating to its execution.
620. Orders passed in appeals under this Chapter to be final.
But case may be submitted for decision of High Court.
621. Provisions applicable to reference to High Court under last Section.
622. Save as aforesaid no appeal allowed.

CHAPTER XIII.

Review of Judgement.

623. Review of judgment.
On discovery of new evidence, &c.
624. Time allowed for making application.
625. Contents of application.
626. Advocate presenting application to certify as to grounds being good.
627. No Advocate allowed to argue, who has not signed certificate.
628. Court may reject application or grant review.
Proviso.
629. Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges must be heard by Judge or Judges who passed the decree.
630. Application rejected if heard by two Judges and they differ in opinion.
631. Decision when application heard by more than two Judges.
632. Order of Court to be final.
633. Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.
634. Review of orders not subject to appeal.

CHAPTER XIV.

Special Rules relating to the High Courts.

635. Ordinary original Civil jurisdiction in the High Court.

Section.

636. Extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court.
637. High Court may try suit for land situated partly within the limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.
638. Stamps to be used in the High Courts.
639. In certain cases plaint to bear stamp of 32 Rupees; and Court after decree to determine how much more is to be paid.
640. High Court to record its judgments and orders as it shall by rule direct.
641. Decision when Judges of Division Court differ.
642. Execution may issue in certain cases before the amount due for costs has been ascertained, and execution for costs may issue subsequently when their amount is ascertained.
643. Acts required to be done by Advocate, may be done by an Attorney.
Attorneys not to plead in High Court.
644. Process of High Courts may be served by Attorneys in suit.
645. Power of Division Court or Judge of High Court to refer matters for investigation by a single Judge.
646. Power to make Rules.
647. Signature of Registrar or other appointed Officer to have same effect as that of Judge of High Court.
648. Language of the High Courts.
649. Provisions as to Assessors to apply to High Courts.
650. High Court or High Court Judge may rescind or modify interlocutory order.
651. Vakeels not to practise on the original side.
652. Sections 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34, not to apply to High Court.
653. Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.
654. Summonses may be obtained from Registrar by Attorneys.
655. Code not to affect High Courts in exercise of Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate, Matrimonial or Insolvent jurisdiction.
656. This Chapter to apply only to High Courts established under 24 and 25 Vic, Cap. 104.
657. Save as aforesaid the provisions of the Code to apply to High Courts.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Criminal Procedure for Offences committed in or against the Courts.

658. Procedure when certain offences under Chapter XI of Penal Code, are committed in case pending before Court.

Section.

659. Court may take bail and bind over witnesses to give evidence.
660. Charge to be framed and sent to Magistrate.
661. Procedure in certain cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants.
662. Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.
663. Procedure in case of person accused under Section 660 or 663 being a European British subject.
664. When the Court may itself dispose of cases of contempt.
665. When the Court shall send the case to a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.
666. Procedure of Magistrate or Justice in such cases.
667. Discharge of an offender on his submission.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

668. High Court to make general rules.
669. And frame formers.
670. If highest Court of appeal consist of only one Judge, he has all the powers of two or more High Court Judges.
671. Language of subordinate Courts.
672. Ministerial Officers.
673. High Courts to define duties of all Ministerial Officers.
674. Persons exempt from arrest.
775. Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Village Moonsiffs and village and District Panchâyats in Madras.
Of Military Courts of Request.
Of single Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay.
Or of Military Panchâyats in Madras.
676. Saving of certain special or local laws.
To what extent this Code applies to them.
677. This Code not to apply to Presidency Small Cause Courts, till specially extended to them.
678. Parts of British India exempt from operation of this Code.
679. Code not to affect certain provisions of Act I of 1863.
680. Act XI of 1863, and Act V of 1863 (Beng.) to remain unrepealed.
681. All references in previous Acts to Acts VIII of 1859, XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure," to be read as applying to this Code.
682. Procedure prescribed by this Code to be followed
Proviso.
683. Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government.
684. Commencement of Code.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India; It is enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act shall be cited as "The Code of Civil Procedure."

Interpretation Clause. **2.** In this Code, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Number. Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

"Person." "Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Chapter" and "Section." "Chapter" and "Section" respectively mean a Chapter and Section of this Code.

"Law." "Law" means any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in operation.

"British India." "British India" denotes the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better government of India."

"Court." "Court" denotes any Judge acting judicially alone, and any body of Judges acting judicially as a body, lawfully exercising jurisdiction in Civil cases.

"District." "District" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and includes the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

"District Court."

"Subordinate Court." "Subordinate Court" means any Court subordinate to a High Court.

"District Court." "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District.

"Judge." "Judge" denotes the presiding Judicial Officer in a Court of Civil Judicature, and includes an acting Judge.

"Collector." "Collector" denotes every Officer performing the duties of Collector of Land Revenue.

"Advocate." "Advocate" includes every person having by law the right to appear and plead, or appear, plead and act in any suit, appeal or miscellaneous proceeding.

"Proper Officer." "Proper Officer" means the person whose duty it is by law or any rule made by a High Court to attend to the particular matter indicated.

"Defendant." "Defendant" includes every person against whom a decree or order is passed or who is liable under a decree or order.

"Process." "Process" includes all summonses, notices, proclamations, warrants, writs and letters issued or sent under any of the provisions of this Code.

"Suit." "Suit" means a suit instituted by a plaint under Section 53, up to and including the decree of the Court of first instance.

"Miscellaneous case." "Miscellaneous case" means any Civil case or proceeding not being a suit, and includes the proceeding in the execution of a decree.

"Regular Appeal." "Regular Appeal" means an appeal from a decree passed in a suit, or from an order in a suit from which a regular appeal is allowed.

"Special Appeal." "Special Appeal" means an appeal from a decree passed or made in regular appeal.

"Appeal." "Appeal" means an appeal from an order passed in a suit from which an appeal is allowed, or from an order passed in a miscellaneous case.

"Judgment." "Judgment" denotes the grounds on which an order or decision is founded.

"Decree." "Decree" means the order or decision by which a suit or regular or special appeal is determined so far as concerns the Court which passes the order or decision, and includes the judgment upon which the order or decision is founded. An order on regular or special appeal, remanding a suit for re-trial, is not within this definition.

"Costs." "Costs" denotes the costs of all regular and necessary proceedings of either party in the suit, and includes such incidental costs as are or are directed to be costs in the suit. The costs of all interlocutory proceedings, unless the Court otherwise direct, are costs in the suit within this definition.

"Immovable Property." "Immovable Property" includes land, incorporeal tenements, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth.

"Movable Property." "Movable Property" means property of every description except immovable property.

"Bond." "Bond" includes any written obligation for the payment of money.

"Document." "Document" denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or by more than one of those means, in-

tended to be used, or which may be used, in evidence of that matter.

"Jail." "Jail" means the Civil Jail of the District, or any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of persons under Civil process.

"Year." "Month." "Year" and "Month" respectively denote a year and month reckoned according to the British Calendar.

"Government." In any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government of such part.

"Local Government." "Local Government" means the person authorized to administer the executive government in such part, or the chief executive Officer of such part when it is under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, and when such Officer shall be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Code in a Local Government.

"High Court." "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal in such part. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Sections of the Code extending to Small Cause Courts. **3.** The Sections having the letters S. C. C. affixed to them in a parenthesis, extend (so far as they apply or are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes. The other Sections do not extend to such Courts. The Sections having the letters "R. C." affixed to them in a parenthesis, extend (so far as they apply or are applicable) to Revenue Courts required by any law to regulate their proceedings by this Code. The other Sections do not extend to such Courts.

Sections of Code extending to Revenue Courts.

Enactments and rules repealed. **4.** The enactments described in Schedule A annexed to this Code, and all rules relating to Civil Procedure and having the force of law in any part of British India to which this Code extends, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment or rule. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

CHAPTER II.

Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts.

Courts to try all Civil suits unless specially barred. **5.** The Courts shall try all suits of a Civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court not to try suit in which matter at issue has been heard and determined between same parties. **6.** The Courts shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue shall have been heard and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim; nor any suit in which such matter is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Appeals, revisions and new trials to be according to rules of Code. **7.** The decrees and orders of the Courts shall not be open to appeal or revision, nor shall a new trial be granted, otherwise than under the rules contained in this Code or any other law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth. **8.** No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any Civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Persons entitled to sue. **9.** Every person shall be entitled to sue except persons expressly prohibited from suing by any law. An Executor or Administrator, a trustee of an express trust, a guardian or next friend of an infant, or the next friend of a lunatic or idiot, may, with the permission of the Court, sue without joining with him the person for whose benefit the suit is brought. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Jurisdiction of Courts. **10.** Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, the Courts of each grade shall try all suits cognizable by them, if in the case of suits for immovable property the property be situate, and if, in all other cases, the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Explanations.—(*a*) The cause of action may be deemed to have arisen where a contract was made, or where it was to be fulfilled, or where any material act in connection therewith was to be done.

(*b*) Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to dwell at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

(*c*) A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal Office, or at any place where it has also a subordinate Office in respect of any cause of action arising at such place.

(*d*) The business contemplated in this Section must be carried on at some fixed place for at least a certain time. (S. C. C.)

Suits against Government. **11.** Suits against the Local Government, or the Government of India, not being suits for immovable property, shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of such Government and competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit to try the same. (S. C. C.)

Suits against Secretary of State. **12.** Suits against the Secretary of State, not being suits for immovable property, shall be brought in the Court having jurisdiction at the place which is the seat of the Local Government for the Territories in which the cause of action arose, and competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit to try the same. (S. C. C.)

Court in which suit to be instituted.

13. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by this Code or any other law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Transfer of suits.

14. The District Court may withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to such District Court, and try the suit itself, or transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit to try the same.

High Court may transfer suits and appeals.

15. The High Court may order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal instituted in any subordinate Court other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be transferred to any other subordinate Court, not being a Court of Small Causes, competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject of the suit or appeal to try the same.

Suit to include the whole claim.

16. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court. If a plaintiff relinquish or omit to sue for any portion of his claim, a suit for the portion so relinquished or omitted shall not afterwards be entertained. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Relinquishment of part of claim.

Joinder of several claims in the same suit

17. Two or more claims founded on distinct causes of action by and against the same parties, and cognizable by the same Court, may be joined in the same suit, provided that in respect of the amount or value of the subject-matter in suit, the entire claim does not exceed the jurisdiction of the Court, and, where a stamp is required, is covered by the stamp on which the plaint is written. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may in certain cases order separate trials of such claims.

18. If two or more claims founded on distinct causes of action be joined in one suit, and the Court shall be of opinion that they cannot conveniently be tried together, the Court may, at any stage of the suit, order such claims, or any of them, to be tried separately on the record as made up. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Claims for immovable property and for mesne profits may be deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action.

19. A claim for immovable property and a claim for the mesne profits of such property may be deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action within the meaning of the last two preceding Sections.

Suits for immovable property situate in single District, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

20. If the suit be for immovable property situate within the limits of a single District, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be brought in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate, provided that, in respect of the value of the property in suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court. In such case the Court in which the suit is brought shall apply to the District Court for authority to proceed with the same, and the District Court, after hearing the objections, if any, of the defendant, may grant such authority.

Suits for immovable property situate in different Districts.

21. If the immovable property be situate within the limits of different Districts, the suit may be brought in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate. In such case the Court in which the suit is brought shall apply to the High Court for authority to proceed with the same. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court after hearing the objections, if any, of the defendant, may grant such authority.

Suits for immovable property situate in Districts subject to different High Courts.

22. If the Districts within the limits of which the immovable property is situate, are subject to different High Courts, the application shall be submitted to the High Court to which the District in which the suit is brought is subordinate; and such High Court may, after hearing the objections, if any, of the defendant, give authority to proceed with the suit.

Suit for immovable property situate on border of local jurisdiction of the Court and alleged by defendant to be within another local jurisdiction.

23. If in a suit for immovable property situate on the border of the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, the defendant object to the hearing of the suit on the ground that the property is not situate within such limits, the Court shall have power to determine the point; and if the Court shall find that the property is situate within such limits, it shall proceed to try the suit.

Suit for specific performance of one act in case of contract to perform separate or successive acts.

24. If a contract shall have been entered into which involves for its performance separate or successive acts, a suit may be brought to enforce the performance of any one or more of such acts, without waiting for the time when the whole of the acts required to be performed under the contract ought to have been performed; and the Court may order the defendant specifically to perform any one or more of such acts without ordering him specifically to perform the entire contract, imposing such terms, if any, upon the plaintiff as shall seem to the Court to be just. (S. C. C.)

Specific performance of contract requiring for complete performance more than 5 years—when made after Act.

Of similar contract when made before Act.

25. The Court shall not decree the specific performance of any contract the complete performance of which is necessarily extended over a longer period than five years. This rule shall not apply to any contract which shall have been entered into before the passing of this Act: Provided that the Court shall not decree the specific performance of any such contract for a longer period than five years from the date of the decree. (S. C. C.)

Declaratory suit.

26. No suit shall be open to objection on the ground that a merely declaratory decree or order is sought thereby; and it shall be lawful

for the Courts to make binding declarations of right, whether present or future, without granting consequential relief: Provided that no Court shall make any such decree or order unless it could, if required, act upon it by giving consequential relief. A trustee may institute a suit to obtain a declaration of the respective rights of the persons interested in the trust estate.

CHAPTER III.

General Rules.

Appearances, acts and applications may be in person, by recognized agent or by Advocate.

27. Any appearance, act or application in or to any Court, made or done by a party to a suit in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be made or done by the party in person or by his recognized agent, or by an Advocate duly appointed to act on his behalf: Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person if the Court shall so direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, plead and act for him.

Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

28. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized to appear, plead and act for any other of them: and in like manner when there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized to appear, plead and act for any other of them: Provided that the authority shall be in writing signed by the parties giving it, and shall be filed in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Recognized agents.

29. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, acts and applications may be made or done are—

Persons holding powers of attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.

1*st*—Persons holding general powers of attorney from parties not within the jurisdiction of the District Court within the limits of which the appearance or application is made, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, acts and applications on behalf of such parties.

Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.

2*ndly*.—Persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not within the jurisdiction of the District Court within the limits of which the appearance, act or application is made or done in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, acts and applications.

Persons authorized to act for Government.

3*rdly*.—Persons being *ex-officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend a suit for a Prince or Chief.

4*thly*.—Persons specially appointed by an order of Government, at the request of any Sovereign Prince or independent Chief, whether residing within or without British India, to prosecute or defend a suit on his behalf.

Persons specially authorized by infirm persons to appear sue or defend.

5*thly*.—Persons holding special powers of attorney from parties who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience to attend the Court in person, authorizing them to appear, sue, or defend in a particular suit.

Persons specially authorized to act for women exempt from appearing.

6*thly*.—Persons holding special powers of attorney from women exempt under Section 41 from appearing in Court authorizing them to appear, sue or defend in a particular suit. (S. C. C. &R. C.)

Service of process on recognized agent.

30. Processes served on a recognized agent relative to a suit shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. The provisions of this Code relative to the service of process on a party to a suit shall be applicable to the service of process on such recognized agent. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Appointment of Advocate.

31. The appointment of an Advocate to make or do any appearance, act or application as aforesaid shall be in writing under the hand of the client and shall be filed in Court. When so filed, it shall be considered to be in full force until revoked by a writing filed in Court, or until the Advocate dies or the suit is determined. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of process on Advocate.

32. Processes served on the Advocate of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such Advocate, relative to a suit, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the Advocate represents; and, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of process on a party who has not appointed an Advocate to act for him.

33. In all cases in which a party to a suit has not appointed an Advocate to act for him, all processes shall be served upon such party in the manner hereinafter provided for the service of a summons upon a defendant to appear and answer. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Agent to receive process

His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

34. Besides the recognized agents described in Section 29, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to receive processes. The appointment of such agent shall be in writing, signed by the principal, and the original appointment, or a copy thereof if the appointment be a general one, shall be filed in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Agent of Government to receive process.

35. The person appointed to act as Advocate on the part of Government in any Court, shall be accounted the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the Government or the Secretary of State for India, issuing out of the Court in which such person may be the Advocate of Government. (S. C. C. & R. C.

36. The person appointed to act as Advocate on the part of Government in any District Court shall, for the purpose of the last preceding Section, be considered the Advocate of Government in any Court in such District in which no person shall have been specially appointed Advocate on the part of Government in such Court. Processes issued by a Court to the Government Advocate of another Court may be forwarded to him by post. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If there be no Government Advocate specially appointed.

37. When any Officer or Soldier in the Military Service of the Government is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead. The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Officer or Soldier in the presence of his Commanding Officer or of the next subordinate Officer, if the party be himself the Commanding Officer. Such Commanding or other Officer shall countersign the authority, which shall be filed in Court. When so filed, the countersignature of the Commanding Officer or of the next subordinate Officer, as the case may be, shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the Officer or Soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Officers or Soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

38. Any person who shall be authorized by an Officer or Soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead, shall be competent to prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the Officer or Soldier could do if present; or he may appoint an Advocate to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such Officer or Soldier. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

The person so authorized may act personally or appoint an Advocate.

39. Processes served upon any person who shall have been authorized by an Officer or Soldier, as in the last preceding Section mentioned, or upon any Advocate who shall be appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for or on behalf of such Officer or Soldier, shall be as effectual for all purposes relative to the suit as if the same had been served on the party in person or on an Advocate appointed by him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on person so authorized, or on his Advocate, to be good service.

40. An infant shall sue by guardian or next friend, who shall be admitted and may be removed by the Court and shall be liable for the costs of the suit. An infant shall be sued by guardian who shall be admitted and may be removed by the Court.

Suits by and against infants.

Exemption from Personal Appearance.

41. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

42. The local Government may, at its discretion, exempt from personal appearance in Court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may at its discretion withdraw such privilege. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

43. The names of the persons exempted under the last preceding Section from personal appearance in Court, residing within the jurisdiction of the District Court, shall from time to time be forwarded to such Court by the local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court and in the several subordinate Courts of the District. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

List of names of persons exempted to be kept in the District Court.

Service of Process.

44. Wherever this Code provides that any notice, summons, letter or other communication may be sent to the person to whom it is addressed by post, proof that the same was correctly addressed to such person at his place of residence, and that it was posted and registered according to any law for the management of the Post Office shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be sufficient proof of the due service and delivery of the notice, summons, letter or other communication. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proof of due service and delivery of process sent by post.

45. Every process required to be issued under this Code, shall be served at the expense of the party at whose instance it is issued, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. The sum required to defray the costs of such service shall be paid into Court before the process is issued, within a period to be fixed by the Court issuing the process. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons, letter or other communication forwarded by post and the fee for registering the same shall be costs required to be paid as aforesaid within the meaning of this Section. In fixing the costs to be paid for service of process, regard shall be had to any law or to any rules issued by the High Court for fixing the amount of such costs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.

Costs of service of process.

46. Whenever any person not a party to the suit, shall be summoned to give evidence or to produce any document in a suit otherwise than on the application of a party to the suit, the cost of summoning such person, including his travelling and other expenses, if not deposited by any party to the suit, shall (if the Court shall so direct) be paid by the Collector of the District, and shall be costs in the suit, and shall be paid out of any money recovered on account of costs in the suit whether at the instance of the Government or of any of the parties to the suit, before any other costs in the suit are paid. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment of cost of summons.

47. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court is to be served within the local limits of such Court, it shall be delivered to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served, or to any Court other than the High Court which may now exist or which may hereafter be established with jurisdiction within the same local limits, and shall be executed by such Court of Small Causes or other Court in the same manner as if such process had been issued by such Court of Small Causes or other Court, and, after having been so executed, shall be returned to the Court by which it was issued. The delivery of the process to the Court required to execute the same, and its return to the Court by which the process was issued, may be by an Officer of the Court which issued the process, or by post.

Service within limits of local jurisdiction of High Courts, of process issued by Courts without those limits.

48. The examination of the parties to a suit or other proceeding when authorized under this Code, and the evidence of witnesses or other persons shall be upon oath or affirmation or otherwise according to the provisions of any law for the examination of witnesses. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Examinations to be on oath or affirmation.

49. The Court may, if it see sufficient cause, direct any written document produced in Court in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an Officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as to the Court shall seem fit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order any document to be impounded.

50. When security is required to be furnished by any person, the Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money, Government Promissory Notes, or other valuable property to such amount as the Court may fix, in lieu of the security required (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When security is required, a deposit may be made instead.

51. If any plaint, written statement, or declaration in writing required by this Code to be verified shall contain any averment which the person making the verification shall know or believe to be false, or shall not know or believe to be true, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Punishment for verifying false plaint, statement or declaration.

52. At the time of disposing of any application made under any provision of this Code, the Court may award to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

On disposal of applications, Court may either award costs or reserve their consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

OF A SUIT TILL DECREE.

Of the Institution of Suits.

53. Every suit shall be commenced by a plaint which shall contain the following particulars:—

Suits to be commenced by plaint containing certain particulars.

1.—The name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff.

2.—The name, description, and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained.

3.—The relief sought for, the subject of the claim, the cause of action, and where and when it accrued; and, if the cause of action accrued beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for commencing such a suit, the ground upon which exemption from the law is claimed.

The following are instances:—

If the suit be for money due on a bond:—Payment of Rupees due on a bond for the sum of Rupees bearing date the day of 186 and payable on the day of 186 namely,—

Principal	... Rupees
Interest at the rate of per cent. ...	... Rupees
Amount paid (if any)	... Rupees
Balance due	... Rupees

If the suit be for the amount due on a bill of exchange drawn by the plaintiff and accepted by the defendant,—

Payment of Rupees being the amount of a bill of exchange for the sum of Rupees now overdue, drawn by the plaintiff on the day of 186 and accepted by the defendant, with interest thereon at per cent. till payment.

If the suit be for the price of goods sold:—

Payment of Rupees on account of maunds of *(rice, indigo, sugar, or as the case may be)* sold on the day of and the price of which became payable on the day of as per account at foot.

If the suit be for money due on an account:—

Payment of Rupees due [*or* being the balance due] to the plaintiff on the following account.

To [*here state the debit side of the account*]	... Rupees
Cr.	
By [*here state the credit side in respect of payments and set-off, if any*]	Rupees
Balance due	... Rupees

If the suit be for money payable for work done and materials provided:—

Payment of Rupees for [builder's, carpenter's, joiner's, plasterer's, or mason's, *or as the case may be*] work done at the premises in and for materials thereon provided between the of 186 and the of 186

If the suit be for damages for any injury done :— Payment of Rupees on account of injury done to the plaintiff.

[*Here set out the nature of the injury, and the time at which it was inflicted, and state the particulars of the pecuniary loss (if any)*].

If the plaintiff claim exemption from any law of limitation, say—"The plaintiff was an infant (*or as the case may be*) from the day of 186 to the day of .

4.—When the claim is for any property other than money, its value estimated according to law.

The following is an instance :—

If the suit be for an estate or for a share in an estate paying revenue to Government :—Possession of the estate (*or* of share in the estate) called , situate in the District of , the Government Revenue assessed on which is Rupees (*or* the estimated value of which is Rupees ,) of which the plaintiff was dispossessed (*or forcibly or fraudulently dispossessed, if the case be so*), on the day of 186 ; (*or* to which plaintiff became entitled by inheritance from . *or*, by gift, purchase, *or otherwise, as the case may be*), on or about the day of 186 .

5.—When the claim is for land or for any interest in land, the nature of the tenure or interest shall be specified; and if the claim be for land forming part of a village or other known division, or for a house, garden, or the like, its situation shall be described by the setting forth of boundaries, or in such other manner as may suffice for its identification.

6.—In suits by or against the Secretary of State for India, or the Government, or one of its Officers in his official capacity, or any Corporation or Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the words "The Secretary of State for India," "The Government," or "The Collector of ," (*or otherwise as the case may be*), or the name of the Corporation, or the name of the Officer or Trustee of the Company shall be inserted in Nos. 1 and 2 instead of the name and description of the plaintiff or defendant. But in every other suit it shall be necessary to specify the names of all the parties. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Plaint to be subscribed and verified.

54. The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his Advocate (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff in the manner following, or to the like effect :—

I (A. B.) the plaintiff named in the above plaint do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In case of plaintiff's inability to subscribe and verify the plaint.

55. If the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, be unable to subscribe and verify the plaint, the Court may allow the plaint to be subscribed and verified on his behalf by any person whom the Court may consider competent to make the verification. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits by Government or Secretary of State.

56. In suits by the Government or the Secretary of State for India, it shall be sufficient if the plaint be subscribed and verified by the Government Advocate of the Court in which the suit is brought, or, where there is no such Advocate, by the Advocate by whom the plaint is filed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits by a Corporation or Company.

57. In suits by a Corporation or a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Corporation or Company who is able to depose to the facts of the case. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which the plaint may be rejected or amended.

58. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court, and at any time before the decree is passed, be rejected, returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, or amended then and there, upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by the amendment as the Court shall think fit—

(1.) If it do not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein :

(2.) If it contain any particulars other than those so required :

(3.) If it be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required :

(4.) If it do not disclose a cause of action; or

(5.) If the cause of action appear from the statement in the plaint to be barred by lapse of time. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which the plaint shall be returned to be presented in the proper Court.

59. The plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases :—

(1.) If a suit shall have been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court shall be allowed by law.

(2.) If in a suit relating to immovable property, it appear that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the Court.

(3.) If in a suit relating to immovable property, it appear that such property has been adjudged by competent authority to be situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court.

(4.) If in any other case it appear that the cause of action did not arise and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business or personally working for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which the plaint shall be rejected.

60. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases :—

(1.) If the claim is undervalued and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the

valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, shall fail to do so.

(2.) If the claim is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp paper, within a time to be fixed by the Court, shall fail to do so.

(3.) If in the case mentioned in Section 63, the plaintiff fail to furnish security for the payment of the costs that may be incurred by the defendants. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

61. If in any suit there are more defendants than one, and at the date of the institution of the suit any of the defendants shall not dwell within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, but one or more of the defendants shall dwell within such limits, the suit shall not be ejected as against the defendant or defendants so dwelling, by reason of any of the defendants not dwelling within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where there are several defendants, some of whom dwell without the jurisdiction.

62. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action, if not barred by the law of limitations. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

63. When the plaintiff ordinarily dwells out of British India, and does not possess any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property in suit, he shall, on presenting the plaint or within such time as the Court shall order, furnish security for the payment of the costs that may be incurred by the defendant. (S. C. C.)

When security for costs is to be furnished by plaintiff at the time of presenting the plaint.

64. If at any subsequent stage of a suit it shall appear to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or that all the plaintiffs (when there are more plaintiffs than one) are, residing out of British India, and such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall not possess any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by the defendant. In the event of such security not being furnished within the time so fixed, the Court shall pass a decree against the plaintiff or plaintiffs by default, unless he or they be permitted to withdraw from the suit under the provisions of Section 143.

When security for costs may be required from the plaintiff at any stage of suit.

Explanation.—A person is considered to be resident out of British India, within the meaning of the last two preceding Sections, who leaves British India for a purpose which is likely to keep him abroad for such a length of time that there is no reasonable probability that he will be forthcoming when he may be called upon to pay the costs incurred by the defendant in the suit. (S. C. C.)

65. If the suit be for immovable property situate partly within the jurisdiction of the Court and partly within the jurisdiction of some other Court, the Court shall proceed according to the rules contained in Section 20, Section 21, or Section 22, as the case may be.

Procedure in a suit for immovable property in different jurisdictions.

66. If the Court consider the plaint admissible, the particulars mentioned in Section 53 shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and called the Register of Civil suits. The entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is presented. The Register shall be kept in the form contained in the Schedule B annexed to this Code. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When the plaint is admissible, particulars to be entered in the Register.

Form of the Register.

67. If a plaintiff sue upon a written document in his own possession or power, he shall produce such document in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver a copy of the document to be filed with the plaint. Such copy shall have the stamp prescribed for petitions where a stamp is required for petitions. The plaintiff may, if he think proper, deliver the original document to be filed instead of a copy. If he rely on any other documents as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter a list of such documents at the foot of the plaint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Written document on which plaintiff sues, if in his own possession or power, to be produced when plaint is presented.

And copy filed with plaint.

If plaintiff wish, original may be filed instead of copy.

List of other documents at foot of plaint.

68. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the plaintiff shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. Such copy shall bear the stamp prescribed for petitions where a stamp is required for petitions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Shop-book, &c., to be produced.

69. The Court shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the document to the plaintiff. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Original document to be marked and returned.

70. No document required to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered at the foot of the plaint, and not produced or entered accordingly, shall be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit without the sanction of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Document not produced when plaint filed inadmissible in evidence without leave of Court.

71. If the plaintiff require the production of any written document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting the plaint, deliver to the Court a description of the document, and apply that the defendant may be re-

Procedure to compel production of document in possession of defendant.

quired to produce the same, and the Court shall have power to compel such production. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

OF SUMMONING THE DEFENDANT.

On plaint being registered, summons to issue to defendant to appear and answer on a specified day.

72. After the plaint has been registered, a summons, under the signature of the Judge or of the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and under the seal of the Court, shall be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim, on a day to be therein specified, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or by an Advocate who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

73. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order personal appearance of a Director, Secretary or Officer in suits against a Corporation or Company.

74. In suits by or against a Corporation or a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the Court may require the personal appearance of any Director, Secretary, or other Principal Officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer all material questions relating to the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 miles.

where the Court is

Or within the local jurisdiction of the Court;

Or unless there be railway communication.

75. No plaintiff or defendant shall be ordered to appear in person, who at the time is *bonâ fide* residing at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place held, unless he be resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court; or unless railway communication exist between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, in which case the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons to be either to settle the issues, or for final disposal.

76. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly.

In cases cognizable in Small Cause Courts, summons to be for final disposal.

77. In every suit cognizable under any law by Courts of Small Causes, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

78. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant a sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons to appear and answer shall order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

79. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any written document in his possession or power, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

On issue of summons for final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

80. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce on the day fixed for his appearance the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case. A similar direction shall be given to the plaintiff at the time of issuing the summons. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of summons.

81. The summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule C annexed to this Code, or to the like effect; and shall contain a demand of the costs incurred to the time of payment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON THE DEFENDANT.

Summons shall be served by Officer of Court.

82. The summons shall be delivered to the proper Officer of the Court, to be served by him or one of his subordinates. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Mode of service.

83. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Judge or of the Registrar or Clerk of the Court and under the seal of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When there are several defendants.

84. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant: Provided that if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership transaction, service on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants shall be sufficient, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on duly empowered agent.

85. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

86. In a suit relating to any business or work for gain, service on the servant or agent of the person carrying on such business or work shall be deemed to be good service upon such person, although he

does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues: Provided that such servant or agent at the time of service personally carries on the business or work for gain for such person within such limits. (S. C. C.)

If defendant cannot be found and has no agent, service may be made on a male member of his family.

87. If the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this Section. (S C. C. & R. C.)

Person served to endorse the summons.

88. When the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on an agent or other person on his behalf, the serving Officer shall require the signature of the person on whom the service shall be made, to an acknowledgment of service to be endorsed on the original summons or on a duplicate thereof signed and sealed as aforesaid. If such person refuse to sign the acknowledgment, the serving Officer may affix the copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant is dwelling, but the service of the summons shall be held sufficient if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, notwithstanding that a copy of the summons shall not have been so affixed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service sufficient though copy not affixed.

If summons cannot be served, copy be fixed on house.

89. If the defendant cannot be found and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be lawfully made, the serving Officer shall fix the copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant is dwelling. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant do not dwell in place mentioned, summons to be returned with endorsement of non-service.

90. If the defendant is not dwelling in the place mentioned in the summons, the serving Officer shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement thereon that he has been unable to serve it: Provided that if the serving Officer is informed that the defendant is to be found or has his dwelling in a place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court other than that mentioned in the summons, the Officer may proceed to that place to serve the summons, and may serve it there. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

91. The serving Officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons or on a duplicate thereof signed and sealed as aforesaid, the time when and the manner in which the summons was served, and such endorsement shall be evidence of the service of the summons (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When summons is returned unserved, Court to order substituted service if satisfied that defendant is avoiding service.

92. When a summons is returned without having been served, if the plaintiff shall satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or if for any other reason the summons cannot be served, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant shall have last resided, if it be known where he last resided; or that the summons shall be served in such other manner as the Court shall think proper. The service which shall be substituted by order of the Court, shall be as effectual as if it had been made in any of the modes hereinbefore mentioned. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

93. If the defendant is resident within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, the Court in which the suit is instituted shall send the summons, either by an Officer of the Court or by post, to any Court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be most conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require. The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, deliver it to the proper Officer of such Court, to be served in the manner hereinbefore directed. Upon the return of the summons by the serving Officer, it shall be sent back to the Court from which it originally issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of summons on defendant in Jail.

94. If the defendant be in Jail under either Civil or Criminal process, the summons shall be delivered to the Officer in charge of the Jail in which the defendant is confined, and such Officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant. The summons shall be returned to the Officer from whom it was received with the acknowledgment of the defendant endorsed thereupon and countersigned by the Officer in charge of the Jail. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if Jail be in a different District.

95. If the Jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the District in which the suit is brought, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the Officer in charge of such Jail and such Officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with the acknowledgment of the defendant endorsed thereupon, and countersigned as provided in the last preceding Section. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

96. If the defendant is resident out of British India, and has no agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing and forwarded to him by post if there be a post to such place. (S. C. C.)

Service of summons when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

97. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the Territory in which the defendant is residing, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent shall return the summons with his endorsement that the summons has been served on the defendant, such service shall be deemed good service. (S. C. C.)

Service through a British Resident or Agent of Government.

98. In any case falling within the last two preceding Sections, the time for the appearance of the defendant shall be regulated by the time which may be required for communication by post or otherwise between the place at which the Court is held and the place where the defendant resides; and if, on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any day to which the hearing shall have been adjourned, the defendant shall not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as to the Court may seem meet. (S. C. C.)

Time for appearance under Section 96, or 97.

In case of non-appearance of defendant, Court may direct suit to proceed subject to conditions.

99. In a suit for immovable property, if the summons cannot be served on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, it may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of such property. (R. C.)

In suits for immovable property, service on agent in charge.

100. If the defendant be in the service of the Government, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head Officer of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on Government servants.

101. If the defendant be an Officer or Soldier in the Military Service of the Government, the Court shall transmit a copy of the summons to the Commanding Officer of such Officer or Soldier for the purpose of being served on him. The Officer to whom the summons is transmitted, after causing the summons to be served on the person to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon. If from any cause the summons cannot be served upon the person to whom it is addressed, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was transmitted with information of the cause which has prevented the service. In such case the Court shall take such other means of serving the summons as it may think fit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on Officers and Soldiers.

102. When the suit is against a Corporation or a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an Officer or of a Trustee, the summons may be served by leaving the same at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or sending it by post in a letter addressed to such Officer or Trustee at the Office of the Corporation or Company, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Corporation or Company. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on a Corporation or Company.

103. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Court from substituting for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and under the seal of the Court, when the person whose appearance is required is of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration. The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in the next succeeding Section, shall be treated in all respects as a summons. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Substitution of letter for summons.

104. When a letter or other communication is substituted for a summons, it may be sent by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court may direct: unless the party shall have an agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, in which case delivery to such agent shall be deemed good service. (S. C. C. and R. C.)

Mode of sending such letter.

Of Suits against Government and Public Officers.

105. If the suit be against the Secretary of State for India or against the Government, the summons shall be served on the Government Advocate of the Court in which the suit is instituted or on any other person appointed to receive process on behalf of the Government. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service on Government Advocate.

106. The Court, in fixing the day for the Secretary of State for India or the Government to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of instructions to the Government Advocate to appear and answer on behalf of the Secretary of State for India or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion on application being made for such extension. The Court may also in any case in which the Government Advocate is not accompanied by some person on the part of the Secretary of State for India or the Government

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State or Government.

who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

107. If the suit be against an Officer of the Government for an act which the plaintiff alleges to have been done by such Officer in his official capacity, the summons shall be served upon such Officer in the manner provided in Section 100. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits against Government Officers for alleged official acts, summons to be served on them as provided in Section 100.

108. If the Officer on receiving the summons shall consider it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel; and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as shall appear to be requisite. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may grant extension of time to enable Officer to make a reference to Government.

109. If the Government undertake the defence of a suit of the nature referred to in Section 107, the Government Advocate, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the Register. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If Government undertake defence, Government Advocate to appear and apply that note of his appearance be entered in Register.

110. If such application shall not be made by the Government Advocate on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest before judgment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If no such application made, case to proceed as in suit between private parties.

But defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

111. If in a suit against an Officer of the Government the Court shall require the personal appearance of the defendant, and the defendant shall satisfy the Court that he cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service, the Court shall exempt him from appearing in person, but he shall be liable to be examined in any way in which an absent witness may be examined. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Exemption of Government Officers from personal appearance.

Of making Persons not before the Court Parties to a Suit.

112. If it appear to the Court at any stage of a suit, that any person who may be entitled to, or who may claim some share or interest in, the subject-matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be affected by the result, has not been made a party to the suit, the Court may direct that such person shall be made either plaintiff or defendant in the suit as the case may be. In such case the Court shall issue a notice to such person in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of a summons on a defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may direct that persons appearing to be interested in a suit shall be made parties, and may cause notices to be served on them.

Of Arrest before Judgment.

113. If at any stage of a suit for moveable property the plaintiff shall satisfy the Court that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, has absconded, or is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In uits for movable property, when defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction, &c., plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

114. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it may consider necessary, shall find that the defendant has absconded, or that there is good ground for believing that he is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court with the intent of avoiding or delaying the plaintiff, or that he has disposed of, or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof with the intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, the Court may issue an order for bringing the defendant before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

115. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him either to deposit in Court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit. The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money that may be adjudged against the defendant in the suit, with costs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

116. If the defendant fail to comply with such order to give security, the Court may commit him to Jail until the decision of the suit or for such other time as the Court shall direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where defendant fails to do so.

117. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation. On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

if it shall think fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance. On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Defendant to be imprisoned if he cannot give security.

118. In the event of the defendant not furnishing fresh security, the Court may commit him to Jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against him, until the execution of the decree, or for such time as the Court shall direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Compensation where defendant arrested or suit instituted on insufficient grounds.

119. If it shall appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if, after such arrest, the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand Rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

When defendant is about to leave India, similar application for security may be made.

120. If in any suit the defendant is about to leave British India with intent to remain absent so long that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court to the effect and in the manner aforesaid, and the procedure thereupon shall be in all respects the same as hereinbefore provided. (S. C. C.)

Of Attachment before Judgment.

Application before judgment for security from defendant to fulfil decree, and in default, for an attachment of his property.

121. If in any suit the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or if the defendant with like intent shall have quitted the jurisdiction, leaving therein property belonging to him, the plaintiff may at any stage of the suit apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any such property shall be attached until the further order of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Contents of application and declaration.

122. The application shall contain a specification of the property required to be attached, and the estimated value of each article or item thereof; and the plaintiff shall, at the time of making the application, declare that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with such intent as aforesaid. The declaration shall be in writing, and shall be verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints: Provided that the Court may dispense with the specification and valuation required by this Section if satisfied of the plaintiff's inability to furnish the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may call on defendant to furish security or show cause.

123. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making any further investigation which it may consider necessary, shall be satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, the Court may call upon the defendant, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security. The Court may also in the order direct the attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.

124. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application or such portion thereof as shall appear to be sufficient to fulfil any decree which may be passed in the suit shall be attached, or it may order that the defendant be committed to custody until the decision of the suit or for such other time as the Court shall direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Withdrawal of attachment.

125. If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it shall have been ordered to be attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Mode of making attachment.

126. The attachment shall be made, according to the nature of the property to be attached, in the manner hereinafter provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.

127. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claims shall be investigated in the manner hereinafter provided for the

investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

128. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall at any time remove the attachment on the defendant furnishing the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Removal of attachment when security furnished.

129. If it shall appear to the Court that the attachment was obtained on insufficient grounds, or if, after the attachment, the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such aomunt, not exceeding the sum of one thousand Rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the attachment of his property: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent tosuch Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Compensation for obtaining attachment or instituting suit on insufficient grounds.

Proviso.

130. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment not to affect rights of strangers or bar the decreeholder from applying for sale.

131. If it shall appear to the Court by which the property shall have been ordered to be attached before judgment, that there is reasonable ground for supposing that the decree, in satisfaction of which the sale of the property is applied for under the provisions of the last preceding Section, was obtained by fraud or other improper means, the Court may refuse to allow the property to be sold in execution if the decree be a decree of that Court, or if it be a decree of another Court, may stay the proceedings for a reasonable time to enable the person on whose application the property was ordered to be attached to adopt proceedings to set aside the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may stay sale of property already under attachment, when execution of a decree fraudulently obtained is applied for.

132. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to summary sale, forms the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure shall neglect to pay the Government revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and a sale shall in consequence be ordered to take place, the party to the suit not in possession shall, upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure; and the Court in its decree may award against the defendant the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court may think fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court may order, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

Case in which party may be put in immediate possession of land the subject of suit.

Of ex parte Orders to perform a Contract.

133. In any suit brought under Section 24 on a contract which shall have been registered under any law for the registration of assurances, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff at the time of the institution of the suit, and if satisfied that the contract is capable of being performed by the defendant, that the plaintiff is likely to be materially prejudiced by any delay in such performance, and that the application is in good faith, make an order *ex parte* calling upon the defendant within a time to be fixed by the Court to perform the contract, or to appear and show cause why its immediate performance should not be enforced. (S. C. C.)

Ex parte order for specific performance of registered contract.

134. If the defendant shall not, within the time fixed by the Court, either perform the contract, or appear and show cause why the immediate performance of the contract should not be enforced, and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the said order was duly served upon him in any of the modes of service hereinbefore provided, the Court shall proceed at once to take such evidence as the plaintiff shall adduce in support of his claim, and, subject to the conditions contained in Section 314, thereupon give judgment and pass a decree on the judgment so given as provided in the same Section. (S. C. C.)

Enforcement of order.

Of Injunctions.

135. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any property which is in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, the Court may issue an injunction to such party, commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or threatened, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging or alienation of the property as to the Court may seem meet.

Cases in which an injunction to stay waste, &c., may be granted.

136. The Court may, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.

137. Whenever it may appear to the Court to be necessary for the preservation or the better management or custody of any immovable property which is in dispute in a suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a Receiver or Manager of such property, on such

Receiver or Manager of immovable property.

terms as to security or otherwise as to the Court shall seem fit, and if need be to remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof, and to commit the same to the custody of such Receiver or Manager, and to grant to such Receiver or Manager such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the management, protection, preservation, and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as the Court may think fit.

When the Collector may be appointed Receiver.

138. If the property be land paying revenue to Government, and the Court shall consider that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the Court may appoint the Collector to be Receiver and Manager of such land, unless the Government shall by any general order prohibit the appointment of Collectors for such purpose, or shall in any particular case prohibit the appointment of the Collector to be such Receiver and Manager.

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.

139. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, and whether damages be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition or the continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committing of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right. Such injunction may be granted by the Court on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as to the Court shall seem proper. In case of disobedience, an injunction granted under this Section or Section 135 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant or the attachment of his movable property or both.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

140. Any order for an injunction may be discharged or varied or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction or institution of suit on insufficient grounds.

141. If it shall appear to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if after the issue of the injunction, the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the issue of the injunction: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of the issue of the injunction.

Proviso.

Execution of award of compensation.

142. An award of compensation under Section 119, Section 129, or Section 141, shall be executed in the manner hereinafter provided for the execution of decrees for money.

Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

Court may allow plaintiff to withdraw from a suit, with liberty to bring a fresh suit.

143. If the plaintiff, at any time before judgment, satisfy the Court that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may deem proper If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court shall award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Law as to limitation of actions not affected by the first suit.

144. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding Section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitations in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Compromise of suits.

145. If a suit shall be adjusted by mutual agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the suit shall be disposed of in accordance therewith. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may grant certificate for refund of half stamp duty on plaint, if suit be adjusted

146. On the application of the plaintiff reciting the substance of such agreement, compromise or satisfaction, if such application shall have been presented before the suit is is called up for the settlement of issues, or, in a suit in which the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, if such application shall have been presented before the hearing of the suit has commenced, the Court, if satisfied that such agreement, compromise or satisfaction has been actually entered into or made, shall grant a certificate to the plaintiff authorizing him to receive back from the Collector a moiety of the stamp-duty, if any, paid on the plaint and the Collector shall pay the same; Provided that no such certificate shall be granted if the arrangement between the parties be such as to require the Court in disposing of the suit to pass a decree on which process of execution can be taken out. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

THE DEATH, MARRIAGE, AND BANKRUPTCY OR INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

No abatement by party's death if cause of action survive.

147. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survive. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.

148. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them die, and if the cause of action survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs, where cause of action survives to the survivors and representative of deceased.

149. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and any of them die, and if the cause of action shall not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but shall survive to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the Register of the suit in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs and such legal representative of the deceased plaintiff. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.

150. If no application shall be made to the Court within a reasonable time by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs; and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff shall be interested in and shall be bound by the decree passed in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.

151. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the place of such plaintiff in the Register of the suit, and the suit shall thereupon proceed. (S. C. C. & R. C.).

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

152. If no such application shall be made to the Court, within a reasonable time, by any person claiming to be the legal representative of any such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid; the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid; or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may think fit, pass such other order for bringing in the legal representative of such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid, and for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, as may appear just and proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of dispute as to representation of deceased plaintiff.

153. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.

154. If there be more defendants than one and any of them die, and the cause of action shall not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead; and the Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the Register of the suit in the place of such defendant, and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit: Provided that the person so made defendant shall be at liberty to make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

155. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and the decree thereupon may be executed against the wife alone. If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency not to abate suit unless Assignee refuses to proceed and give security for costs.

156. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his Assignee might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not abate the suit unless such Assignee shall decline to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order. If the Assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may within eight days after such neglect or refusal apply for the abatement of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may

award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the plaintiff's estate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Notices to produce, and how they are to be served.

157. When a party to a suit desires that any document, writing, or other thing which he believes to be in the possession or power of any other party to the suit and the production of which shall not have been previously required under the provisions of Sections 71 and 79, shall be produced at any hearing of the suit, such party shall at the earliest opportunity deliver to the Court two notices in writing to the party in whose possession or power he believes the document, writing, or other thing to be, calling upon him to produce the same. One of such notices shall be filed in Court and the other shall be delivered by the Court to the proper Officer, to be served upon such party; and if the Court shall so order, such notice, when served, shall have the force of a summons. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Notice to produce documents.

When served, may have force of summons.

Of the appearance of the Parties and consequence of non-appearance.

158. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house, and the suit shall then be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day which shall be fixed by the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

159. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it shall be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to deposit, within the time allowed, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing such summons, the Court may order that the suit be dismissed: Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons shall not have been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he shall have entered an appearance by an Advocate or by a duly authorized agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent, or shall be in attendance in person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to deposit costs of issuing it.

Proviso.

160. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party shall appear when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.

161. Whenever a suit is dismissed under either of the last two preceding Sections, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to bring a fresh suit unless precluded by the law of limitations; or if he shall within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, satisfy the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not making the deposit required within the time allowed or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the plaint already filed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit.

Or Court may issue fresh summons.

162. If the plaintiff shall appear and the defendant shall not appear, and the Court shall be satisfied that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed to hear the suit *ex parte* or adjourn it, whether the summons was for the final disposal of the suit or for the settlement of issues only. If the summons shall have been issued for the final disposal of the suit, the Court, if satisfied of the justice of the plaintiff's claim, may proceed to pass a decree *ex parte* in his favour. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if plaintiff only appear.

163. If the defendant, on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit *ex parte* shall have been adjourned, shall appear and assign good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant appear on day of adjourned hearing, and assign good cause for previous non-appearance, he may be heard.

164. If the plaintiff shall appear and the defendant shall not appear, and it shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service hereinbefore provided, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of the said modes. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If plaintiff only appear, and due service of summons be not proved, Court may order issue of second summons.

165. If the plaintiff shall appear and the defendant shall not appear, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and may direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If plaintiff only appear, and it be proved that summons was served, but not in due time, Court may adjourn hearing and direct notice to be given to defendant.

166. If the defendant shall appear and the plaintiff shall not appear, the Court shall pass a decree against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the claim, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If defendant only appear, Court to make decree by default against plaintiff, unless defendant admit claim.

167. When a decree is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Bar of fresh suit by decree against plaintiff by default.

168. If there are more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them shall appear in person or by an Advocate or by a co-plaintiff duly authorized, and the other or others of them shall not appear in person nor by an Advocate nor by a co-plaintiff duly authorized, the Court may proceed with the suit at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs who shall have appeared, in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as may seem just. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

169. If there are more defendants than one, and one or more of them shall appear in person or by an Advocate or by a co-defendant duly authorized, and the others of them shall not appear in person or by an Advocate or by a co-defendant duly authorized, the Court shall proceed with the suit, and shall at the time of passing judgment make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants who shall not have appeared as shall seem just. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

170. If a plaintiff or defendant who shall have been ordered to appear in person under the provisions of Section 73 or Section 74 shall not appear in person, or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, such plaintiff or defendant shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing Sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.

171. In support of the cause shown by a plaintiff or defendant for failing to appear in person, the Court shall receive any declaration in writing on paper, which shall bear the stamp required for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions, signed by such plaintiff or defendant and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.

172. In any case in which a decree shall be passed *ex parte* against a defendant under Section 161, he may within a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days after any process for enforcing the decree has been executed, apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, and, if in a suit involving a claim to money, the amount with costs be paid into Court, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it shall think fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

173. In any case in which a decree is passed against a plaintiff by default under Section 166, he may within thirty days from the date of the decree apply for an order to set it aside; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it shall think fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Setting aside judgment by default against plaintiff.

174. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof shall have been served on the opposite party. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No judgment to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

175. In every case in which the Court shall pass an order under Section 172 or Section 173, for setting aside a decree, the order shall be final. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order for setting aside judgment to be final:

Of Payment into Court.

176. The defendant in any suit involving a claim to money, may at any stage of the suit deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim including the costs incurred by the plaintiff, up to the time of such deposit. Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall be paid to him on his application. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Deposit by defendant of amount considered by him to be in full satisfaction of claim, with costs up to date.

Notice of deposit.

Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.

177. Nothing in the last preceding Section shall be held to bar the plaintiff in any suit, in which the defendant shall deposit less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Plaintiff may proceed for sum claimed in excess of amount deposited by defendant.

Of Written Statements.

178. The parties at the first hearing of the suit, may tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive and record such statements.

Written statements.

179. Written statements shall be on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court, where a stamp is required for petitions.

Written statements to be on stamp paper.

180. If in a suit for a debt the defendant desire to set-off against the claim of the plaintiff the amount of any debt due to him from the plaintiff, and a suit for the recovery of the amount of such debt is not barred by the law of limitations, the defendant shall, at the first hearing of the suit, but not

Particulars of set-off to be given in a written statement.

afterwards unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of his demand, and the Court shall thereupon enquire into the same.

Explanation.—The debts mentioned in this Section include not only pecuniary debts, but claim for specific articles of the same nature. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.

181. Except as provided in the last preceding Section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit unless called for by the Court. The Court may, at any time, call for a written statement, or an additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for the filing of the same. When such statements are called for by the Court, they may be received on plain paper.

Court may at any time call for written statement.

Frame of written statements.

182. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case will admit, and shall not be argumentative, nor by way of answer one to the other; but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he believes he will be able to prove.

Written statements to be subscribed and verified.

183. Written statements shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so subscribed and verified.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

184. If any party from whom a written statement shall have been called for under Section 181 shall fail to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper.

Court may reject written statement which is argumentative, prolix or irrelevant.

185. If it shall appear to the Court that any written statement, whether it shall have been called for by the Court, or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or that it contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may strike out any part of the statement, or, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, and return it to the party by whom it was made, imposing such terms as to costs and otherwise as to the Court shall seem fit. It shall not be competent to such party to present another written statement, unless it shall be expressly called for or allowed by the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Examination of the Parties at the First Hearing.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his Advocate.

186. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party who appears in person or is present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom he or his Advocate may be accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall form part of the record. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Substance of examination to be written.

Consequence of refusal of party to answer.

187. If any party to a suit who appears in person or is present in Court shall without lawful excuse refuse to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court may think proper to put to such party, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper. (S. C. C. and R. C.)

Consequence of refusal or inability of Advocate to answer.

188. If the Advocate of any party who shall appear by an Advocate, shall refuse or be unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day. If the party so directed to appear shall without lawful excuse fail to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Production of Documents.

Documentary evidence to be produced at first hearing.

189. The documentary evidence of every description on which the parties to a suit may intend to rely, and which may not already have been filed in Court and all documents or other things, which shall have been specified in any notice to produce served on the parties or any of them within a reasonable time before the hearing of the suit, shall be produced at the first hearing of the suit on being called for by the Court. No documentary evidence of any kind, which the parties or any of them may desire to produce, shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof at the first hearing. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Documents to be received by Court.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

190. The Court shall receive the documents produced by the parties. The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Admitted documents to be marked and filed.

Entries in shop-books.

191. When a document is admitted in evidence at any stage of the suit, it shall be endorsed with the number and title of the suit, the name of the person producing it, and the date on which it was produced and shall be filed as part of the record: Provided that, if the document be an entry in a shop-book, or other book, the party on whose behalf such book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry, which may be on unstamped paper: the copy may be endorsed as aforesaid, and shall

be filed as part of the record; and the book shall be returned to the person producing it. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Rejected documents to be marked and returned.

192. When a document is rejected by the Court, it shall be endorsed in the manner specified in the last preceding Section with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge. The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it, unless the Court shall think proper, on suspicion of the document having been fabricated, or for any other reason, to order that it be detained. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Unless detained by Court.

Court may receive in evidence, unstamped documents on payment of proper stamp duty and penalty.

193. If a document not bearing tthe stamp prescribed by law, be produced in evidence, the Court, if satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such document on paper bearing the proper stamp did not arise from any intention to evade payment of the stamp duty prescribed for such document, or otherwise to defraud the Government, may receive in evidence such document, on payment into Court of the proper stamp duty and (as a penalty) treble the amount of such stamp duty; or if the document shall be insufficiently stamped, on payment into Court of such sum as with the amount of the stamp upon such document shall suffice to complete the prescribed amount, and (as a penalty) treble the sum required to complete the same. The proper amount to be paid into Court under this Section shall in each case be determined by the Court, whose decision on the point shall be final. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Entry of payments under preceding Section to be made in book and endorsed.

194. An entry of every payment under the last preceding Section, setting forth the amount thereof, shall be made in a book to be kept by the Court, and shall also be endorsed on the back of the document in respect of which it is made, and shall be signed by the Court or by the Registrar or Clerk of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judge to make monthly return to Collectors, of stamp duty received by the Court.

195. The Judge shall at the end of every month make a return to the Collector of the Stamp Revenue of the District, of the money (if any) which the Court has received under the provisions of Section 193, distinguishing between the sums received by way of penalty and the sums received by way of duty.

Contents of return.

The return shall state the number and title of the suit, the name of the party from whom such money was received, and the date, if any, and description of the document. The Judge shall pay over the money so received to such Collector or to such person as the Collector may appoint to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Collector to stamp document duly endorsed under Sec. 194.

196. The Collector or other proper authority shall, upon the production of a document in respect of which a payment of stamp duty shall have been made under Section 193, with the endorsement hereinbefore mentioned, cause it to be stamped with a stamp of the amount paid into Court on account of such duty. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

After lapse of time for appeal document admitted in evidence may be returned.

197. In suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, who may be desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit, shall be entitled, on application to the Court in which such document may be, to receive back the same. (R. C.)

If no appeal, document may be returned as soon as decree is made.

198. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, the document may be returned, on application to the Court at any time after the suit has been disposed of. (S. C. C. & R. C.).

Document may for special reasons be returned before time limited.

199. A document may be returned before the time mentioned in Section 197 or Section 198, if the Court in which the document may be shall think proper, for any special reason, to order its return. (S. C C. & R. C.)

Document not to be returned in certain cases.

200. No document shall be returned the further use of which has been superseded by the terms of the decree, or which the Court has directed to be detained for purposes of public justice. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Certified copy to be kept.

201. When a document is returned, a certified copy, made at the expense of the applicant, and bearing the stamp prescribed by law for copies of documents, shall be substituted for the original in the record of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Receipt to be given for returned document.

202 On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving the document, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other public Offices or Courts.

203. The Court may, of its own accord, or upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, if the Court shall consider such application reasonable and proper, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court or public Office, the record of any other suit or case, or any other official paper, not being a document relating to affairs of State the production of which may be contrary to good policy, and inspect the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Except State papers.

Of the Settlement of Issues.

Framing of Issues.

204. At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall enquire upon what question of law or of fact the parties are at issue, and shall thereupon

proceed to frame and record the issues of law and fact on which the right decision of the case shall appear to the Court to depend.

Issues may be framed from oral statements of parties and others.

205. The Court may frame the issues from the allegations of fact which it collects from the oral examination of the parties or of any persons present on their behalf or from the representations of their Advocates, notwithstanding any difference between such allegations of fact and the allegations of fact contained in the written statements, if any, tendered in the suit.

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

206. If the Court shall be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

Amendment of issues.

Additional issues.

207. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it shall think fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question or controversy between the parties shall be so made.

Of Issues by Agreement of Parties.

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.

208. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed *bonâ fide* may give judgment.

209. If the Court shall be satisfied, after making such enquiry as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and that the same is fit to be tried and decided, it may proceed to record and try the issue, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court, and may upon the finding or decision on such issue, give judgment for the sum so agreed on or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise according to the terms of the agreement; and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

When the Suit may be disposed of at the First Hearing.

If the parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.

210. If at the first hearing of a suit it shall appear that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once give judgment.

If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact.

211. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once give judgment for or against such defendant, and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

If the parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.

212. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court shall be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than such as the parties can at once supply is required upon any such of the issues or law or of fact as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issue or issues, and if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons shall have been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit; otherwise the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case may require.

Court may determine the issues and give judgment.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may make decree.

213. If the summons shall have been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party shall fail without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once give judgment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where Court cannot give judgment at first hearing.

214. After the issue of such summons, if the Court is unable to give judgment at the first hearing of the suit by reason of additional evidence being required, or for any other cause, the Court shall frame the issues of law and fact requiring to be determined as provided in Section 204.

Of Adjournments.

Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.

215. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties, or to either of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of

the suit. In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit: Provided that the party applying for time shall pay the costs occasioned by such adjournment, unless the Court shall otherwise direct: Provided also that when the hearing of evidence shall have once begun, the hearing of the suit shall not be adjourned at the application of any of the parties except from day to day when all the witnesses cannot be examined on the same day. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Costs of adjournment.

216. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or either of them shall not appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in the manner specified in Section 160, Section 162, or Section 166, as the case may be, or make such other order as may seem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.

217. If either party to a suit to whom time may have been granted shall fail to produce his proofs, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time may have been allowed, the Court may proceed to a decision of the suit on the record, notwithstanding such default. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce proofs or witnesses.

Of Summoning persons to give Evidence or produce Documents.

218. The parties may, at any time after the issue of the summons to the defendant, if the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, or after the issues have been recorded, if the summons to the defendant be for the settlement of issues only, obtain, on application to the Court, summonses to persons to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, and in any such summons the names of any number of persons may be inserted. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

219. The person applying for a summons shall pay into Court such a sum of money as shall appear to the Court to be reasonable to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person mentioned in the summons, in passing to and from the Court in which he may be required to attend, and for one day's attendance. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.

220. If the Court be a subordinate Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by the Court to which such Court shall be subordinate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Scale of expenses.

221. The sum so paid into Court shall be tendered to the person named in the summons at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Tender of expenses to witness.

222. If it shall appear to the Court that the sum paid into Court on account of the travelling and other expenses of the person named in the summons in passing to and from the Court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, and for one day's attendance, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to such person as may appear to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the goods of the person ordered to pay the same; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.

223. If it shall be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may from time to time order the party at whose instance he was summoned, to pay into Court such sum as may be sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and in default of such deposit being made, may order him to be discharged without requiring him to give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Expenses if witness detained more than one day.

224. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned may be called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with convenient certainty. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

225. Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person, summoned merely to produce a document, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summons to produce a document.

226. The summons shall be in the form contained in the Schedule D to this Code annexed or to the like effect. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of summons to give evidence or produce documents.

Service of Summons on Persons required to give Evidence or produce Documents.

227. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served by exhibiting the original, and delivering or tendering a copy to him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

How and when summons shall be served.

228. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned to allow him a reasonable time for preparation, and for

Service to be made in sufficient time before date of attendance.

travelling to the place at which his attendance is required. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service to be on witness, or adult male member of his family.

229. Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the summons shall be upon the person thereby required to attend; but when such person cannot be found, the service may be made on an adult male member of his family residing with him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When summons cannot be served, to be returned to Court.

230. When the person required to attend cannot be found and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the summons can be served, the serving Officer shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued with an endorsement thereon that he has been unable to serve it.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this or the last preceding Section. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Time and manner of service to be endorsed on summons.

231. The serving Officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons the time when and the manner in which it was served. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of summons on witness resident in another jurisdiction.

232. If the person required to attend be resident within the jurisdiction of any Court other than that in which the suit is pending, the summons shall be transmitted by the Court in which the suit is pending to any Court other than a High Court having jurisdiction at the place where the witness resides, by which it can be most conveniently served; and the Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, deliver the same to the proper Officer of such Court, to be served in the manner above directed. Upon the return of the summons by the serving Officer, it shall be sent to the Court from which it originally issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of property of absconding witness.

233. If the summons for the attendance of a person either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served in either of the ways hereinbefore specified, the Court, on being certified thereof by the return of the serving Officer, and upon being satisfied that the evidence of such person or the production of the document is material, and that he is absconding or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may cause a proclamation requiring his attendance to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous place of the house in which he is dwelling; and if he shall not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the movable property of the person whose attendance is required to such amount as the Court shall deem reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of Section 235. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If witness appears attachment may be withdrawn.

234. If, on the attachment of his property, such person shall appear and satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as it shall deem fit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if witness fails to appear.

235. If the person whose attendance is required shall not appear, or appearing, shall fail to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which the Court may impose upon such person under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of a witness who may abscond or keep out of the way in order to avoid the service of a summons. If the person whose attendance is required shall pay into Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Examination of Parties as Witnesses.

Party appearing in person may be examined as witness.

236. When a party to suit appears in person at any hearing of the suit, he may be examined as a witness, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other party to the suit, in the same manner as if he were not a party. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Special application to enforce appearance of party as witness.

237. If a party to a suit shall require to enforce the appearance of any other party thereto as a witness, he shall make a special application to the Court for an order requiring the appearance of such party, and shall show, to the satisfaction of the Court, sufficient ground in support of such application otherwise a summons shall not be issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may first give notice fixing a day to show cause why he should not appear.

238. The Court, before making such order, may cause notice to be given to the party whose appearance is required, fixing a day for him to show cause why he should not appear and give evidence; and may also from time to time, for sufficient reason enlarge the time for such purpose. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Written declaration in support of cause shown.

239. In support of the cause shown, the Court shall receive any declaration in writing of the party on unstamped paper, if signed by him and verified in the

manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If no sufficient cause shown, order to issue.

240. If no sufficient cause be shown on the day fixed, or upon any subsequent day to which the Court shall enlarge the time for that purpose, the Court shall issue its order requiring the party to appear and give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may of its own accord summon and examine any party as a witness.

241. If the Court shall think it necessary to examine any party to the suit or to inspect any document in his possession or power, the Court may, of its own accord at any stage of the suit, cause him to be summoned to appear as a witness to give evidence or to produce such document if in his possession or power on a day to be appointed in the summons, and may examine him as a witness, or may cause him to be examined in such other manner as the Court may direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Examination by the Court of Strangers to the Suit.

Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

242. If the Court shall at any time think it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own accord, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession on a day to be appointed, and may examine such person as a witness. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Questions respecting Religion or Custom.

Provision as to question arising in Court subordinate to District Court, relating to the law of the religion or customs of any suitor.

243. In any suit pending in any Court subordinate to the District Court, in which any question relating to the law of the religion or the established customs of the parties or any of them shall arise, the Court may either take the evidence of any person learned in such law or customs, or may refer to any recognized authority thereupon, or may receive from any of the parties, a written opinion of any other person quoting or referring to any such authority; or the Court may, of its own accord, or on the application of any of the parties, refer the question, with a statement of such of the circumstances of the case as may appear necessary for the elucidation of the same, for the opinion of the District Court.

Procedure of District Court when such question referred to it.

244. The District Court may either decide the question so referred to it on evidence, or on any recognized authority or opinion as aforesaid taken, referred to, or received by it; or may of its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, refer the question, with the statement of the case received from the Court below, for the opinion of the High Court.

And when arising in suit pending in such Court.

245. The District Court may proceed in the manner aforesaid in respect to any question of law relating to the religion or customs of the parties or any of them, arising in any suit pending in such Court.

Procedure of High Court as to such questions, either referred or arising in suit pending in such Court.

246. Whenever any such question as aforesaid may be referred for the opinion of the High Court, or whenever any such question as aforesaid may arise in any suit pending before the High Court, such Court may take the evidence of any person learned in the particular law or custom to which the question relates, or refer to any recognized authority thereupon, or receive from the parties or any of them a written opinion of any other person quoting or referring to any such authority.

Court referring any such question to stay decision pending receipt of opinion of higher Court.

247. Whenever any question may be referred as aforesaid for the opinion of the District Court, or of the High Court, the Court making such reference shall postpone its decision in the suit in which such question shall have arisen, until the receipt of the opinion of the District Court or of the High Court as the case may be, upon the question so referred.

Hearing of reference by Court to which it is made.

248. The Court to which the question is referred shall fix an early day for determining the same, which day shall be notified by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court House. The parties to the suit in which such reference is made may appear and be heard on the question referred.

Transmission of decision of Court, and proceeding thereupon.

249. The Court shall transmit a copy of its decision, under the signature of the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court and under the seal of the Court to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall proceed to dispose of the question so referred conformably to such decision.

Decision of High Court to be communicated through District Court to subordinate Court.

250. If the suit is pending in a Court subordinate to the District Court, and the District Court shall have made a reference to the High Court, the decision of the High Court shall be communicated to the Court in which the suit is pending, through the District Court by which the reference was made.

Costs of reference.

251. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference under the foregoing provisions, shall be costs in the suit.

Procedure where case in which a District Court shall have given an opinion comes on appeal before such Court.

252. When any case in which the District Court shall have given an opinion on a question referred to it under Section 243 shall come in appeal before such Court, and the same point shall arise upon the

hearing of such appeal, the opinion so given shall be treated as binding upon the Court. Provided that if the Judge shall see reason to alter such opinion, or if the parties to the suit agree in requiring him to refer the point for the decision of the High Court, he may refer such point accordingly with his own opinion thereon.

High Court not to be bound by opinion given on reference.

253. In any case in which the High Court may have given an opinion on a question referred to such Court under Section 244 or Section 245, the opinion so given shall not be treated as binding upon the High Court in the event of the case coming thereafter before the Court in either regular or special appeal.

Questions referred to High Court to be determined by two or more Judges.

254. Questions referred under Section 244 and Section 245 for the opinion of the High Court shall be determined by not less than two Judges of such Court sitting together.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-ATTENDANCE.

Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.

255. Any person, who shall be summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit, shall be bound to attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequences of non-attendance by witness.

256. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document shall have been served shall, without lawful excuse, fail to comply with the summons, the Court may order such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court. If such person abscond or keep out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, his property shall be liable to attachment and sale in the manner and subject to the rules provided in Sections 233, 234, and 235, with respect to any person on whom the service of a summons cannot be effected. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

257. If any person attending or being present in Court shall, without lawful excuse, refuse to give evidence, or to produce any document in his custody or possession named in such summons as aforesaid, upon being required by the Court so to do, the Court may commit him to jail for such time as it may deem proper, unless he shall, in the mean time, consent to give his evidence or to produce the document. If after the expiration of such time he shall persist in his refusal, the Court may proceed to deal with him according to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of persons refusing to give evidence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Consequences of party's non-attendance, refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

258. If any person being a party to the suit, who shall be ordered to attend to give evidence or produce a document shall, without lawful excuse, fail to comply with such order, or, attending or being present in Court shall, without lawful excuse, refuse to give evidence or produce any document in his custody or possession named in such summons as aforesaid, upon being required by the Court so to do, the Court may either pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as the Court may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Any person present in Court may be called upon to give evidence though not summoned.

259. Any person present in Court, whether a party to the suit or not, may be called upon by the Court to give evidence and to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence or to produce such document, and shall be liable to be dealt with by the Court in the same manner as a party or witness, as the case may be, would be liable, under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, to be dealt with for any refusal to obey the order of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Witnesses to be examined at hearing in open Court.

260. On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court, in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

A witness may for sufficient cause be examined immediately.

261. If a witness be about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court or if other sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court why his examination should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of either party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the examination of such witness forthwith or on any day that may be fixed for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given to the parties if the day be fixed in their absence. The witness shall be examined, and his evidence shall be taken down in writing, in the manner hereinafter provided for the examination of witnesses; and the evidence so taken down may be read in evidence at any hearing of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.

262. In cases in which a regular appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and shall, if necessary, be corrected, and shall be signed by the Judge. (R. C.)

Local Government may direct evidence to be taken down by Judge in his vernacular language.

263. The Local Government may order that the evidence of witnesses in any District or in any class of Courts in any District included in the Territories of such Local Government shall be taken down by the

Judge with his own hand in his vernacular language. When any such Judge is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. Any such order may be cancelled. (R. C.)

When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.

264. If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it shall have been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given. (R. C.)

When evidence may be taken in English.

265. If in a Court in which English is not the language in ordinary use the parties to the suit who are present, and the Advocates of such as are absent, consent to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in that language, the Judge may take down the evidence in English with his own hand. (R. C.)

Any particular question and answer may be taken down.

266. It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer if there shall appear any special reason for so doing, or if any party to the suit or his Advocate shall require it. (R. C.)

Questions objected to.

267. If any question put to a witness be objected to, the question, whether the Court allow or forbid it to be put, shall be taken down. The answer shall also be taken down if the Court allow the question to be put; and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the evidence, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection. (R. C.)

Court may record remarks on demeanour of witnesses.

268. The Court may record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination. (R. C.)

Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.

269. In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record. (R. C.)

Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.

270. In cases in which a regular appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

271. If the Judge shall be prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and in cases in which a regular appeal is not allowed, he shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Commissions to examine absent Witnesses, to make Local Enquiries, and to investigate Accounts.

Witness not bound to appear if residing beyond a certain distance from Court.

272. No person shall be bound to appear in person to give evidence in a Court if he reside at a place distant more than fifty miles from the place at which the Court is held, unless the Court shall specially order that he shall appear, nor in any case if he reside at a place distant more than one hundred miles from the place at which the Court is held: Provided that if Railway communication exist between the place at which he resides and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Reasons to be recorded, of order for attendance of witness at a distance exceeding 50 miles.

273. The Court, on making an order for the attendance of a witness residing at a distance exceeding fifty miles by the ordinary means of communication from the place where the Court is held, shall record the reasons for making such order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which Court may issue Commission to examine witness.

274. The Court may order a Commission to issue for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of any person who, under Section 272, is not bound to attend the Court, or who is required to give evidence only on a question relating to the law of the religion or established customs of the parties or any of them under Section 243, or Section 244, or Section 246, or who is from sickness or infirmity unable to attend, or who is a person exempted by any law for the time being in force, by reason of rank or sex, from appearing in Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order for Commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.

275. Such order as aforesaid may be made by the Court either of its own motion or on the application of any party to the suit or of the witness. The Court may, by the same or any subsequent order, give such directions as to taking the examination of an absent witness as shall seem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

276. If a Commission be issued for the examination of a person who is resident within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission, the Commission may be issued to any Officer of the Court or to any Court subordinate to such Court, or to

any other person whom the Court issuing the Commission may think proper to appoint to execute the same (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.

277. If the person be resident at some place in British India beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission, the Commission shall ordinarily be issued to any Court, not being a High Court, within whose jurisdiction he may reside, and which can most conveniently execute the same: Provided that, under special circumstances, the Commission may be issued to any person whom the Court issuing it may think proper to appoint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness is within local limits of ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

278. If the person be resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission and within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of any High Court, the Commission shall be issued to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the witness resides, or to any Court other than a High Court which may now exist or may hereafter be established with jurisdiction within the same local limits: Provided that, under special circumstances, the Commission may be directed to any person whom the Court issuing the Commission may think proper to appoint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness is not within British India, but within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.

279. In the case of a person resident at some place not within British India, but within the territories of a Native Prince or State in alliance with the British Government, the Court, if satisfied that the evidence of such person is necessary, may, of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, issue a Commission for his examination: Provided that, if the suit be pending in any Court subordinate to the District Court, such subordinate Court shall not issue the Commission, but the District Court may issue the Commission on the application of the subordinate Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When witness is not in British India, nor within territories of friendly Native Prince or State.

280. In the case of a person resident at some place neither within British India nor within the territories of a Native Prince or State in alliance with the British Government, the High Court, if the suit in which the evidence of the witness is required be pending in that Court, and the Court be satisfied that such evidence is necessary, may, of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, issue a Commission for his examination. If the suit be pending in a Court subordinate to the High Court, the High Court may issue the Commission on the application of the Court in which the suit is pending. In all such cases the Commission may be issued to any person whom the High Court may think proper to appoint.

Commission to examine witness in jail.

281. If a person, whether he be a party to the suit or not, whose evidence is required, is in jail, the Court may issue a Commission to any Officer of the Court or other person to take the evidence of such person either upon written interrogatories or otherwise, and the Commissioner shall proceed to the jail in which such person is confined, and take his evidence in accordance with the instructions given by the Court in any part of the jail which the Officer in charge of the jail shall appoint. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Persons in whose presence such examination to be held.

282. The examination of the person in jail whose evidence is required shall be taken in the presence of the parties to the suit or their Advocates or Agents or any of them, and such parties, Advocates or Agents, shall be allowed to cross-examine such person. The Officer in charge of the jail or some person appointed by him shall be present during the examination. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commission to examine witness in jail outside local limits.

283. If the jail in which the person whose evidence is required is confined, is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, the Court may issue a Commission to any Court, other than a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where such jail is situated, and the Court to which the Commission is issued shall proceed as provided in Section 281, the provisions of which as well as of Section 282 shall apply in such case. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.

284. After the Commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out of which it is issued, unless the order for issuing the Commission shall have otherwise directed, in which case the Commission shall be returned in terms of such order, and the Commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall form part of the record of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When depositions may be read in evidence.

285. Evidence taken under a Commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same may be offered, unless it be proved that the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted by reason of rank or sex or by the provisions of Section 272 from personal appearance in Court, or unless the evidence is on a question relating to the law of the religion or established customs of the parties or any of them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may dispense with proof of circumstances mentioned in last Section.

286. The Court may at its discretion dispense with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding Section, or may authorize the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by Commission has ceased at the time of reading the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

287. In any suit in which the Court may deem a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the amount of any mesne profits or damages, the Court may issue a Commission to an Officer of the Court appointed to execute such Commissions, or if there be no such Officer, to any suitable person, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commission to make local investigations.

288. If in any case it shall appear desirable to employ an Officer of Government other than the Officer of the Court appointed to execute such Commissions, the Court may, with the consent of the immediate superior of the Officer whom the Court shall wish to employ, appoint him to make such investigation and report. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Appointment of Government Officer as Commissioner.

289. The Commissioner, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment, shall have power to examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner may think proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him. The Commissioner may also call for and examine documents and other papers relevant to the subject of enquiry. The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he may deem necessary, and after reducing to writing, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for taking the evidence of witnesses in the presence of the Judge, the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, subscribed with his name, to the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.

290. The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but it shall be competent to the Court, or to the parties to the suit or any of them, with the permission of the Court, to examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he may have conducted the investigation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

291. In any suit in which an investigation or adjustment of accounts may be necessary, the Court may appoint such Officer or other person as aforesaid to be a Commissioner for the purpose of making such investigation or adjustment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Commissioner to investigate and adjust accounts.

292. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as may appear necessary, and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the enquiry or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

293. The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court may have reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further enquiry as may be requisite, and shall make such decree or order as may appear to be proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proceedings of Commissioner may be received in evidence, but Court may make further inquiry if dissatisfied.

294. Whenever a Commission is issued under any of the foregoing provisions, the Court, before issuing the Commission, may order such sum as may be thought reasonable for the expenses of the Commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the Commission is issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Expenses of Commission to be paid into Court.

295. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under the foregoing provisions relating to Commissions to examine persons whether parties to the suit or not, or make local enquiries, or to investigate or adjust accounts. Any penalty to which a witness may be liable under this Section, shall be imposed by the Court from which the Commission issued, on the application of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall have the same powers, so far as he can exercise the same, as regards the summoning, examination, and remuneration of witnesses as the Court issuing the Commission. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attendance, examination, and punishment of witnesses summoned by Commission.

296. Whenever a Commission shall be issued under the provisions of this Chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commission in person or by their Agents or Advocates. If the parties do not so appear the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

Of Assessors.

297. In any Court to which the provisions of this Section and of the next succeeding Section shall be extended by an order of the Local Government to be notified in the Official Gazette, the Court may order the hearing of any suit to be conducted in the presence and with the aid of two or more Assessors as members of the Court. The Court shall have power to appoint such Assessors. (S. C. C.)

In certain Courts suits may be heard before Assessors.

298. The opinion of each Assessor, if given orally, shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but such opinion shall be in no way binding upon the Judge, with whom exclusively the decision of the suit shall rest. (S. C. C.)

Opinion of Assessors how to be given and recorded.

Of the Oath of the Parties.

299. If the parties shall agree in writing that the decision shall rest on the statement whether on oath affirmation or otherwise of any one or more of the parties or of any other person, the Court may pass a decree accordingly. Such agreement may be on plain paper.

Power to decide suit on statement on oath.

Of Judgment and Decree.

300. The Court after inspecting the documentary evidence and examining the witnesses of the parties and hearing the parties in person or by their respective Advocates, shall pronounce judgment in open Court either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their Advocates. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When judgment to be pronounced.

Judgment to be pronounced in open Court.

301. The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the Judge: Provided that if such language be not English and the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a decision in that language, and prefer so to write it, the judgment may be written in English. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to be written in Judge's vernacular language.

Proviso.

302. Whenever the judgment is written in any language other than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, the judgment shall be translated into the language in ordinary use in such proceedings, and the translation shall also be signed by the Judge: Provided that if the judgment be written in English, it shall not be necessary to make a translation of it in suits in which a regular appeal is not allowed, unless any of the parties shall require such translation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Translation of judgment.

303. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. (S.C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to be dated and signed.

304. The judgments of the Courts of Small Causes shall not be required to contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon. The judgments of all other Courts shall, in addition to the points for determination and the decision thereon, contain the reasons for such decision. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

Judgments of other Courts.

305. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons thereof, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues be sufficient for the decision of the suit.

Court to state its decision on each issue.

Exception.

306. The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion. The Court shall have full power to award and apportion the costs in any manner it may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.

307. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which the former shall admit to be due from him to the latter. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted to be due.

308. The Court may give interest on costs at six per cent. per annum, and direct that costs, with or without interest, be made a charge on the subject-matter of the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Interest on costs.

Costs may be charged on subject-matter of suit.

309. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Date of decree.

310. The decree shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, as stated in the Register of the suit, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit. It shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit and by what parties and in what proportions they are to be paid, and shall be signed by the Judge and sealed with the seal of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Contents of decree.

311. When the suit is for immovable property with specified boundaries, if the decree be for the recovery of a portion only of such property, it shall specify the boundaries of the land or other property decreed.

Decree for recovery of portion of immovable property.

312. A memorandum of such decree shall, in pursuance of the forty-fifth Section of Act XVI of 1864, *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*, be sent to every District Registrar within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such immovable property or any part thereof is situate.

Memorandum of decree to be sent to District Registrar.

313. When the suit is for movable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree for delivery of movable property.

314. When a suit has been brought to compel specific performance of a contract, if it appear to the Court that the consideration is adequate, that the contract is reasonably certain, that the defendant

Circumstances in which specific performance may be enforced.

is able to perform it, and that the performance would not impose extreme and immoderate hardship upon him, the Court may declare that the contract shall be specifically performed, and decree the same accordingly. (S. C. C.)

Decree in alternative for damages in suit for specific performance.

315. The Court may also declare that, in the event of the contract not being specifically performed, the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff as damages a sum of money to be assessed by the Court in substitution for such performance. Such damages shall be recoverable at the option and on the application of the plaintiff. (S. C. C.)

Damages when contract not specifically performed.

316. If it shall appear that the defendant is unable to perform the contract, or that, though he may be able to perform it, the consideration is greatly inadequate, or that the contract is not reasonably certain, or that the result of performing it would impose extreme and immoderate hardship upon him, the Court may declare that the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff damages to be asssessed in such manner as the Court shall direct: Provided that the Court may decree as liquidated damages any sum that the parties may have agreed should be paid in the event of a breach of the contract, without reference to the extent of the injury sustained.

Explanations (*a*.)—The adequacy of the consideration is to be judged with reference to the time at which the contract was made.

(*b*.)—The certainty required must be a reasonable one, having regard to the subject-matter of the contract, and the circumstances in and with reference to which it was entered into. (S. C. C.)

Decree in alternative for specific performance in suit for damages for breach of contract.

317. When the suit is for damages for breach of contract, if it appear that the defendant is able to perform the contract, the Court, with the consent of the plaintiff, may decree the specific performance of the contract within a time to be fixed by the Court, and in such case shall award an amount of damages to be paid as an alternative if the contract is not performed. (S. C. C.)

In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

318. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court may think proper to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment by instalments.

319. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

320. When the suit is for land or other property paying rent, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of mesne profits or rent in respect of such property from the date of the suit until the date of delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court may think proper.

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree or may reserve enquiry.

321. When the suit is for land and for mesne profits which have accrued on the land during a period prior to the date of suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount prior to passing a decree for the land, or may pass a decree for the land and reserve the enquiry into the amount of mesne profits for the execution of the decree according as may appear most convenient.

If set-off be allowed.

322. If the defendant shall have set-off the amount of a debt against the claim of the plaintiff, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which shall appear to be due to either party. The decree of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff. (S. C. C.)

Effect of decree.

If decree be for a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 1,000, Court may on verbal application direct immediate execution.

323. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only and the amount decreed shall not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, at the same time that it passes the decree, on the verbal application of the party in whose favour the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the defendant if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against the personal property of the defendant within the same limits. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Warrant against movable property may be general or special.

324. If the warrant be directed against the movable property of the defendant, it may be general against any of his movable property wherever it may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or special against any of his movable property within the same limits which shall be indicated by the party in whose favour the decree is made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

325. Certified copies of the decree and judgment or of either the decree or judgment shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and on the production of the necessary stamp paper for making such copies where a stamp is required by law. The application may be made either orally or by writing on unstamped paper. Copies of the decree and

judgment may be taken on the same sheet of stamp paper if it be capable of containing them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

CHAPTER V.

Of the Execution of Decrees.

Decree for immovable property.

326. If the decree be for any immovable property, possession thereof shall be delivered over to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged. (R. C.)

Decree for specific movable.

327. If the decree be for any specific movable, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the specific movable and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged.

Enforcement by attachment or imprisonment of decree for specific performance.

328. A decree for the specific performance of a contract may be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment of his property, or by both the imprisonment of the party and the attachment of his property. The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until the party against whom the decree is made shall comply with the terms of it, or for such time as the Court shall order: Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this Section for a longer period than six months. (S. C. C.)

Payment of money ordered to be paid under Section 313, 315, or 316, how to be enforced.

329. Payment of a sum of money ordered to be paid under Section 313, Section 315 or Section 316 shall be enforced in the manner hereinafter provided for the execution of a decree for money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree for money.

330. If the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment and sale of his property, or by both. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Enforcement of decree for money against a plaintiff.

331. If in any suit a decree for money is passed against a plaintiff, the decree may be enforced against him in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant. (S. C. C.)

Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

332. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the party ordered to execute such conveyance or endorse such instrument shall neglect or refuse to comply with the order, the party in whose favour the decree is made may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement n accordance with the terms of the decree, and deliver a copy of the draft to the party so ordered to execute or endorse and tender another copy of the same to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp paper if a stamp is required by law. The Court shall thereupon execute such draft conveyance or endorsement and if it think fit, may, alter the same in accordance with the terms of the decree and execute the conveyance or endorsement so altered: Provided that if either party object to the draft so tendered as aforesaid, his objections shall within eight days of such delivery be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it may think fit and execute or alter and execute the draft in accordance therewith. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

333. The execution of a conveyance or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument by the Court under the last preceding Section shall be in the following form—"C. D. Judge of the Court of *(or as the case may be)* for A. B., in a suit by E. F. against A. B.—" and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If decree be against Government or Officer on behalf of Government.

334. If the decree be against Government or against an Officer acting on behalf of Government, and the Officer against whom execution is applied for neglect or refuse to satisfy the decree, the Court, if it be a subordinate Court, shall report the case through the High Court for the orders of the Local Government. If any such decree be passed by the High Court on its original side, the High Court shall in case of such neglect or refusal report the case for the orders of the Local Government. Execution shall not issue on the decree unless the decree shall remain unsatisfied for the period of three months calculated from the date of such report. (S. C. C.)

Decree against representative of deceased person for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

335. If the decree be against a party as the representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased person, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property, or if no such property can be found and the defendant fail to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied for such property of the deceased as shall be proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the defendant to the extent of the property not duly applied by him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree against surety.

336. Whenever a person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against such person to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

337. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, Government

securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint-stock of any Railway, Banking or other Public Company or Corporation, and all other property whatsoever, movable or immovable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in the name of the defendant or by another person in trust for him, or on his behalf: Provided that nothing contained in this Section shall be held to give any Court of Small Causes power to attach and sell in execution of a decree passed by such Court any property which Courts of Small Causes are prohibited by law from attaching and selling in execution of their decrees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment of monies under decree to be made into Court.

338. All monies payable under a decree shall be paid into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree, unless such Court or the Court which passed the decree shall otherwise direct. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Adjustment of decree to be made through Court.

339. Except as provided in the last preceding Section, no adjustment of a decree in part or in whole shall be recognized by the Court unless such adjustment be made through the Court, or be certified to the Court by the person in whose favour the decree was passed or to whom it may have been transferred. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for Execution.

Application for execution.

340. When a party in whose favour a decree has been passed is desirous of enforcing it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree, or to the Court whose duty it is under this Code or any other law to execute the decree, to execute the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Any one of several decree-holders may apply.

341. If a decree shall have been passed in favour of more persons than one, any one of such persons may apply for the execution of the decree, and if the Court shall see sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it may deem necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who shall not have joined in the application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application by transferree of decree.

342. If a decree be transferred by assignment or by operation of law from the party in whose favour it was passed to any other person, application for execution may be made by the person to whom the decree shall have been so transferred, and if the Court shall think proper to grant the application, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, as if the application were made by the party in whose favour the decree was passed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cross-decrees.

343. If cross-decrees between two parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, and whether or not either of such parties be the original holder or an assignee of the decree, execution shall be taken out only by the party who shall hold a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum. If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

344. If a suit or appeal be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may stay execution on the decree either absolutely or on such terms as it may think just, until the pending suit or appeal has been decided. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If person against whom decree made die before execution, application may be made against his representative or estate.

345. If any person against whom a decree has been passed shall die before it has been fully executed, application may be made for its execution against the representative or the estate of the deceased. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Notice of application to be given to representative.

346. Notice of an application under the last preceding Section shall be given to the person named therein as the representative of the deceased or as the person in charge of his estate, and if the Court after hearing such representative or other person against the application, shall think proper to grant the same, the execution may be proceeded with against such representative or estate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Execution of decree against representative.

347. If a decree be ordered to be executed against the representative of the party against whom the decree was made, it shall be executed in the manner provided in Section 335 for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of a deceased person. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of application for execution of decree.

348. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars, namely, the number of the suit; the names of the parties; the date of the decree; whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree, and whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree; the amount of the debt or damage with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted by the decree; the amount of costs, if any were awarded; the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought, and the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property or otherwise. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

349. If the application be for the attachment of any immovable property belonging to the defendant, the application shall contain at the foot such a description of the property as may be sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the share or interest of the defendant therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Further particulars when application is for attachment of immovable property.

350. If the property be land which, whether it pays revenue to Government or not, is registered in the Collector's Office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such Office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, and (where registered) the shares of the registered proprietors.

In certain cases application to be accompanied by extract from Collector's Register.

351. An application for an attachment of the movable property of the defendant or any part thereof, may be accompanied with an inventory or list of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same; or the decree-holder may apply for a general attachment of the movable property of the defendant wheresoever the same can be found, to the amount of the decree and costs. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for attachment of movable property may be general, or may be accompanied with inventory of property to be attached.

352. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree containing the particulars mentioned in Section 348, or such of them as may be applicable to the case, shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

353. If the particulars do not correspond with the decree, the Court shall either return the application for correction to the person making it, or shall, with his consent, cause the necessary correction to be made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure if particulars do not correspond with decree.

354. If the application be admitted, the Court shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If application admitted, execution ordered.

Measures required in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of the Warrant.

355. If more than one year shall have elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made, the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him: Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order passed on any previous application for execution: Provided also that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of the application being against the representative of the party against whom the decree was made, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court shall have ordered execution to issue against him. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When notice to show cause why decree should not be executed shall be issued.

Proviso.

356. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding Section shall not appear, or shall not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed. If such person shall offer any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall pass such order as may appear to be proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure after issue of notice.

357. If the application is for a general attachment of the movable property of the party liable under the decree, the Court may, before issuing an order for such attachment, require the applicant to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, in such sum as may be considered adequate, for any injury that may be occasioned by the attachment of property belonging to any person other than the party liable as aforesaid. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

On application for general attachment of movable property, security may be required.

358. Before granting the order for a general attachment, or at the instance of the holder of the decree at any time before its complete execution, the Court may summon the person against whom the application is made and examine him as to the property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Before granting order, Court may make enquiries as to the property to be attached.

359. The Court may, of its own motion or at the instance of any person interested in the enquiry, summon any other person whom it may think necessary and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may summon and examine other persons as to property liable to be seized.

Issue of the Warrant.

360. When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it see cause to the contrary, shall issue its warrant for the execution of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Warrant when to issue.

361. The warrant for the execution of the decree shall bear the date of the day on which it is issued

How to be dated, signed, &c.

and shall be signed by the Judge, or the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper Officer to be executed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Warrant for arrest to direct defendant to be brought up.

362. If the warrant be for the arrest of the defendant, it shall direct the Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant to bring the defendant before the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Latest day for return of warrant to be specified.

363. A day shall be specified in the warrant on or before which it is to be returned. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Endorsement on warrant.

364. The Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed; or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of the Execution of Decrees for Immovable Property.

Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of defendant or of some person under him.

365. If the decree be for any immovable property in the occupancy of the defendant or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed, the Court shall order delivery to be made by putting the party to whom the property shall have been adjudged, or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of tenant.

366. If the decree be for any immovable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

367. If the decree be for the partition of an estate, or for the separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made according to the rules (if any) in force in the District for the partition of an estate paying revenue to Government.

Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree for immovable property.

368. If in the execution of a decree for any immovable property, the Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favour the decree was made may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction. The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

Procedure in case of obstruction by defendant or at his instigation.

369. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the property is not included in the decree or on any other ground, the Court shall enquire into the matter of the complaint and pass such order as may be proper.

Procedure when obstruction continues.

370. If the Court shall be satisfied that the resistance or obstruction complained of was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining effectual possession of the property adjudged to him by the decree, by the defendant or some person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder, and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such defendant or other person may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, commit the defendant or such other person to jail for any period not exceeding thirty days which may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance.

Procedure in case of obstruction by *bonâ fide* claimant, other than defendant.

371. If the resistance or obstruction to the execution of the decree has been occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming *bonâ fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant, and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of Chapter IV, and shall pass such order for staying execution of the decree or executing the same, as it may deem proper.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.

372. If any person other than the defendant shall be dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree and such person shall dispute the right of the holder of the decree to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the defendant, and that it was not included in the decree, or that, if it was included in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court within one month from the date of such dispossession; and if, after examining the applicant, it shall appear to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and

registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the holder of the decree as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the holder of the decree under the provisions of Chapter IV.

Orders passed under Sections 371 and 372 to have the force of a decree, and to be subject to regular appeal.

373. The order passed under either of Sections 371 and 372 shall be in the nature of, and shall have the same force as, a decree in a suit, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise. No fresh suit shall be entertained in any Court between the same parties or persons claiming under them, in respect of the same cause of action: Provided that nothing in the last preceding Section shall prevent any person, instead of applying to the Court as provided therein, from instituting a suit to establish his right to the property of which he may consider himself to have been wrongfully dispossessed.

Of the Execution of Decrees for Money by Attachment of Property.

Attachment of property in execution of decree for money.

374. If the decree be for money, and the amount of the decree is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the decree shall have been passed, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner hereinafter provided. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of movable property in possession of defendant.

375. If the property be movable property in the possession of the defendant, other than the property mentioned in Section 377, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the proper Officer shall, except in the case of perishable articles, which he may sell at once, keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of movable property of defendant subject to lien.

376. If the property be movable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of some other person to the immediate possession thereof, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of debts, and shares in public Companies.

377. If the property be a debt, not being a negotiable instrument, or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share or receiving payment of any dividend thereon, and the proper Officer of the Company or Corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Attachment of immovable property.

378. If the property be immovable, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property in any way and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise. (R. C.)

Prohibitory order in case of movable property not in defendant's possession.

379. In the case of movable property not in the possession of the defendant, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall be delivered or sent registered by post to the person in possession of the property. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And in case of immovable property.

380. In the case of immovable property, the order shall be read aloud at some place on or adjacent to such property, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the Court-house. When the property is land or any interest in land, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the Office of the Collector of the District in which the land is situate. (R. C.)

Attachment, by notice, of money or securities in deposit in a Court of Justice or with a Government Officer.

381. If the property consist of money or of any security in deposit in any Court of Justice or in the hand of any Officer of Government, which is or may become payable or deliverable to the defendant or on his behalf, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or Officer requesting that the money or security and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon may be held subject to the further orders of the Court: Provided that if such money or security is in deposit in a Court of Justice, any question of title or priority which may arise between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the defendant, claiming to be interested in such money or security by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by the Court in which such money or security is in deposit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

382. If the property consist of a negotiable instrument, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into Court and shall be held subject to the further orders of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Notification of prohibitory order in case of debt.

383. If the property consist of a debt, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall also be delivered or sent registered by post to the debtor, or to each debtor when there are more debtors than one. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

384. If the property consist of a share in the capital or joint-stock of any public Company or Corporation, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall also be delivered or sent registered by post to the proper Officer of the Company or Corporation. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And in case of shares in any Company or Corporation.

385. When an attachment shall have been made by actual seizure or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, when it shall have been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift or otherwise, and any payment of debt or dividend or share to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against the party on whose application the attachment was made, if the claim of such party shall not have been satisfied. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

386. When a debtor is prohibited under Section 377 from making payment of his debt to the party to whom the money is owing, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment by a debtor who has been prohibited from making payment to his creditor.

387. If the property attached is money or bank-notes, the Court may, at any time during the attachment, direct that such money or bank-notes or a sufficient part thereof be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may direct money or bank-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.

388. The Court may direct that any immovable or movable property not being money or bank-notes which shall have been attached or such portion thereof as may seem necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Or that immovable or movable property attached be sold, and proceeds be so paid.

389. When the property attached is land, if the defendant can satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by the mortgage of the land, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the land or of any other property belonging to the defendant, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, postpone the sale for such period as it may think proper, to enable him to raise the amount. In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the defendant authorizing him within a period to be mentioned therein to sell or mortgage the land or to let it on lease. So long as such certificate shall remain in force, the provision contained in Section 355 shall not apply.

Court may postpone sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree by mortgage, lease or private sale of a portion.

390. When the property attached consists of debts due to the defendant or of any immovable property, the Court may, instead of ordering the sale of the property, appoint a Manager thereof, with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other receipts and profits of the property, and to execute such instruments in writing as may be necessary, and to pay and apply such rents, profits or receipts towards the payment of the amount of the decree and costs. Instruments executed by a Manager appointed under this Section shall be of the same force as if executed by the person to whom the debts which such Manager is empowered to recover are due, or to whom the property belongs.

When property attached consists of debts or immovable property, Manager may be appointed.

391. When a Manager shall be appointed under the last preceding Section, the Court may allow him such fee or commission on his receipts or on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and may grant him all such powers for the management or the preservation and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits as to the Court may seem proper. The Manager so appointed shall be bound to render correct accounts of his receipts and disbursements from time to time as the Court may direct.

Remuneration, powers and duties of Manager.

392. When in any District in which sales of land paying revenue to Government in execution of decrees for money are ordinarily made by the Collector, the property attached consists of such land or of a share in such land, and the Collector shall represent to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to make provision for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by the Collector, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share. In any case in which such authority is given, the Court may order that security be taken from the defendant for the amount of the decree.

When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

Court may order security to be taken.

393. If at the time of this Code coming into operation in any part of British India, any special Rules shall be in force in such part imposing conditions in respect to the sale of land in execution of decrees for money, the Local Government may continue such Rules in force or it may from time to time modify the same with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council. The Rules so in force shall, on this Code coming into operation in such part of British India, be published in the Official Gazette, and any modification of such Rules which may thereafter be made shall be published in like manner.

Special rules in force in any place, in respect to sales of land in execution of decrees for money, may be continued or altered by Local Government.

394. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses which may be incurred by the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made, an order shall be issued for the withdrawal of the attachment. If the defendant shall desire it and shall deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the expense, the order shall be proclaimed or intimated in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the proclamation or intimation of the attachment, and such steps shall be taken as may be necessary for staying further proceedings in execution of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

Of Claims to attached Property.

395. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the sale of, any property, which shall have been attached in execution of a decree, as not liable to be sold in execution of the decree against the defendant, the Court shall, subject to the proviso contained in Section 399, proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector and in all other respects as if he had been originally made a defendant in the suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Investigation of claims and objections to sale of attached property.

396. If the property attached be immovable and it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that such property was not at the time it was attached in the possession of the party against whom execution is sought or of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the party himself at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property from attachment. If it shall appear that the property was in possession of such party subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some other person, the Court shall continue the attachment subject to the claims of such other person. (R. C.)

When Court to order release of property from attachment.

397. If the property attached be immovable and it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the party against whom execution is sought as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim and may order the sale to proceed at such time as it may think proper. (R. C.)

When Court to disallow claim to release of property attached.

398. The party against whom an order is passed under either of the last two preceding Sections shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order. R. C.)

Person against whom order is passed under Section 396 or 397 may sue within one year to establish his right.

399. A claim to attached property or an objection to the sale of such property, shall be made without delay to the Court which shall have ordered the attachment; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may, if it appear necessary, be postponed pending the investigation into the claim or objection: Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed with a view to obstruct the ends of justice. (R. C.)

Claims and objections to be made without delay.

400. If the claim or objection be disallowed or if the Court refuse to investigate it on the ground of delay in making it, the claimant or objector shall be at liberty to prosecute his claim or objection by a suit subject to the law of limitation. (R. C.)

If claim or objection be disallowed, claimant or objector may sue.

Of Sales in Execution of Decrees.

401. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an Officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in the next following Section, shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter mentioned. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Sales by whom to be conducted and how made.

402. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or of a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Saving as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.

403. If the property to be sold be land paying revenue to Government, and the Collector of the District in which the land is situate shall not have been prohibited by the Local Government from selling land in execution of decrees, the sale shall be conducted by such Collector on the requisition of the Court. (R. C.)

Sale by Collector, of lands paying revenue to Government.

404. When any property, whether moveable or immoveable, is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, a proclamation of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate when the property to be sold is an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered, together with any other particulars that the Court may think necessary, shall be made in the current language of the District. The proclamation shall also declare that the sale shall extend only to the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property specified therein (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

405. The proclamation shall be made on the spot where the property is attached by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary; and a written notification to the same effect shall be affixed in the Court-house of the Judge who shall have ordered the sale, and in some conspicuous spot in the town or village in which the attachment shall have taken place. When the property ordered to be sold consists of land or of any right or interest in land, a written notification shall also be affixed in the Office of the Collector of the District in which such land is situate and in the Court-house of the principal Civil Court of the District when the Court which ordered the sale is subordinate to such Court. If the Court shall so direct, such notification shall also be published in the Official Gazette and in some local newspaper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Mode of making proclamation.

406. Except in the case of articles of a perishable nature (which may be sold at once), no sale shall take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immovable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of movable property, calculated from the date on which the notification shall have been affixed in the Court-house of the Judge ordering the sale. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Time of sale.

407. The usual process for attachment and sale, when the property to be attached consists of any movable property other than a debt, may be issued either successively or simultaneously as the Court directing the sale may in each instance think proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Process for attachment and sale may in certain cases be simultaneous or otherwise.

408. If the property sold consist of movable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the Officer holding the sale shall direct, and in default of payment the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold. On payment of the purchase money, the Officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Payment for movable property sold.

409. If the purchaser be the holder of the decree in execution of which the property is sold, the amount of his decree may be taken as payment in whole or in part, as the case may be, of the purchase money. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

410. No irregularity in the sale of movable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person who may sustain any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for damages. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Irregularity not to vitiate sale of movable property, but any person injured may recover damages by suit.

411. If the property sold be immovable, the purchaser shall pay immediately after the sale a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase money to the Officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold. The full amount of purchase money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day: Provided that if the purchaser be the holder of the decree, the amount of his decree may be taken in whole or in part, as the case may be, of the purchase money. (R. C.)

Deposit by purchaser of immovable property.

Time for payment in full.

412. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding Section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold. If the proceeds of the sale which is ultimately completed be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the deficiency and all costs and expenses occasioned by such default shall be recoverable from him under the rules contained in this Chapter for the execution of a decree for money. (R. C.)

Procedure in default of payment.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

413. When the land sold in execution of a decree is a share of an undivided estate, if the lot shall have been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer other than the party liable for the amount of the decree, may claim to take the share sold at the sum at which the lot was knocked down: Provided that the claim be made before sunset on the day of sale and that the claimant fulfil all the conditions of the sale. (R. C.)

Co-sharer of a share of an undivided estate sold in execution of decree may claim to take the share knocked down at sale price.

Proviso.

414. Every re-sale of immovable property in default of payment of the purchase money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale. (R. C.)

Notification on re-sale of immovable property.

415. No sale of immovable property shall become absolute until it shall have been confirmed by the Court. (R. C.)

Confirmation of sale.

416. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale of any immovable property, application may be made to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale, but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity. (R. C.)

Sale not to be set aside on ground of irregularity unless substantial injury proved.

417. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding Section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale. If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale for irregularity. No suit shall lie to set aside or render void an order passed under this Section. (R. C.)

Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.

418. When a sale of immovable property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase money with or without interest as the Court shall direct. Payment of the purchase money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court shall be enforced under the rules provided by this Chapter for the execution of a decree for money. (R. C.)

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

419. When a sale of immovable property shall have become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate to the person who shall have been declared the purchaser of the property, to the effect that he has purchased the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property sold, and such certificate shall be taken and deemed to be a valid transfer of such right, title and interest. (R. C.)

Certificate to be granted to purchaser of immovable property.

420. The certificate shall state the name of the person who, at the time of sale, is declared to be the purchaser, and no suit brought against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall lie. (R. C.)

Certificate to state the name of actual purchaser. Benami purchaser not recognized.

421. When the property sold consists of any movable property in the possession of the defendant, or to the immediate possession of which he is entitled, and of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of movable property belonging to defendant actually seized.

422. When the property sold consists of any movable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of any person to the immediate possession thereof, the delivery to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession, prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of movable property to which defendant is entitled subject to lien.

423. When the property sold consists of any immovable property in the occupancy of the defendant or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the attachment of such property, the Court shall order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same. (R. C.)

Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of defendants.

424. When the property sold consists of immovable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the right, title and interest of the defendant have been transferred to the purchaser. (R. C.)

Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of tenant.

425. When the property sold consists of a debt not being a negotiable instrument or of a share in any Railway, Banking or other public Company or Corporation, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the Manager, Secretary or other proper Officer of the Company or Corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.

426. When the property sold consists of a negotiable instrument of which actual seizure has been made, the same shall be delivered to the purchaser of such security. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Delivery of negotiable instruments of which actual seizure has been made.

427. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any Railway, Banking or other public Company or Corporation is standing, shall be required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share or may execute such other document as may be necessary. The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—"A. B. by C. D., Judge of the Court of *(or as the case may be)*; in a suit by E. F. against A. B." Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made or document executed or receipt signed as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

428. If the purchaser of any immovable property sold in execution of a decree shall be resisted or obstructed by the defendant or any one on his behalf in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this Chapter relating to re-

Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immovable property.

sistance or obstruction to a party in whose favour a decree has been made in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable. (R. C.)

Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

429. If it shall appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or if, in the delivery of possession to the purchaser, any such person claiming as aforesaid shall be dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, or of such person claiming as aforesaid, if made within one month from the date of such resistance or obstruction or of such dispossession, as the case may be, shall enquire into the matter of the complaint and pass such order as may be proper. The party against whom the order is passed shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right to the property at any time within one year from the date of such order. (R. C.)

Attaching creditor to be first paid out of proceeds of property sold.

430. When property is sold in execution of a decree, the holder of the decree on whose application such property was first attached, whether during the pendency of the suit or in execution of the decree, shall be entitled to be first paid out of the proceeds thereof, notwithstanding a subsequent attachment of the same property by another party in execution of another decree whether of a prior or of a later date. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Surplus to be rateably distributed among decree-holders who have taken out execution prior to order for distribution.

431. If, after the claim of the person on whose application the property was attached has been satisfied in full from the proceeds of the sale, any surplus remain, such surplus shall be distributed rateably amongst any other persons who, prior to the order for such distribution, may have taken out execution of decrees against the same defendant and may not have obtained satisfaction thereof: Provided that when any property is sold subject to a mortgage, the mortgagee shall not be entitled in respect of such mortgage to share in any surplus arising from such sale. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso where property is sold subject to a mortgage.

Court may order proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently, to be paid in satisfaction of another decree.

432. If it shall appear to the Court upon the application of the holder of a decree, that any other decree under which property has been attached was obtained by fraud or other improper means, the Court may order that the applicant shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of the property attached so far as the same may suffice for the purpose, if such other decree be a decree of the same Court; or, if it be a decree of another Court, may stay the proceedings to enable the applicant to obtain a similar order from the Court by which the decree was made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Of Arrest in Execution of Decrees for Money.

Grounds of application for discharge.

433. Any person arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for money may, on being brought before the Court, apply for his discharge on the ground that he has no present means of paying the debt, either wholly or in part, or, if he is possessed of any property, that he is willing to place at the disposal of the Court whatever property he possesses. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Form of application.

434. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever description belonging to the applicant (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), whether it is in possession or in expectancy and whether held exclusively by himself or jointly with any other person, or by any other person in trust for him and of the place where such property is to be found, or shall state that, with the exceptions above mentioned, the applicant is not possessed of any property, and the application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for subscribing and verifying plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Verification.

Procedure on application for discharge by a person arrested in execution of a decree for money.

435. When a person arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for money shall, on being brought before the Court, apply for his discharge under Section 433, the Court shall examine the applicant in the presence of the holder of the decree or his Advocate, as to his then circumstances, and as to his future means of payment, and shall call upon the holder of the decree to show cause why he does not proceed against any property of which the defendant is possessed, and why the defendant should not be discharged. Should the holder of the decree fail to show such cause, the Court may direct the discharge of the defendant from custody. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Pending enquiry, the defendant may be left in custody or released on good security.

436. Pending any enquiry which the Court may consider it necessary to make into the allegations of either party, the Court may, instead of ordering the immediate committal of the defendant to jail, leave him in the custody of the Officer of the Court to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted, on the defendant depositing the fees of such Officer, which shall be at the same daily rate as the lowest rate charged in the same Court for serving process; or if the defendant furnish sufficient security for his appearance at any time when called upon while such enquiry is being made, his surety undertaking in default of such appearance to pay the amount mentioned in the warrant, the Court may release the defendant on such security. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

437. The discharge of the defendant under Section 435 shall not protect him from being arrested again and imprisoned if it be shown that, in the application made by him, he had been guilty of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy or held for him in trust, or had fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property, or had committed any other act of bad faith; nor shall such discharge exempt from attachment and sale any property then in the possession of the defendant, or of which he may afterwards become possessed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Defendant liable to be again arrested if proved guilty of fraudulent concealment of property, &c.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES BY IMPRISONMENT.

438. The imprisonment of the defendant in execution of a decree may be in the jail of the District in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is held, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any jail though not in such District where there may be suitable accommodation, which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons or of any class of persons ordered to be imprisoned by the Courts of such District. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Place of defendant's imprisonment.

439. When the defendant is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix whatever monthly allowance it shall consider sufficient with reference to the class of persons to which he belongs, for his subsistence, but (except as provided in the next succeeding Section) not exceeding four annas per day, which sum shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree shall have been executed, to the proper Officer of the Court or of the jail in which the defendant may be confined, by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month. The first payment shall be made for such portion of the current month as may remain unexpired before the defendant is committed to jail. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Defendant's subsistence-money.

440. The Court may, in case of illness or for other special cause, fix the monthly allowance at such sum not exceeding six annas per day as shall appear necessary. The order fixing such allowance may from time to time be revised and altered on due cause being shown. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may vary allowance in case of illness or for other special cause.

441. Sums disbursed by the holder of a decree for the subsistence of the defendant in jail shall be added to the costs of the decree, and shall be recoverable by the attachment and sale of the defendant's property under the rules contained in this Chapter for the execution of a decree for money: Provided that the defendant shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.

442. The defendant shall be discharged from jail at any time, by order of the Court, on the decree being fully satisfied, or at the request of the person on whose application he shall have been imprisoned, or on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Release of defendant.

443. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than two years; or for a longer period than six months if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding five hundred rupees; or for a longer period than three months if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Imprisonment not to exceed two years.

Or six months if decree do not exceed 500 Rupees.

Or three months if not exceeding 50 Rupees.

444. Any person imprisoned in execution of a decree may at any time apply to the Court which ordered his imprisonment for his discharge on the ground of his inability to pay the amount of the decree in execution of which he is imprisoned. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for discharge.

445. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever nature belonging to the applicant (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), whether such property is in possession or in expectancy, and whether it is held exclusively by himself or jointly with any other person, or by any other person in trust for him, and of the places where such property is to be found. The application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Contents of application.

Verification.

446. On such application being made, the Court shall cause the holder of the decree to be furnished with a copy of the account of the property of the defendant, and shall fix a reasonable period within which the holder of the decree may cause such property or any part thereof to be attached and sold, or may furnish proof that the defendant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, has wilfully concealed property or his right or interest in any property or fraudulently transferred or removed property, or committed any other act of bad faith. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure on such application.

447. If within such period the holder of the decree shall fail to furnish such proof, the Court shall order the defendant to be discharged from jail. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In what case defendant to be discharged.

448. If the holder of the decree shall, within the time specified or at any subsequent period, prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has been guilty of any of the acts mentioned

If fraud or concealment proved, debtor's imprisonment may be extended to two years.

in Section 446, the Court shall, at the instance of the holder of the decree, either retain the defendant in confinement, or commit him to jail, as the case may be, unless he shall have already been in confinement two years on account of the decree.

And he may be further dealt with criminally.

The Court may, if it think proper, send the defendant to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

449. A defendant once discharged from jail shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same decree, except under the operation of Section 437 or the last preceding Section; but his property shall continue liable to attachment and sale until the decree shall be fully satisfied, unless the decree shall be for a sum of money not exceeding twenty Rupees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Though defendant discharged, his property liable for the decree.

450. If the decree shall be for a sum of money less than one hundred Rupees, the Court may declare a defendant who shall be discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability under such decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When Court may declare defendant absolved from further liability.

451. Questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits which by the terms of the decree shall have been reserved for adjustment in the execution of the decree, or of any mesne profits or interest which may be payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of the institution of the suit and execution of the decree, as well as questions relating to sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of the decree, and any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed and relating to the execution of the decree, shall be determined by order of the Court executing the decree, and not by a separate suit. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Determination of questions regarding amount of mesne profits and interest and sums paid in satisfaction of decrees.

Of Payment of the Amount of Decrees for Money by Instalments.

452. The Court may order that the amount of a decree for money be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him or otherwise as it may deem proper, notwithstanding that the decree make no provision for the payment by instalments of the amount decreed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may order payment by instalments.

Of Service of Process in Military Cantonments.

453. If, in the execution of a decree, process is to be executed within the limits of a Cantonment, Garrison, Military Station or Military Bazar, the Officer entrusted with the execution of such process shall carry the same to the Commanding Officer, or in his absence to the senior Officer actually present in the Cantonment, Garrison, Station or Military Bazar; and the Commanding Officer or such senior Officer, upon such process being produced to him, shall back the same with his signature, and, in the case of a warrant of arrest, shall cause the person named in the warrant to be arrested if within the limits of his command, and delivered, according to the exigency of the warrant, to the Officer charged with the execution thereof. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Service of process in Cantonments, Garrisons and Military Stations.

Of Execution of a Decree beyond the local Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed.

454. A decree of any Court in British India or established by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council in the Territories of any foreign Prince or State in India which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court whose duty it is to execute the same, may be executed in the manner hereinafter provided, within the jurisdiction of any other such Court: Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall have power to execute the decree of any other Court except a decree for money of an amount exclusive of costs not exceeding the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes to which the application for the execution of the decree of another Court is made. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Decree of one Court may be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court.

Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.

455. The holder of a decree may apply to the Court whose duty it is to execute the same to send a copy of the decree, together with a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of such Court, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted, and a copy of any order for execution of the decree that shall have been passed, to the Court by which the holder of the decree wishes it to be executed. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application for such execution.

456. The Court, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, shall cause such copies and certificate to be prepared and shall send the same by post to the Court by which the holder of the decree wishes the decree to be executed, if such Court be within the same District, or otherwise to the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the District in which the holder of the decree wishes that execution may take place. Such copies and certificate shall be signed by the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Copy of decree and order for execution to be sent.

457. The Court to which such copies and certificate are sent shall cause the same to be filed, without any proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof or of the seal or jurisdiction of any Court, or of the signature of any Judge or Officer, unless the Court shall, under any peculiar circumstances to be specified in an order, require such proof. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof

458. The copy of the decree and of any order for execution, when filed in the Court to which such copy shall have been sent for the purpose of being executed as aforesaid, shall for such purpose have the same effect as a decree or order for execution made by such Court, and may, if the Court be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the District, be executed by such Court, or any Court subordinate thereto to which such principal Civil Court may entrust the execution of the same. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Transmitted copy of decree or order to have same effect as decree of Court to which it is sent for execution.

459. When the holder of a decree which shall have been sent under the foregoing provisions for execution by a Court other than the Court which passed the decree, shall apply for execution of the decree to the Court to which it shall have been so sent, such Court, or any subordinate Court to which the execution of the decree may be entrusted, shall proceed to execute the decree according to the provisions of this Chapter so far as the same can be made applicable, or to its own rules in the like cases when such rules exist and have the force of law: Provided that such Court shall have no power to enquire into the validity of the decree unless it appear upon the face of the decree that the Court by which it was passed had no jurisdiction to pass it. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Enforcement of execution by Court applied to.

460. If the Court to which the decree is transmitted for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if the decree had been passed by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction: Provided that no decree shall be transmitted for execution by a High Court if the decree was made by a Court of Small Causes, or in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes.

Execution by High Court, of decree transmitted by other Court.

Proviso as to Small Cause Courts.

461. The Court to which the holder of the decree shall so apply, shall have the same powers in executing the decree as the Court by which it was passed would have had if the decree had been capable of being executed within the jurisdiction of the said Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Power of Court applied to by decree-holder in executing decree.

462. The Court to which such application is made or referred for execution as aforesaid, shall take cognizance of and punish all wrongful acts or irregularities done or committed in executing such decree; and all persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if the decree had been made by such Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Wrongful acts or irregularities in executing decree to be punished by Court applied to.

463. The Court to which such application is made or referred as aforesaid, may, upon sufficient cause being shown, stay the execution of the decree for a reasonable time, to enable the defendant to apply to the Court by which the decree was passed, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which such Court of first instance or appellate Court might have made if execution had been issued by such Court of first instance or if application for execution had been made to such Court; and in case the property or person of the defendant shall have been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution of the property or the discharge of the person of the defendant pending the result of such application. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court applied to may in certain cases stay execution.

464. Before passing an order to stay execution or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the defendant under the last preceding Section, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the defendant, as it may deem reasonable. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Before making any order under last Section, Court may require security from, or impose conditions upon, defendant.

465. Any order of the Court in which the decree was passed or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, shall be binding upon the Court to which the application for execution was made, and shall be a sufficient indemnity for all persons acting in execution of any process issued by such last mentioned Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

466. No discharge of a defendant under the provisions of Section 463, shall prevent such defendant from being retaken in execution of the decree. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Liability of defendant discharged to be retaken.

467. The orders of a Court for executing the decree of another Court shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been originally passed by the Court making such order.

Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

Of the Enforcement of Registered Bonds.

468. A bond which shall have been registered under the provisions of Act XVI of 1864 (*to provide for the Registration of Assurances*) may be enforced without a suit: Provided that the parties to such bond shall, at the time of the registration thereof, have signified their assent to its being so enforced, and that such assent shall have been recorded at the foot of the memorandum of registration on such bond at the time it was registered. (S. C. C.)

Enforcement without suit of bonds registered under Act XVI of 1864.

Proviso.

469. No bond shall be enforced under the provisions of the last preceding Section unless application for its enforcement be made within twelve months from the date on which the whole amount secured thereby became payable: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to

But application for enforcement must be made within a period fixed.

prevent the obligee of a bond payable by instalments from suing on the bond before all the instalments shall have become due. (S. C. C.)

470. Any person who is desirous of enforcing a bond under Section 468 may apply to any Court which would have had jurisdiction to try a suit on such bond for the enforcement of the same. (S. C. C.)

Court to which application may be made for enforcing bonds.

471. Such application shall be treated as an application for the execution of a decree, and the foregoing provisions of this Chapter relating to execution of decrees shall, except as hereinafter provided, apply in such case so far as shall be practicable. (S. C. C.)

Application to be treated as for execution of a decree.

472. The Court to which such application is made shall cause a notice to be served on the person against whom the enforcement is applied for, calling on him to show cause within a time to be specified in the notice, why execution for the amount stated in the application should not be issued against him. (S. C. C.)

Procedure of Court on receipt of application.

473. If the person making the application shall satisfy the Court that the party against whom the claim is made is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or to dispose of or remove his property from the jurisdiction of the Court in order to evade payment of the money claimed to be due from him, the Court may issue process of attachment against the person or property of such party. (S. C. C.)

Attachment may issue against debtor about to quit jurisdiction, or to move property therefrom.

474. Whenever such attachment is applied for, the provisions contained in Chapter IV relating to arrest and attachment before judgment shall be applicable. (S. C. C.)

Chapter IV applicable to attachments applied for.

475. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the person against whom the claim is made or the attachment of his property was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the application for enforcing the bond is disallowed and it appear to the Court that there was no ground for making the application, the Court may, on the application of the party against whom the claim is made, award in its order against the party making the application such sum, not exceeding one thousand Rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the party against whom the claim is made for his arrest or the attachment of his property: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. (S. C. C.)

Compensation to person against whom claim is made if arrest or attachment of property be applied for on insufficient grounds.

Limit to compensation.

476. An award of compensation made under the last preceding Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest or attachment, and may be enforced under the rules contained in this Chapter for the execution of decrees, and all the provisions of this Code shall be applicable to the proceedings in such execution. (S. C. C.)

Award of compensation to bar suit for damages.

477. If the person against whom execution is applied for shall attend within the time mentioned in the notice, and show cause why execution should not be issued against him, the Court shall enquire into his objection, and pass such order as it shall think proper. (S. C. C.)

Procedure when person against whom execution is claimed appears and shows cause against issue of execution.

478. No person shall be allowed to plead in bar of execution any plea other than that he was not a party to the registration of the bond, or that the Court has not jurisdiction, or that the application is barred in consequence of its not having been made within the time allowed, or that the bond has been paid, or has been satisfied in some other way, or is for any reason no longer in force, or that the amount claimed exceeds that which is remaining due, whether for principal or interest, or, when application is made against a person as the representative of a deceased person, that he is not such representative, or that he has never received any assets from the deceased, or, if the representative have received assets, that he has paid them away or that they are not sufficient to discharge the debt. (S. C. C.)

Pleas in bar of execution.

479. The Court to which application is made for the enforcement of a bond under Section 468 may, for any sufficient reason, instead of granting such application, order that a suit shall be brought on such bond. (S. C. C.)

Court may direct institution of suit, instead of enforcing bond under Section 468.

480. No suit between the same parties, or persons claiming under them respectively, shall be entertained on any bond the enforcement of which shall have been refused by the Court on an application for enforcement made under Section 468 otherwise than as barred by lapse of time, unless the Court shall have refused the application by reason of its not having been preferred within the period prescribed by Section 469, or shall have directed a suit to be brought under the last preceding Section. (S. C. C.)

Effect of Court refusing to enforce bond under Section 468 or 469.

481. Nothing in the foregoing Sections shall be held to prevent the obligee of a bond, registered as aforesaid, from instituting a suit to recover the amount subject to the law of limitations, instead of applying for the enforcement of the bond under the foregoing provisions. (S. C. C.)

Foregoing provisions not to bar suit by obligee.

482. The provisions of Chapter IV relating to the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of and penalties to be imposed upon witnesses, shall apply to wit-

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses required to give evidence.

nesses required to give evidence or to produce documents under the provisions of this Chapter. Any penalty to which a witness may be liable under this Section shall be imposed by the Court from which the process was issued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

CHAPTER VI.

Of Pauper Suits.

Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis*.

483. A suit may be brought *in formâ pauperis* in the Court having jurisdiction over the claim, subject to the following rules. (S. C. C.)

What suits excepted.

484. No suit shall be brought *in formâ pauperis* to recover money on account of damages for loss of caste, slander, abusive language or assault. (S. C. C.)

Application to be by petition on stamp paper.

485. The application for permission to institute a suit *in formâ pauperis* shall be by petition written on stamp paper of the value of one Rupee. (S. C. C.)

Contents of petition.

486. The petition shall contain the particulars required by Section 53 in regard to plaints in suits, and shall have annexed to it a Schedule of any movable or immovable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, and shall be subscribed and verified in the manner prescribed by this Code for the subscription and verification of plaints. (S. C. C.)

Presentation of petition.

487. The petition shall be presented to the Court by the petitioner in person; but if he satisfy the Court that he is prevented by sickness from attending the Court in person, or if the petitioner be a female who, according to the custom and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, the petition may be presented by a duly authorized agent who may be able to answer all material questions relating to the application and who shall be liable to be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person. (S. C. C.)

Petition of certain females may be presented by agent.

Rejection of petition.

488. If the petition be not framed or presented in the manner laid down in the last two preceding Sections, the Court shall reject it. (S. C. C.)

Examination of petitioner.

489. If the petition be in form and duly presented, the Court shall proceed to examine the petitioner, or his agent when the petitioner is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the petitioner.

If presented by agent, Court may order petitioner to be examined by Commission.

When the petition is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it think proper, order that the petitioner be examined by a Commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code. (S. C. C.)

Rejection of application.

490. It it appear to the Court upon such examination that the defendant, or the subject-matter of the suit, is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, or that the right of action is barred by lapse of time, or that the allegations of the petitioner do not constitute a ground of action, or, if none of the foregoing objections exist, that the petitioner has failed to show that he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay for the stamp duty prescribed by any law for the plaint, or that the petitioner has recently disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this Chapter, the Court shall refuse to allow the petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis*. (S. C. C.)

Notice to opposite party, if application not refused, of day for receiving evidence of petitioner's pauperism.

491. If upon such examination the Court shall see no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in the last preceding Section, it shall fix a day, of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party, for receiving such evidence as the petitioner may adduce in proof of his being a pauper and for hearing any evidence which the opposite party may bring forward in disproof of his pauperism. (S. C C.)

Procedure at hearing.

492. On the day appointed for the hearing or as soon after as may be convenient, the Court shall consider any objections made by the opposite party, and shall examine any witnesses produced by either party, and make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence, and shall either allow or refuse to allow the petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis*. (S. C. C.)

Summons to witness.

493. Either party may, on application to the Court made in sufficient time before the day fixed for the hearing of the case, obtain a summons to any person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document. (S. C. C.)

Court may institute local enquiry.

494. Previously to passing a final order in the case, the Court may, if it think fit, institute a local enquiry in the manner laid down in Chapter IV regarding the property of the petitioner or regarding the amount or value of any property claimed. (S. C. C.)

Procedure if application admitted.

495. If the application of the petitioner be granted, it shall be numbered and registered and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under Chapter IV, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to any stamp duty in respect of any petition, appointment of an Advocate, or other proceeding connected with the suit. (S. C. C.)

496. On the decision of the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of stamp duty which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue *in formâ pauperis* and such amount shall be recoverable by Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code. (S. C. C.)

Recovery of *dives* stamp duty.

497. The refusal to allow the petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis* shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature in respect of the same cause of action; but the plaintiff shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such cause of action, unless precluded by the law of limitations. (S. C. C.)

Refusal to allow petitioner to sue as pauper, to bar subsequent application of like nature.

498. The provisions of Chapter IV relating to the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of and penalties to be imposed upon witnesses, shall apply to witnesses and other persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under the provisions of this Chapter. (S. C. C.)

Attendance examination & punishment of witnesses.

CHAPTER VII.

Reference to Arbitration.

499. If the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit shall be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time during the pendency of the suit, apply to the Court for an order of reference. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

500. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the stamp prescribed for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Application.

501. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Nomination of arbitrator.

502. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrator, or if the person whom they nominate shall refuse to accept the arbitration and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator. (S. C. C. & R.C.)

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

503. The Court shall, by an order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Order of reference.

504. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators, by the appointment of an umpire, or if the number of arbitrators be uneven, by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, or by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or otherwise as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine. If the number of arbitrators is uneven, in the absence of a declaration in the reference that all the arbitrators shall concur in the award, the decision shall be with the majority. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion

505. If the arbitrator, or where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, shall die, or refuse, or neglect, or become incapable to act, the Court, if the parties so desire, may appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying, or refusing or neglecting or becoming incapable to act. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

In case of death, incapacity, or refusal or neglect to act of arbitrators or umpire, Court to appoint others.

506. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the terms of the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served, no umpire be appointed, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid, and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, to appoint an umpire. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Umpire, if not appointed by arbitrators, may be appointed by Court.

507. An arbitrator or umpire appointed under either of the last two preceding Sections shall have the like powers to act in the reference, as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Power of arbitrator or umpire appointed under Section 505 or 506.

508. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire may desire to examine, as the Court is authorized to issue in suits tried before it. Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Summoning witnesses.

Punishment for default, &c.

509. If the arbitrator shall not complete the award within the period specified in the order, from the want of the necessary evidence or information or from any other cause, the Court may grant a further time and may from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, if it shall think proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Extension of time for making award.

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

510. When an umpire shall have been appointed, it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators, if they shall have allowed their extended time to expire without making an award, or, when they shall have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing, stating that they cannot agree or that they are equally divided. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Award to be signed and filed.

511. When an award in a suit shall have been made, the person or persons who made it shall sign and file it in Court together with any documents which may have been filed; and notice of the filing of the award shall be given to the parties. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Arbitrator or umpire may state special case.

512. Upon any reference by an order of Court, and if it is not provided to the contrary, the arbitrator or umpire may state his award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

513. The Court may, on the application of either of the parties, modify or correct an award where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or where the award is imperfect in form or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

And make order respecting costs of arbitration.

514. The Court may also, on the application of either of the parties or of the arbitrator or umpire, make such order as it thinks just respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Cases in which award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted

515. In any of the following cases the Court shall have power to remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrator or umpire, upon such terms as it may think proper; that is to say:—

(1). If the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine any matter not referred to arbitration.

(2.) If the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution.

(3). If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Grounds for setting aside award.

516. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire, or of either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire, or of the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and recalling the suit, or of the award not having been made within the period or further period allowed by the Court: Provided that no award shall be set aside on the last mentioned ground, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the delay in completing the award arose from the corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso as to delay.

Application to set aside award.

517. The application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after notice of the filing of the award shall have been given to the parties as provided in Section 511, and shall be written on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Judgment to be according to award.

518. If the Court shall not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or if the Court shall have refused such application, the Court shall proceed to give judgment according to the award or according to its own opinion on the special case if the award shall have been submitted to it in the form of a special case; and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Agreement of parties to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

519. When any persons shall by an instrument in writing agree that any difference between them or any of them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, application may be made by the parties thereto or any of them, that the agreement be filed in such Court.

Application to be stamped, numbered and registered.

520. The application shall be written on a stamp paper of one-fourth of the value prescribed for plaints in suits, and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application have been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Notice to show cause against filing it.

521. On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to any of the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

522. If no sufficient cause be shewn against the agreement, the agreement shall be filed and an order of reference to arbitration shall be made thereon.

If no cause shown, agreement to be filed and order made thereon.

523. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter, so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under the last preceding Section, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree based thereupon.

Provisions of this Chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.

524. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice and an award has been made, any person interested in the award may, within six months from the date of the award, apply to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in Court. The application shall be written on paper bearing the stamp prescribed for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions, and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants. The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

Application to be stamped, numbered and registered.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

525. If no sufficient cause be shown against the award, the award shall be filed and may be enforced as a decree upon an award made under the provisions of this Chapter.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

526. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement which shall be subject to the same stamp duty as prescribed for plaints in suits, that such question be stated in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; or that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or that some property, movable or immovable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or that one or more of the parties shall do or perform or refrain from doing or performing some particular act specified in the agreement. (S. C. C.)

Parties interested in questions of fact or law may agree to abide by finding of Court thereon.

527. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property or for the doing or performing or the refraining from doing or performing any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified may have reference, shall be stated in the agreement. (S. C. C.)

Agreement to state value of subject-matter.

528. The agreement may be filed in any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which it relates, and, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement other than the party or parties by whom it was presented. (S. C. C.)

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.

529. After the agreement shall have been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein. (S. C. C.)

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

530. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under Chapter IV, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable. If the Court shall be satisfied, after an examination of the parties or taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by them and that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question of fact or law stated therein, and that the same is fit to be tried or decided, it shall proceed to record and try or hear the same and deliver judgment thereon, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. (S. C. C.)

Hearing and disposal of the case.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Regular Appeals.

531. Unless when otherwise expressly provided in this Code or by any other law, a regular appeal shall lie from the decrees or from any part of the decrees, including the costs, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts. Provided that no appeal shall be admitted in respect of costs alone, unless upon the face of the decree or order of the Court below it shall appear that in granting or refusing the costs the Court proceeded upon a mistake or misapprehension. A regular appeal shall also lie from orders rejecting or returning plaints under Section 58 Clause 4 or 5, or Section 59 Clause 4, or Section 60 Clause 1, or from a decree made in conformity with an award under Section 518. No appeal shall lie from a decision or order passed in any suit under the fifteenth Section of Act XIV of 1859 (*to provide for the limitation of suits*).

Regular appeal to lie from all decrees, except when expressly prohibited.

532. If the appeal lie to the High Court, it shall be heard and determined by a Court consisting of two or more Judges of that Court.

Appeal to High Court to be heard by two or more Judges.

533. When the appeal is heard by two Judges, if there is a difference of opinion upon the evidence, and one Judge concurs as to the facts with the Court which passed the decree appealed against, the appeal shall be determined according to the opinion of such Judge. If the two Judges differ in opinion upon a point of law, they shall state the point and the case shall be re-argued upon that point before the same two Judges if practicable, and one or more of the other Judges, and shall be determined according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges before whom the point is argued, including the Judges who first heard the appeal.

Decision when appeal heard by two Judges only, and they differ.

534. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than two, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority. If the number of Judges who hear the appeal be even, and the opinions of the Judges be equally divided, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the Judge or Judges with whom the Senior Judge concurs.

Decision when appeal heard by more than two Judges and they differ.

535. If the appeal lie to a Court which consists of a single Judge, the appeal shall be heard and determined by such Judge.

Appeal to Court consisting of a single Judge.

How Regular Appeals are to be preferred.

536. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum which shall be presented in the Appellate Court within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant show cause to the satisfaction of the Appellate Court for not having presented the appeal within such limited period; that is to say, within thirty days if the appeal be to a District Court, or to the High Court from a decree passed in a suit by that Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and within ninety days if the appeal be to the High Court in any other suit. The days shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the date of the decree against which the appeal is made, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining copies of the decree and judgment.

Form of appeal and time for presentation.

537. The memorandum of appeal shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Memorandum of appeal.

538. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant, and shall of its own motion take cognizance of defences founded on lapse of time, breach of the stamp laws, or want of jurisdiction, though such defences have not been made either in appeal or in the Court of first instance.

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

539. The memorandum of appeal shall be in the following form, or to the following effect, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against:—

Form of memorandum.

Memorandum of Appeal.

(Name, &c., as in Register.) Plaintiff—Appellant.

(Name, &c., as in Register.) Defendant— Respondent.

[Name of Appellant] Plaintiff [or Defendant] above-named appeals to the High Court at [*or* District Court at as the case may be], against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely [*here state the grounds of objection.*]

540. If the appeal be to the High Court, but not from a decree made by that Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, the memorandum of appeal, instead of stating the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, may state only the dissatisfaction of the party preferring the appeal with the decree and his intention to file his grounds of objection subsequently. In such case the grounds of objection shall be filed within one month from the date of the receipt in the High Court of the record of the suit in which the appeal is made, to be certified by an Officer of the High Court at the time of the receipt of the record, or within such shorter period as the High Court shall appoint by a general rule published in the Official Gazette.

Memorandum of Appeal to the High Court may be general.

In such case grounds of objection to be subsequently filed.

541. The High Court may, for sufficient reason, extend the time allowed in the last preceding Section for filing the grounds of objection.

Time for filing grounds of objection may be extended.

542. The grounds of objection, when filed separately from the memorandum of appeal, shall be written on a stamp paper of the value of four Rupees. If the grounds of objection cannot be contained in a single sheet of stamp paper, every additional sheet used shall bear a stamp of one Rupee.

Separate grounds of objection to be on stamp paper.

543. The provisions of Sections 537, 538 and 539 shall be applicable to the grounds of objection when filed separately from the memorandum of appeal.

Sections 537, 538, and 539 to apply to grounds of objection separately filed.

544. If the memorandum of appeal be not presented within the prescribed period and no sufficient cause be shown for the delay, the appeal shall be disallowed.

Effect of memorandum not being presented in time.

545. If the grounds of objection, when allowed to be filed separately, be not filed within the prescribed period or within the further time to which such period may have been extended by the Court, the appeal shall be struck off the file.

Effect of grounds of objection not being filed in time.

546. If the memorandum of appeal or the grounds of objection be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or do not bear the proper stamp, such memorandum or grounds may be rejected or returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court.

Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection for informality or want of proper stamp.

547. If there be more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceed on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain a reversal of the whole decree if it proceed on a ground common to all.

548. If it appear to the Court at the hearing of an appeal, that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and who has not been made a party to the appeal, may be affected by the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the appeal to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person shall be made a respondent in the appeal. In such case the Court shall issue a notice to such person in the manner hereinafter provided for the service of a notice on a respondent to appear and answer the appeal.

Court may adjourn hearing and direct that persons appearing to be interested shall be made parties.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

549. Execution of a decree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may, for sufficient cause shown, order the execution to be stayed.

Execution of decree not to be stayed solely by reason of appeal, but on sufficient cause shown.

550. If an application be made for the execution of a decree which is open to appeal, before the time allowed for appeal has expired, and the Court which passed the decree has not received intimation of an appeal having been preferred therefrom, the Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, stay the execution. Before making an order to stay execution, the Court shall require security to be given by the party against whom the decree was passed for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court.

Security required before making order to stay execution.

551. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which an appeal has been preferred, the Court which passed the decree may require security to be given for the restitution of any property which shall be taken in execution of the decree or of the value of such property and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court, or the Appellate Court may direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

Security in case of order for execution of a decree appealed against.

552. The Appellate Court may direct that execution of a decree against which an appeal has been preferred, shall be stayed on such terms as to the taking of security as it may think proper.

But Court may stay execution on such terms as it may think proper.

553. No such security as is mentioned in the last three preceding Sections shall be required from the Government or from an Officer of the Government as such Officer.

No such security to be required from Government or public Officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

554. When a memorandum of appeal is presented within the time allowed, the Appellate Court or the proper Officer of that Court, if the memorandum be duly stamped and in the prescribed form, shall endorse thereon the date of presentment, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose. Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals and shall be in the form contained in the Schedule E hereunto annexed.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

Form of Register.

555. The Appellate Court may, at its discretion, demand security for costs from the appellant before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer: Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property to which the appeal relates. If such security be not furnished at the time of presenting the memorandum of appeal or within such time as the Court shall order, the Court shall reject the appeal.

Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.

When appellant resides out of British India.

556. When the memorandum of appeal has been registered or when the grounds of objection are filed, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made. If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court to which such notice is sent shall, upon the receipt thereof, transmit with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

557. Either party may make an application in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any papers of which he requires copies to be made and deposited in such Court, and copies of such papers shall be prepared at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Either party may have copies of exhibits made and deposited in Court whose decree is appealed against.

558. A day shall be fixed by the Appellate Court for the hearing of the appeal. The day shall be so fixed, with reference to the place of residence of the respondent and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, as to allow the respondent a sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

Day for hearing appeal.

559. Notice of the day which has been fixed for hearing the appeal shall be affixed in the Appellate Court, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent in the manner provided in Chapter IV for the service of a summons to a defendant to appear and answer, and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice. The Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent under the rules abovementioned, instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, whenever it shall appear convenient to do so.

Publication and service of notice of the day fixed for hearing appeal.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

560. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the appeal will be heard *ex-parte*. Provided that, if the respondent has appointed an Advocate to appear in his behalf in the Appellate Court, the service of the notice on such Advocate shall be sufficient.

Contents of notice.

Service of notice on Advocate.

561. If on the day fixed for hearing the appeal or any other day subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the appeal may be adjourned, the appellant shall not attend, the appeal shall be dismissed for default. If the appellant shall attend and the respondent shall not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex-parte* in his absence.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

Hearing appeal *ex parte*.

562. If on the day fixed for hearing the appeal it shall be found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the time allowed, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed: Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice shall not have been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent shall appear in person or by an Advocate, or by a duly authorized agent.

Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.

Proviso.

563. If an appeal be dismissed for default the appellant may, within thirty days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as to the Court may seem just.

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

564. The respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may, upon the hearing, take any objection to the decree, provided he shall give seven days' notice in writing of such objection. Such writing shall be in the form of a memorandum, and shall be on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court, and the provisions of Sections 537, 538 and 539, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall be applicable to such memorandum.

Upon the hearing, respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred a separate appeal.

Previous notice in writing of objections.

565. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their Advocates and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether held in appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which a reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their Advocates.

Judgment when and where to be pronounced.

566. The judgment shall be written in the English language; but if English shall not be the vernacular language of the Judge, and the Judge shall not be able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the Judge.

In what language to be written.

567. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation shall be signed by the Judge or Judges.

When to be translated.

568. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall contain the points for determination, the decision thereupon, and the reasons for the decision; and shall at the time that it is pronounced be dated and signed by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

Contents of judgment.

569. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

Dissent to be recorded

570. The judgment may be for confirming or reversing or modifying the decree of the Court against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order which shall be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly: Provided that no portion of the stamp duty paid on the memorandum of appeal shall be refunded by reason of an adjustment or compromise between the parties to the appeal.

What judgment may direct.

Proviso.

571. No decree shall be reversed or modified, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity.

572. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made shall, without going into the merits, dispose of the suit upon any preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of fact which shall appear to the Appellate Court essential to the rights of the parties, and the decree upon such preliminary point shall be reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it think right, remand the case, together with a copy of the decree or order in appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the Register, and to proceed to investigate the suit on its merits, and pass a decree thereon.

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

573. It shall not be competent to the Appellate Court to remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in the last preceding Section.

Power to remand limited.

574. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court shall finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When evidence on record is sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.

575. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made shall have omitted to raise or try any issue or to determine any question of fact which shall appear to the Appellate Court essential to the right determination of the suit upon the merits, and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question of fact, the Appellate Court may frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and such Court shall proceed to try such issue, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.

576. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, file a memorandum of objections to the finding. Such memorandum shall be on the stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the Court, and shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads and without argument or narrative the grounds of objection to the finding, which grounds shall be numbered consecutively. After the expiration of the period fixed for filing such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.

Objections to finding.

577. The parties to an appeal shall not produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court; but if it appear that the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or if the Appellate Court require any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause, the Appellate Court may allow such document to be received or such witness to be examined, whether such document or witness shall or shall not have been previously produced or examined: Provided that, whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the reason for the admission shall be recorded on the proceedings of the Court.

Parties not to produce additional evidence to Appellate Court unless Court call for such evidence.

578. Whenever additional evidence is permitted to be received, it shall be competent to the Appellate Court to take such evidence, or the Appellate Court may require the Court against whose decree the appeal is made or any other Court, or may empower any person, to take such evidence, and to transmit the evidence so taken to the Appellate Court. It shall also be competent to the Appellate Court to prescribe the manner in which such additional evidence shall be taken.

Additional evidence how taken.

579. In all cases where additional evidence is permitted to be taken, the Appellate Court shall define the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record the same on its proceedings.

Points to be defined and recorded.

580. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced. The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify

Contents of decree.

clearly the relief granted or other determination of the appeal. The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid. The decree shall be signed by the Judge or Judges who passed it, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

581. Where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

582. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties, in the same manner as provided in Chapter IV in regard to the decrees of Courts of original jurisdiction.

Certified copy of the decree to be transmitted to the Court whose decree is appealed against.

583. A copy of the decree or other order disposing of the appeal, certified by the Appellate Court or the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and sealed with the seal of the Court, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the Register of the suit.

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

584. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, the Appellate Court shall have the same powers in regular appeals in respect to adjournments, granting of time, arrest or attachment before judgment, issue of injunctions, examination of the parties or their Advocates and of witnesses or other persons, issue of Commissions, award of interest or mesne profits or otherwise, as are vested by this Code in Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under Chapter IV, the provisions of which and of Chapter VII relating to arbitration, unless when otherwise provided, shall apply to regular appeals so far as the same are applicable.

Reference of question to High Court.

585. If in the hearing of a regular appeal in which the decree or order which shall be passed in such appeal is made final by Section 596, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits shall arise, on which the Court trying the appeal shall entertain reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case, and submit such statement with its own opinion for the decision of the High Court.

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

586. The Court may proceed in the appeal notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which such reference shall be made to the High Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

Two or more Judges of High Court to hear reference.

587. References made for the opinion of the High Court under Section 585, shall be heard by two or more Judges of that Court.

High Court to fix day for hearing and to notify same.

588. The High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the reference, and notice of such day shall be fixed up in the Court-house.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by Advocate.

589. The parties to the appeal in which the reference is made may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by an Advocate.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

590. The High Court, when it has heard and determined the point referred to it, shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the appeal in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

591. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the appeal.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

592. When a party in whose favour a decree is passed in regular appeal is desirous of obtaining execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, in the manner and according to the rules contained in Chapter V for the execution of decrees in suits.

CHAPTER X.

Of Special Appeals.

Special appeals to High Court.

593. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, a special appeal shall lie to the High Court from all decrees passed in regular appeal by the subordinate Courts on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or its having failed to determine some issue of law or usage having the force of law, or on the ground of a substantial error or defect in law in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Grounds of special appeal.

Special appeal from decree by District Court on reference under Section 243.

594. If a suit in which a reference has been made to the District Court under Section 243 come before such Court in regular appeal, it may be a ground of special appeal from the decree passed by the District Court

on such regular appeal, that the opinion given by the District Court on the question of the law of the religion or established custom referred to such Court is erroneous or that the District Court had wrongly interpreted such law or custom.

Special appeal only on grounds mentioned in Sections 593 and 594.

595. No special appeal shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in the two last preceding Sections.

No special appeal from decision of subordinate Court in certain suits.

596. No special appeal shall lie from any decree or order which shall be passed on regular appeal by any subordinate Court in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the debt, damage, or demand for which the original suit shall be instituted, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees. Every such decree or order shall be final.

By whom and when a special appeal is to be presented.

597. A special appeal shall be presented in the High Court by an Advocate of the High Court within the period of sixty days, unless the applicant shew cause to the satisfaction of the High Court for not having presented it within such period. The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which judgment was pronounced, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining copies of the decree and judgment appealed against.

Contents of memorandum of appeal.

598. The memorandum of appeal shall be written on a stamp paper of the value prescribed for regular appeals, and shall set forth concisely the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against without argument or narrative. Such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Copies of judgments and decrees to accompany memorandum.

599. The memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by copies of the judgments and decrees of the Lower Appellate Court and of the Court of first instance.

Advocate presenting it to certify that grounds stated are good for special appeal.

600. The memorandum shall be signed by the Advocate who presents it, and such Advocate shall certify in writing on the back of the memorandum that he has considered the grounds stated for a special appeal, and that in his opinion such of the grounds as he shall refer to by their numbers are well founded and sufficient. No Vakeel shall give such certificate unless he shall have been authorized in that behalf by the High Court.

Appellants confined to grounds stated.

601. The appellant shall not without the leave of the Court, be heard in support of any ground of objection other than the grounds set forth in the memorandum.

Informal memorandum of special appeal.

602. If the memorandum of special appeal be not written on a stamp paper of the prescribed value, or if it be not drawn up and presented in the manner herein before prescribed, or if it be not signed or have not such certificate duly endorsed upon it as in Section 600 mentioned, or if it do not state any ground on which a special appeal will lie under the provisions of Section 593 or Section 594, the Court may reject the memorandum or may return it to the party for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court. The order for rejecting the memorandum or for returning it to the party may be passed by a single Judge of the Court.

Registry of application.

603. If the memorandum is in due form, it shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose, which shall be in the form contained in the Schedule F hereunto annexed, and the case shall proceed in all other respects as a regular appeal, and shall be subject to all the rules provided in Chapter IX for regular appeals, so far as the same are applicable.

Application to be argued only by Advocate signing it.

604. No application for a special appeal shall be filed or argued before the High Court except by an Advocate of the Court who shall have signed the certificate required by Section 600.

Execution of decree in special appeal.

605. The decrees passed in special appeal shall be executed by the Court which made the decree in the suit in which the special appeal was preferred, in the manner and under the rules provided in Chapter V for the execution of decrees in suits.

Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

606. The High Court may call for the record of any case decided by a Court of Small Causes, or on appeal, by any subordinate Court, in which no appeal shall lie to the High Court, if such Court of Small Causes or such subordinate Court on hearing the appeal shall appear to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have passed any order contrary to law.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Regular and Special Appeals in forma pauperis.

Who may appeal as pauper.

607. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer a regular or special appeal, who may be unable to pay

the stamp duty required for the petition of appeal may on application be allowed to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, subject to the rules contained in Chapters IX or X, according as the application may be for the admission of a regular or special appeal, in so far as those rules are applicable.

Application to be on stamp paper.

608. An application made under the last preceding Section to be allowed to appeal *in formâ pauperis* shall be written on a stamp paper of the value of one Rupee if the appeal lie to the District Court, and on a stamp paper of the value of two Rupees if the appeal lie to the High Court,

When to be presented.

and shall be presented in the Appellate Court within the period allowed for the presentation of a memorandum of regular appeal or of special appeal as the case may be.

Contents of application.

609. The application shall contain the particulars required by this Code to be set forth in a memorandum of regular appeal or special appeal, as the case may be, and shall be drawn up in the like manner.

Schedule to application.

610. The application shall have annexed to it a Schedule of any movable or immovable property belonging to the applicant, with the estimated value thereof, and shall also be accompanied by copies of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made, and, if the application be for the admission of a special appeal, of the judgment and decree of the Court of first instance.

Procedure on application for admission of regular and special appeals.

611. If the application be for the admission of a regular appeal, and the Court, upon a perusal of the application and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, shall see no reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust, or if the application be for the admission of a special appeal and the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made shall not appear to the Court, upon a perusal of the same and of the application, to be open to objection on any ground upon which a special appeal is admissible under Chapter X, the Court shall reject the application. The Court may also reject the application if it be not drawn up in the mode prescribed by this Chapter or if it do not bear the proper stamp: or the Court may return the application to the party presenting the same for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court. If the application lie to the High Court, the order rejecting it may be passed by a single Judge of the Court.

Inquiry into pauperism to be made in what cases and by what Court.

612. If the application be not rejected upon any of the grounds above mentioned, enquiry shall be made into the pauperism of the applicant. Such enquiry may be conducted either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court: Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal *in formâ pauperis* in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further enquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court shall see special cause to direct such enquiry.

Proviso.

Effect of order by Appellate Court on pauper's application.

613. The order passed by the Appellate Court on an application to be allowed to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, whether for the admission or rejection of the application, shall be final; but, if the application be rejected, the Appellate Court may, if it think proper, allow the applicant a reasonable time for preferring a regular appeal or an application for a special appeal, on a stamp of the value prescribed for petitions of regular appeals from decrees, or for applications for a special appeal as the case may be.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Appeals from Orders.

Orders appealable.

614. An appeal shall lie from the following orders:—

(1.) From orders rejecting or returning plaints under Section 58, 59 or 60, with exception of orders passed under Clause 4 or Clause 5 of Section 58, Clause 4 of Section 59 and Clause 1 of Section 60:

(2.) From orders passed against the defendant under Section 115, 116, 118, 120, 124, 135, 139 or 140:

(3.) From orders rejecting applications made under Section 172 or 173 in cases open to appeal:

(4.) From orders passed under Section 235 256 or 259 for the sale of property attached:

(5.) From orders passed under Section 332:

(6.) From orders passed under Section 416 for setting aside, or under Section 417 for confirming, a sale:

(7.) From orders passed under Section 431 and under Section 432, that the applicant shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of attached property:

(8.) From orders passed under Section 435 in cases in which a regular appeal is allowed from the decree in the execution of which the order was passed:

(9.) From orders passed under Section 447 that the defendant be discharged from Jail.:

(10.) From orders passed under Section 477 for issuing, or refusing to issue, execution on a bond.

Appeal from orders as to fines or imprisonment.

615. An appeal shall lie from orders passed under the provisions of this Code, imposing fines or as to the levying of the fines so imposed, or for the imprisonment of any person except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree.

616. When an appeal from an order is allowed by this Code or by any other law, it shall be heard by the Court competent to hear regular appeals from decrees of the Court which passed the order.

Appeals by what Court to be heard.

617. The period for presenting the appeal and the procedure thereon shall in all respects be the same as in a regular appeal from a decree in a suit, as prescribed in Chapter IX, the provisions of which shall apply to appeals from orders under this Chapter so far as they are applicable.

Period for hearing and procedure in appeals from orders.

618. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code, no appeal shall lie from any order passed in the course of a suit and relating thereto, prior to decree; but if the decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

619. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code, no appeal shall lie from any order passed after decree and relating to the execution thereof.

No appeal from order passed after decree, relating to its execution.

620. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, the orders passed in appeals preferred under this Chapter shall be final; but if in the course of the hearing of any such appeal any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction shall affect the merits of the decision, shall arise, on which the Appellate Court shall entertain reasonable doubt, the Court may either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the appeal, draw up a statement of the case, and submit it with its own opinion for the decision of the High Court.

Orders passed in appeals under this Chapter to be final.

But case may be submitted for decision of High Court.

621. The provisions contained in Sections 587 to 592, both inclusive, shall apply to references made to the High Court under the provisions of the last preceding Section.

Provisions applicable to reference to High Court under last Section.

622. Except as provided in this Code or in any other law, no appeal shall be allowed from any decree or order.

Save as aforesaid no appeal allowed.

CHAPTER XIII.

Review of Judgment.

623. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

Review of Judgment.

(a.) By a decree from which a regular appeal is allowed, but from which no appeal shall have been preferred—

(b.) By a decree passed in regular appeal from which a special appeal is allowed, but from which a special appeal shall not have been admitted—

(c.) By a decree from which an appeal is allowed to Her Majesty in Council, but from which no appeal shall have been preferred, or, if an appeal shall have been preferred, no proceedings shall have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council—

(d.) By a decree passed in special appeal from which no appeal to Her Majesty in Council is allowed—

And who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge or could not be adduced by him at the time when the decree was passed, or for any other good and sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the decree passed against him—may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree.

On discovery of new evidence, &c.

624. The application, if the decree to which it refers was passed in a suit, shall be made within one month from the date of the decree, and within sixty days if the decree was passed in regular or special appeal, unless the party making the application shall be able to shew cause, to the satisfaction of the Court, for not having preferred the application within such limited period.

Time allowed for making application.

625. The application shall be written on the stamp paper prescribed for plaints, and shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads the grounds on which the review is applied for. Such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Contents of application.

626. If the application be presented by an Advocate, he shall certify under his signature on the back of the application, that he has examined the grounds on which the review is applied for, and that he considers such of them as he shall refer to by their numbers well founded and sufficient.

Advocate presenting application to certify as to grounds being good.

627. No Advocate shall be allowed to argue in support of an application for a review of Judgment, who shall not have signed the certificate required by the last preceding Section, or if the application was presented by the applicant in person or by another Advocate, who has not signed a certificate to the same effect to be written on the back of the application.

No Advocate allowed to argue who has not signed certificate.

628. If it appear to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application, but if the Court shall be of opinion that the review desired is necessary to correct an evident error or omission, or is otherwise requisite for the ends of

Court may reject application or grant review.

justice, it shall grant the review: Provided that no review shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree a review of which is applied for: Provided also that no review shall be granted by any Court subordinate to a District Court without the previous permission of such Court, and that no review shall be granted by a District Court without the previous permission of the High Court.

Proviso.

629. If the Judge or Judges or any of the Judges who shall have passed the decree, a review of which is applied for, shall continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented, and shall not be precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months after the application, from considering the judgment to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and it shall not be competent to any other Judge or Judges of the Court in any such case to hear the application.

Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges, must be heard by Judge or Judges who passed the decree.

630. If the application for a review be heard by two Judges, and they differ as to whether the application should be admitted or rejected, the application shall be rejected.

Application rejected if heard by two Judges and they differ in opinion.

631. If the application be heard by more than two Judges, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority, or if the opinions of the Judges be equally divided, according to the opinion of the Judge or Judges with whom the senior Judge concurs.

Decision when application heard by more than two Judges.

632. The order of the Court, whether for granting the review or rejecting the application, shall be final.

Order of Court to be final.

633. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the Register of suits or appeals (as the case may be), and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it may deem proper.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

634. Any order not subject to appeal may be reviewed by the Court by which it was passed subject to the rules contained in this Chapter so far as the same are applicable: Provided that no such review shall be granted by any Court subordinate to a District Court without the previous permission of such Court, and that no such review shall be granted by a District Court without the previous permission of the High Court.

Review of orders not subject to appeal.

CHAPTER XIV

Special Rules relating to the High Courts.

635. The High Court may, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, try and determine suits of every description, if in the case of suits for immovable property the property shall be situate, or, in all other cases, if the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, within the local limits to which the jurisdiction of the Court extends: Provided that no High Court shall, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, be empowered to try any case in which the debt or damage or value of the property sued for, does not exceed five hundred Rupees, and which falls within the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court situate within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of such High Court.

Ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

636. The High Court shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, any suit being or falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence, other than a Court of Small Causes, when such High Court shall think proper so to do, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reason being recorded in the proceedings of the High Court removing the suit.

Extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

637. The High Court, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, may try and determine suits instituted in such Court for immovable property, notwithstanding that such property may be situate partly within the local limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and partly within the local limits of the jurisdiction of some other Court.

High Court may try suit for land situated partly within the limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

638. No instrument or writing of any of the kinds specified as requiring stamps in Schedule B annexed to Act X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties)*, or in this Code, shall, except as is herein otherwise provided, be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by any High Court in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, unless such instrument or writing be upon a stamp of a value not less than that indicated by the said Schedule B as the proper stamp for similar instruments and writings in any Civil Court below the Sudder Court, or than that indicated by this Code, or in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its Appellate jurisdiction, unless such instrument or writing be upon a stamp of a value not less than that indicated by the said Schedule B as the proper stamp for similar instruments and writings in the Sudder Court, or than that indicated by this Code.

Stamps to be used in the High Court.

639. If in a suit instituted in a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, or in appeal from a decision passed by a High Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction, the claim is not capable of being estimated at the selling price under Rule (*e*) of Article 11 of Schedule B of the said Act X of 1862, the plaint or petition of appeal shall be written on a stamp of the value of thirty-two Rupees. On the decision of such suit or appeal, if the decision be in favour of the plaintiff or appellant, the Court shall calculate the stamp duty payable, according to the rules above mentioned, on the amount or value of the property, if any, decreed or to which the right of the party in whose favour the decree is made is declared by the decree, whether immediately or contingently; and if such amount or value exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees, the Court shall declare what additional stamp duty shall be paid, so that the total amount paid may be the same as would have been payable had the suit or appeal been originally instituted for the amount or value so estimated by the Court. The additional stamp duty ordered to be paid shall be costs in the suit, and shall be paid out of any money recovered on account of such costs, whether at the instance of the Government or of any of the parties, before any other costs in the suit are paid to any of the said parties.

In certain cases plaint to bear stamp of 32 Rupees; and Court after decree to determine how much more is to be paid.

640. The High Court and the Division Courts and Judges of the High Court shall take evidence, record their judgments, and the orders passed by them in such manner as the High Court shall by any rule from time to time direct.

High Court to record its judgments and orders as it shall by rule direct.

641. If a Division Court is composed of more Judges than one, and the Judges are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any point, such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges if there shall be a majority, but if the Judges shall be equally divided then the opinion of the senior Judge shall prevail.

Decision when Judges of Division Court differ.

642. Whenever a High Court or any Division Court or Judge of a High Court may consider it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the said Court should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court or Judge may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs; and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

Execution may issue in certain cases before the amount due for costs has been ascertained, and execution for costs may issue subsequently when their amount is ascertained.

643. Whenever in any suit or proceeding coming before a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, or in any appeal coming before a High Court from a decision passed by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction anything is directed by this Code to be done by or through an Advocate, such act may be done by or through an Attorney-at-Law of the Court; provided that no Attorney shall under the provisions of this Section plead in a High Court or in any Division Court or before a Judge of a High Court for any person.

Acts required to be done by Advocate may be done by an Attorney.

Proviso.

644. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court, except writs of summons to defendants issued under Section 72 and writs of execution, may be served by the Attorneys in the suit or by persons employed by them, or in such other manner as the High Court shall by any rule or order from time to time direct.

Process of High Courts may be served by Attorneys in suit.

645. If, in any suit instituted in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, the Division Court or Judge hearing such suit shall be of opinion that any matter of account, detail or other description may be more conveniently investigated by a Judge sitting in Chambers or by an Officer of the Court, it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge to refer such matter for the consideration of a Judge in Chambers or the Registrar or some other Officer, and such matter shall thereupon be investigated by such Judge or Registrar or other Officer, who shall proceed with such investigation and shall make his report thereon. Such report shall, if made by a Judge, be open to revision by any Court of Appeal to which the order or decree founded thereon may be appealable, and if made by the Registrar or other Officer shall be open to revision by the Judge by whom the matter was so referred, or by such other Judge as the Chief Justice shall appoint in that behalf. The Chief Justice shall from time to time determine in each case what Judge shall take or proceed with the investigation of any matter referred to a Judge under the provisions of this Section.

Power of Division Court or Judge of High Court to refer matters for investigation by a single Judge.

646. The High Court shall have power to make general rules and orders for regulating the conduct of business and the procedure of a single Judge, Registrar or other Officer in respect of investigations under the last preceding Section: Provided that such rules and orders shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Code or of any other law.

Power to make rules.

647. Whenever under any of the provisions of this Code the signature of a Judge of the High Court may be required, the signature of the Registrar or of any other Officer authorized in that behalf by the Chief Justice shall have the same effect as the signature of a Judge of the Court.

Signature of Registrar or other appointed Officer to have same effect as that of Judge of High Court.

648. The Chief Justice of the High Court shall from time to time declare what language shall be the language of the Court, in which all or any of the proceedings of the Court shall be conducted.

Language of the High Court.

649. The provisions of this Code relating to Assessors shall without any order of Government extend to suits and appeals instituted or tried in the High Courts.

Provisions as to Assessors to apply to High Courts.

650. Nothing contained in the eighth Section shall debar the High Court or any Judge of the High Court from rescinding or modifying any interlocutory order passed by it or him in the course of a suit.

High Court or High Court Judge may rescind or modify interlocutory order.

651. Nothing in this Code shall be held to authorize a Vakeel to appear, plead or act in the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

Vakeels not to practise on the original side.

652. The following Sections shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction, namely, Sections 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34.

Sections 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34 not to apply to High Court.

653. Any act not of a judicial nature which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other Officer of the Court as the Court may direct to perform such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

654. All summonses obtainable under this Act by the parties to a suit in the High Court, may be obtained from the proper Officer by the Attorneys of the parties respectively, and may be served by such Attorneys on the persons named therein, and all rules contained in this Code relating to the service of summonses shall apply to summonses obtained under this Section.

Summonses may be obtained from Registrar by Attorneys.

655 Nothing in this Chapter shall extend or apply to any High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or as a Court of Testamentary and Intestate or of Matrimonial jurisdiction, or as an Insolvent Court.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate, Matrimonial or Insolvent jurisdiction.

656. This Chapter shall extend and apply only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

This Chapter to apply only to High Courts established under 24 and 25 Vic., Chap. 104.

657. Except as provided in this Chapter, the provisions of this Code shall apply to the High Courts established as aforesaid.

Save as aforesaid the provisions of the Code to apply to High Courts.

CHAPTER XV.

OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED IN OR AGAINST THE COURTS.

658. When in a case pending before any Court, any person shall appear to the Court to have been guilty of an offence described in Section 193, 194, 195, 196 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209 or 210 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may commit such person to take his trial for the offence before the Court of Session, or, after making such preliminary enquiry as may be necessary, may send the case for investigation to any Magistrate having jurisdiction to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged, and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure when certain offences under Chapter XI of Penal Code are committed in case pending before Court.

659. The Court may send the person accused in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before the Magistrate. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Court may take bail and bind over witnesses to give evidence.

660. When the commitment is made by the Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner provided in Chapter XIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall bring the case together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence before the Court of Session. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Charge to be framed and sent to Magistrate.

661. When any person shall appear to the Court to have been guilty in any suit or proceeding before such Court of any of the offences described in Sections 172, 173 and 174 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may direct the

Procedure in certain cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants.

person accused to be brought before it, and may either proceed as provided in Section 671 of this Code, or may send him in custody to the Magistrate or take sufficient bail for his apperance before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law.

662. When in a case pending before any Court, there shall appear to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in Section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be preferred in respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may send the person accused in custody to the Magistrate or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate. The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and shall bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate. The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.).

Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.

663. If the person accused in any case falling under Section 658 or Section 662 of this Code, is a European British subject, the Court shall send such person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before an Officer empowered to commit or hold to bail persons charged with offences for trial before a High Court of Judicature, and such Officer shall proceed according to law. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure in case of person accused under Section 658 or 662 being a European British subject.

664. When any such offence as is described in Section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, is committed in the view or presence of the Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody, and may, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and by imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding one month if such fine be not sooner paid. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the contempt, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When the Court may itself dispose of cases of contempt.

665. If the Court shall consider that a person accused of any of the offences mentioned in the last preceding Section should be imprisoned, or that a fine exceeding two hundred Rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the contempt and the statement of the accused person as hereinbefore provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Justice of the Peace, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause the accused person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

When the Court shall send on the case to a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

666. If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided for trials before a Magistrate, and it shall be competent to such Magistrate to adjudge such offender to punishment as provided in the Section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged. If the case be forwarded to a Justice of the Peace, such Justice of the Peace shall enquire into the circumstances, and shall have the same powers of punishing the offender as are vested by the Statute 53 Geo. III, Cap. 155, Section 105, in a Justice of the Peace for the punishment of an assault, and may deal with the offender in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in the said Statute. If such Justice of the Peace shall consider the offence to require a more severe punishment than a Justice of the Peace is competent to award under the said Statute, he may commit the offender to a High Court of Judicature. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure of Magistrate or Justice in such cases.

667. When any person has been sentenced by the Court to punishment under Section 664 for refusing or omitting to do any thing which he was lawfully required to do, it shall be competent to the Court to discharge the offender or to remit the punishment on the submission of the offender to the order or requisition of the Court. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Discharge of an offender on his submission.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

668. The High Court shall have power to make and issue general rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code or of any other law for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court and the Courts subordinate thereto and from time to time to alter any such rules. Any rules framed under this Section shall be published in the Official Gazette of the place where the High Court is held. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

High Court to make general rules.

669. The High Court shall also have power to frame forms for every proceeding in such Court and the subordinate Courts for which the High Court shall think it necessary that forms should be provided; for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and for the preparation and submission of any statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts.

And frame forms.

670. When in any part of British India in which this Code shall have operation, the highest Civil Court of appeal consists of a single Judge, he shall have all the powers vested by this Code in two or more Judges of the High Court.

If highest Court of appeal consist of only one Judge, he has all the powers of two or more High Court Judges.

671. The language which, at the time this Code comes into operation, is the language of any subordinate Court, shall continue to be the language of such Court until the Local Government shall otherwise order; but it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court in which all or any of the proceedings shall be conducted. (S. C. C. R. C.)

Language of subordinate Courts.

672. The Local Government shall fix the establishments of Ministerial and other Officers requisite for the Courts other than the High Court within the limits of its jurisdiction, and, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall assign to such Officers such salaries as from time to time such Government may deem proper. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Ministerial Officers.

673. The High Court shall define and prescribe the duties to be performed by the Ministerial and other Officers on its establishment as well as by the Ministerial and other Officers on the establishments of subordinate Courts. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

High Courts to define duties of all Ministerial Officers.

674. No person shall be liable to arrest under this Code while attending, going to, or returning from the Court either in obedience to a summons or as a party to a suit, appeal or other proceeding.

Persons exempt from arrest.

675. Nothing in this Code shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure in Civil cases of Village Moonsiffs or Village or District Panchâyats under the provisions of the Madras Code; or the jurisdiction or procedure of Military Courts of Request: or the jurisdiction or procedure of a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military Bazárs at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively; or by Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the rules in force under the Presidency of Madras.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Village Moonsiffs and Village and District Panchâyats in Madras—

of Military Courts of Request—

or procedure of a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military Bazárs at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively; or by Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the rules in force under the Presidency of Madras.

of single Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay—

or of Military Panchâyats in Madras.

676. Nothing in this Code shall be held to affect the jurisdiction exercised by certain Jaghirdars and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Regulation XIII, 1830 of the Bombay Code *(for vesting certain Jaghirdars, Surinjamidars, and Enamdars with the power of deciding suits within the boundaries of their respective estates)*, and Act XV of 1840 *(for extending Regulations XV*, 1827, *and XVII*, 1830, *of the Bombay Code to the Agents of Foreign Sovereigns)* or their procedure in the exercise of such jurisdiction; or to affect suits instituted under Regulation XI, 1816, of the Bengal Code *(for receiving, trying, and deciding claims to the right of inheritance or succession in certain Tributary estates in Zillah Cuttack)* or cases of the nature defined in Regulation XXIX, 1827 *(for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay Territories in the Dekkan and Khandesh)*, Regulation VII, 1830 *(for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country)*, Regulations I and XVI, 1831 of the Bombay Code *(for extending the jurisdiction of the Agent of Government in the Dekkan and Khandesh and of the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country over suits in which certain privileged persons are concerned)*, Act XIX of 1835 *(relating to the jurisdiction and authority of the Assistant to the Agent for Sirdars in the Dekkan)*, and Act XIII of 1842 *(to enable the holders of revenue which has been alienated to them by the State to collect that revenue within the Presidency of Bombay)*, except that such suits and cases and the regular and special appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein, shall be received, heard, and determined under the rules laid down in this Code, unless where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the Regulations and Acts mentioned in this Section.

Saving of certain special or local laws.

To what extent this Code applies to them.

677. Save as hereinafter provided, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established under Act IX of 1850 *(for the more easy recovery of Small Debts and Demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay)*: but the Local Government within the limits of whose jurisdiction any such Court is held, may, by notification published in the Official Gazette, extend to such Court this Code or any part thereof which relates to Courts of Small Causes except as to appeals and reviews of judgment.

This Code not to apply to Presidency Small Cause Courts, till specially extended to them.

678. This Code shall not extend to any part of British India in which Act VIII of 1859, as amended by Act XXIII of 1861, shall not be in force at the date of the passing of this Code until it shall have been specially extended to such part by an order of the Governor-General of India in Council or of the Local Government, duly published in the Official Gazette.

Parts of British India excepted from operation of this Code.

679. This Code shall not be deemed to repeal or affect the following provisions and parts of Act I of 1863 *(to define the jurisdiction and to regulate the procedure*

This Code not to affect certain provisions of Act I of 1863.

of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said Territory); that is to say, it shall not be deemed to repeal or affect so much of Section 7 as relates to the second appeal, or Sections 8, 10, 11, and 12, or Section 14 so far as it relates to the time for appeals whether regular or otherwise, or Section 15, or Section 16 so far as it relates to the time for appeals, or Section 17, except that the grounds on which a special appeal may be allowed as therein referred to shall be such grounds as are specified in Section 594 or Section 595 of this Code, or Section 20 so far as it relates to the stamp paper on which applications may be written and the time for appealing, or Section 27.

Act XI of 1863 and Act V of 1863 (Beng.) to remain unrepealed.

680. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to repeal or affect the operation of Act XI of 1863 (*to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of peons for the service and execution of Civil process*) or Act V of 1863 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (*to amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of peons for the service and execution of the process of the Civil and Revenue Courts*). (S. C. C. & R. C).

All references in previous Acts to Acts VIII of 1859, XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure" to be read as applying to this Code.

681. When in any Act passed prior to the coming into operation of this Code, reference is made to Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure," such references shall be read as applying to this Code, and when any procedure is directed to be in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the "Code of Civil Procedure," such procedure shall be deemed to be directed to be in accordance with the provisions of this Code. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Procedure prescribed by this Code to be followed.

682. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed from the date on which this Code shall come into operation, in all suits and appeals, regular, special or otherwise, and, as far as it can be made applicable, in all miscellaneous cases and proceedings instituted in any Court. But this Code shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of any thing which shall have been done in any suit, appeal, miscellaneous case, or proceeding prior to such date, and every thing which shall have been so done shall be deemed good and shall have effect so far as circumstances will permit, in like manner as if the same had been done in due course under this Code: Provided that no party to whom a right of appeal, whether regular, special or otherwise, shall have accrued under any law for the time being in force before this Code shall have come into operation, shall be deprived of such right by any thing contained in this Code, if he shall exercise such right by preferring his appeal to the proper Court in due form within the time allowed for preferring appeals by the law under which the right of appeal accrued. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

Proviso.

Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government.

683. The Governor General of India in Council may invest the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India with the powers vested by this Code in a Local Government.

Commencement of Code.

684. This Code shall come into operation on the day of 186. (S. C. C. & R. C.)

SCHEDULE A.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and date of Regulations.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	BENGAL.	
Regulation III of 1793 - - -	For extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature for the trial of Civil suits in the first instance, established in the several Zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad - - - - - - - - -	Section 14.
„ IV of 1793 - - -	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad - - - -	Sections 14 and 20.
„ VI of 1793 - - -	For extending and defining the powers and duties of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and prescribing Rules for receiving and deciding upon Appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal - -	Sections 13 and 14.
„ X of 1795 - - -	For empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to receive and decide upon Appeals from Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Province of Benares; and for defining the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in that Province - - -	Sections 1 and 4.
„ II of 1798 - - -	For authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining Parts of Regulations IV, V and VI, 1793 -	Sections 1 and 4.
„ II of 1801 - - -	For the more speedy and effectual administration of justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut - - - - -	Sections 1, 2, 5 and 6, so far as they relate to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
XII of 1811 - - -	For augmenting the number of Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, according as may from time to time appear necessary for the despatch of the business of those Courts - - - - -	So far as it relates to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)

Regulation XXV of 1814 - - -	For modifying the constitution and jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of the Provincial Courts, for expediting the trial of Civil Causes in those Courts, and for defining more fully the powers of single Judges holding the sittings of those Courts, or of the Nizamut Adawlut and Courts of Circuit	Section 18, so far as it relates to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
„ III of 1829 - -	For abolishing certain Official Designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other public Officers, to take the prescribed Oaths of Office before the Governor General in Council; for providing for the Decision of Civil Suits and Appeals in the Provincial Courts in certain Cases; for amending Regulation VIII of 1825, and for discontinuing the Offices of Hindu and Mahomedan law Officer in the Provincial Courts - - - - - - - - - -	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
„ VI of 1831 - - -	For the appointment of one or more Judges to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad for the purpose of exercising the powers and authority of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut within the Province of Benares, the ceded and conquered Provinces, including the Districts of Meerut, Shaharunpoor, Mozuffurnuggur, and Boolundshuhur, which are now subject to the Chief Commissioner at Delhi, and the powers and authority of the Nizamut Adawlut in the Province of Kumaon and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories - - - - - -	Section 7, so far as it relates to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
„ IX of 1831 - - -	For the more speedy and efficient administration of justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut - - - -	Section 9, so far as it relates to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
„ VI of 1832 - - -	For enabling European functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain trials - - - - - -	So far as it relates to Courts for the administration of Civil Justice.
	MADRAS.	
„ V of 1802 - - -	For constituting a Sudder Adawlut, or Chief Court of Civil Judicature, for trying Appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal - -	Sections 11, 12, 14, 17, 22 and 28.

Number and date of Regulations.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	MADRAS.—(*Continued.*)	
Regulation IV of 1806 - - -	For the more speedy and effectual administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdarry Adawlut - - - - -	So far as it relates to the Sudder Adawlut.
„ III of 1807 - - -	For modifying the constitution of the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdarry Adawlut, so far as relates to the appointment of the Judges of those Courts	The whole.
„ XV of 1816 - - -	For modifying the jurisdiction of the Zilla and Provincial Courts, and the Court of Sudder Adawlut, in the trial of original suits and appeals; for amending some of the Rules at present in force regarding the admission and trial of special and summary Appeals from decisions passed in regular suits; and for limiting and altering some of the existing provisions respecting the Pleadings and Processes, and the mode of executing Decrees in regular suits and Appeals - - - - - - -	Section 8, Clause 2.
„ III of 1825 - - -	To prohibit Judges from sitting on the trial of Appeals in causes tried before themselves; and to empower the Governor in Council to increase, at his discretion, the number of Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, and of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut - - -	The whole.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XI of 1836 - - - -		Section 2.
„ VII of 1840 - - - -	For authorizing the appointment of Uncovenanted Servants to the Offices of Deputy Register and Assistant Register to the Sudder Courts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So far as it relates to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXIII of 1840 - - -	For executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil - -	So far as it relates to the execution of the process of Civil Courts.
„ XII of 1849 - - -	For improving the jurisdiction of the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, and for amending Section 36 Regulation II, 1827 of the Bombay Code - -	The whole.
„ II of 1851 - - -	To amend Regulation XIII, 1810 of the Bengal Code, for the trial of Appeals -	The whole.
„ VII of 1855 - - -	To amend the law of arrest on mesne process in Civil actions in Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature and to provide for the subsistence of prisoners confined under Civil process of any of the said Courts - - -	The whole.
„ VIII of 1859 - - -	For simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter - - - - - -	The whole.
„ XXIII of 1861 - - -	To amend Act VIII of 1859 *(for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter)* - - -	The whole.
„ X of 1862 - - -	To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties - - -	Sections 17 and 26.
„ IX of 1863 - - -	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure - - - - -	The whole.
„ XVIII of „ - - -	To make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction - - -	Sections 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

SCHEDULE B.

COURT of the of holden at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 18

Date of presentation of plaint.	No. of Suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.			CLAIM.			APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.			APPEAL.		EXECUTION.					RETURN OF EXECUTION.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the Cause of Action accrued.	Day for Parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of Appeal.	Judgment in Appeal.	Date of Application.	Date of Order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of Costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment or Arrest, and Date of every Return.

SCHEDULE C.

No. of Suit.

In the Court of at

Plaintiff.

To Defendant

(*Name, description, and address.*)

Whereas [*here enter the name, description, and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [*here state the particulars of the claim as in the Register*]: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon [*if not specially required to appear in person, state—" in person or by an Advocate of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"*] to answer the above-named plaintiff. [*If the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here; " and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"*]: and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

SCHEDULE D.

No. of Suit.

In the Court of at

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description, and address.*)

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff (*or* the defendant) in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce (*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the Summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*): and you are not to depart thence without the leave of the Court.

SCHEDULE E.

COURT (*or* HIGH COURT) at

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 18

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed, or altered.	For what, or Amount

SCHEDULE F.

HIGH COURT at

REGISTER OF SPECIAL APPEALS.

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit, and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed, or altered.	For what, or Amount.

INDEX TO THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Section.

A.

ABANDONMENT
Of portion of claim 16

ABATEMENT Of suit when all the plaintiffs are dead, and no representative comes forward .. 152
——— on death of plaintiff or defendant 147, 148, 149
——— marriage of female plaintiff or defendant 155
Not caused by plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency 156

ABSCONDING WITNESS 233-235

ABSENT WITNESS OR PARTY
Commission to examine 274

(See *Commission.*)

ACCOUNT.
Plaint for money due on 53
By manager of attached property ... 391
Commissioner appointed to take ... 291
Instructions for his guidance ... 292
His proceedings receivable in evidence ... 293
Expenses of Commission to take ... 294

ACCOUNT-BOOK, Suit on entry in 68

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
Of service by person on whom summons is served 88

Act XIX of 1835 676
——XV of 1840 676
——XIII of 1842 676
——IX of 1850 677
——VIII of 1859, references to 681
——XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code) referred to, 659, 661, 662, 663, 665, 667, and ... *ib.*
—— XXIII of 1861, references to ... ... *ib.*
——I of 1863 679
——XI of 1863 680
——V of 1863 (Bengal) 680
——XVI of 1864 468
——XXI of 1864, sec. 45 312

ACTS REPEALED (See *Repeal.*)

ADEQUACY of consideration 314, 316

ADJOURNMENT OF HEARING.
That parties may attend ... 165, 188
On application of either party ... 215
Costs occasioned by ... ... *ib.*
When hearing of evidence has begun ... *ib.*
Party failing to produce proofs after ... 217

ADJUSTMENT
Of a suit, when recognized by Court 145
Return of half stamp-duty on ... 146
Of accounts by Commissioner ... 291
Of a decree, when recognized by Court .. 339

ADMINISTRATOR, May sue without making persons interested parties 9

(See *Representation.*)

ADMIRALTY (See *High Court.*)

ADMISSION, Of plaint by Court 66
Of claim by the defendant 166
To sue in formâ pauperis 495
Of appeal 554
Of document in evidence (see *Document, Evidence.*)

ADVOCATE, Defined 2
Applications and appearances by ... 27
Acts required to be done by party may be done by 27
Appointment of 31
Service of process on 32
Of Government... 36
Refusal or inability of, to answer ... 188

(See *Appeal, Attorney.*)

Section.

AGENT, Applications and appearances made by ... 27
Acts required to be done by a party may be done by 27
Recognized agents of parties ... 29
Service of process on 30
Appointed to receive process ... 34
Appointment of ... ... *ib.*
Of Government to receive process ... 35

AGREEMENT To settle suit 145
Issues settled by 208
To refer to arbitration 519
Case stated by. 526
Contents of 527
To be filed and numbered as a suit ... 528
Parties bound by the statements in ... 529
——— subject to jurisdiction of the Court ... ... *ib.*
Case shall be heard as a regular suit ... 530

ALIENATION, Injunction to restrain 135
Of property after attachment ... 385
Pro tanto, when allowed instead of sale in execution 389, 392
Of property by pauper 490

ALLOWANCE for diet of defendant committed to jail 439
Court may vary 440
Added to the costs of the decree ... 441

ALTERNATIVE, Decree in the ... 313, 317

AMENDMENT, Of plaint 58
Of application for execution ... 353
Of memorandum of appeal ... 546

ANNULMENT OF SALE
Of movable property 408
Of immovable property 411

(See *Sale.*)

ANSWER.
Refusal of party to. 187
——— or inability of advocate to ... 188

APPEAL.
Defined 2
May be transferred by High Court .. 15
Decrees and orders not open to, otherwise than under the rules of this Code or some other law 7, 622
District Court's opinion on questions concerning religion or custom to be binding on such Court in 252
From certain orders having force of a decree 373
Heard by two Judges only who differ in opinion 533
———more than two Judges who differ 534
———single Judge 535
By one of several plaintiffs or defendants 547
Power to make party to suit respondent 548
Execution of decree not stayed by ... 549
——— security from the person against whom the decree was passed before making order to stay ... 550
——— security for restitution of property taken in execution when order has been made for ... 551
——— no such security required from Government ... 553
——— may be stayed by order of Appellate Court ... 552
Day for hearing 558
——— notice of 559
——— contents of notice 560
Hearing of, ex parte 561
Dismissal of, when respondent does not appear owing to appellant's failure to deposit costs of notice 562

	Section.
APPEAL.	
Dismissed for default	561
——— re-admission of ...	563
Respondent's objection to decree treated as memorandum of—	564
Judgment in, when and how pronounced	565
———, in what language written	566
———, translation of ...	567
———, contents of ...	568
———, Judge dissenting from, to write decision he thinks should be passed	569
———, what may be directed by	570
Decree of Appellate Court, contents of,	580
———, Judge dissenting from judgment, need not sign ...	581
———, copies of— furnished to parties	582
———, copy of, sent to Court whose decree was appealed against	583
APPEAL, REGULAR,	
Defined	2
Lies in certain cases	531
Form of, and time for presenting ...	536
Memorandum of	537
——— Ground of objection not set down in	538
——— Form of, ...	539
——— not presented in time ...	544
——— informality of ...	546
——— to be registered ...	554
——— in certain cases security for costs required on presentation of ...	555
Notice of, sent to the Court whose decree is appealed against	556
Papers to be sent to Appellate Court ...	*ib.*
Copies of papers furnished to parties on application	557
No decree reversed for mere irregularity	571
Remand of case by Appellate Court	572, 573
Court may decide upon the evidence on record in lower Court	574
Court may frame issues and refer them to lower Court	575
Finding of lower Court on such issues to be recorded	576
Objections to the finding	*ib.*
Additional evidence in, parties may not produce	577
———, Court may call for	*ib.*
———, how taken ...	578
———, points on which it is required must be defined ...	579
Powers of Appellate Courts in ...	584
Reference to High Court of questions which arise in hearing of ...	585
Court may pass decree contingent on opinion of High Court	586
Hearing by High Court of questions referred	587, 588
Parties may appear and be heard in the High Court	589
High Court to send copy of judgment to Court making reference ...	590
Costs of reference to High Court ...	591
To the High Court, how heard ..	592
———, memorandum of ...	540
———, time for filing grounds of objection in	540
———, time for filing may be extended	541
———, grounds of objection, stamp on	542
———, grounds of objection, how drawn	543
———, grounds of objection, not filed in time	545
———, informal grounds of objection	546
Execution of decree of Appellate Court	592
APPEAL, SPECIAL,	
Defined	2
Lies to High Court in certain cases ...	593
Grounds for, ...	593–595
Does not lie in certain cases ...	596
By whom and when presented ...	597
APPEAL, SPECIAL,	
Memorandum of	598
——— copies of judgments and decrees of lower Courts shall accompany	599
——— Advocate presenting certifies that specified grounds are good ..	600
——— applicant confined to grounds stated	601
——— informal	602
——— to be registered ...	603
——— to be argued only by an Advocate who has certified that the grounds are good	604
Execution of decrees passed in, ...	605
APPEAL IN FORMA PAUPERIS, ...	607
Application for, when presented ..	608
——— contents of, ...	609
——— schedule of property to accompany	610
——— judgments and decrees of lower Courts	610
——— Court may reject or return	611
Inquiry into alleged pauperism ...	612
Order for admission or rejection is final, but time may be allowed for ordinary appeal	613
APPEAL FROM ORDERS	
For executing or staying execution of a decree	373
Lies in certain cases	614
Imposing fines	615
By what Court heard	616
Procedure in regular appeals shall apply to	617
Does not lie from order passed in course of suit before decree	618
Does not lie from order passed after decree relating to its execution	619
When orders passed in, are final ...	620
Provisions for reference to High Courts...	621
APPEARANCE.	
By advocate or agent	27
Persons exempt from personal	41, 42, 43
Day fixed for defendant's	78
Security for defendant's ...	113–115
By parties to suit	159
Suit dismissed if neither party puts in an...	160
Suit decided ex parte for want of defendant's	162–164
When service of summons not proved ...	164
When summons served too late ...	165
Judgment against plaintiff by default for want of his	166
Appeal dismissed for want of appellant's..	561
Appeal decided ex parte for want of respondent's	560, 561
ARBITRATION.	
Application to Court for reference to ...	499
Application how made	500
Costs of	514
Application for filing agreement of parties to refer to	519
Application to be stamped, numbered and registered	520
Notice of application to be given to parties	521
Agreement filed	522
Provisions applicable to order of reference	523
Without the intervention of a Court,	524 525
ARBITRATORS, Nomination of	501
When nominated by the Court ...	502
Reference to, by order of Court ...	503
Time fixed for award of	*ib.*
Difference of opinion amongst ...	504
Appointment of Umpire	*ib.*
Death, refusal, neglect or incapacity of Arbitrator or Umpire	505
Neglect to appoint Umpire ...	506, 507
Witnesses required by, subject to the same rules as witnesses in a suit ...	508
Extension of time, for making award	509
When Umpire may arbitrate in lieu of	510
Submission to Court of award of ...	511
May state special case	512
Court may correct award of ..	513

Section.

ARBITRATORS, Court may remit award of ... 515
Grounds for setting aside award of ... 516
Application to set aside award of ... 517
Court may pass judgment on award of, ... 518

ARGUMENTATIVENESS, Written statement rejected for 185

ARREST, Before judgment ... ... 113—120
On insufficient grounds, compensation for 119
Officer of Government not liable to ... 110
For refusing to attend and give evidence... 256
Persons exempt from 674

ARREST IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR MONEY
Application for discharge 433
Contents of application for ... 434
Application to be subscribed and verified *ib.*
Applicant how examined 435
——— how dealt with pending enquiry 436
——— liable to be re-arrested if guilty of fraudulent concealment of property ... 437
(see *Decree, Execution.*)

ASSESSORS, Suits before 297
Appointed by Court 297
Opinion of, how given 298
In suits and appeals in High Courts subject to same rules as other Assessors 649

ASSIGNEE, (see *Bankruptcy.*)

ATTACHED PROPERTY
Court may stay sale of 181
Claims to, and objections to sale of ... 395
Mortgage or lien or 396
Cases in which the Court shall pass an order for release from attachment ... 396
When Court shall not pass such order ... 397
Suit by party against whom such orders is passed 398
Claims and objections to be made without delay 399

ATTACHMENT
Of property of recusant witness ... 256
Of property for payment of witness' expenses 222
Of property in execution of decree for money 374
Of movable property, application for ... 351
——— ——— in possession of defendant ... 375
——— ——— ——— of defendant subject to lien ... 376
——— ——— ——— not in possession of defendant ... 379
Of immovable property, application for ... 349
——— ——— ——— how made 378,380
Of debts 377
Order prohibiting payment of debt ... 383
Payment of debt after publication of order 386
Of money or securities 381
Of negotiable instruments 382
Of shares in Joint Stock Company .. 384
When manager of attached property may be appointed 390
Remuneration and powers of manager ... 391
Order for withdrawal of 394
Money or bank notes may be paid over ... 387
Other property may be sold... 388
Where security is taken before ... 357
Of land registered in Collector's Office ... 350
Court may summon and examine persons as to property liable to ... 358, 359
Private alienation void after .. 385
Of the same property by different creditors 430

ATTACHMENT AND SALE, Property liable to ... 337
——— ——— Process for, may in certain cases be issued either successively or simultaneously 407

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT 121
Application for 122
Court may order ... 123, 124
Withdrawal of 125
How made 126
Removed when security is furnished ... 128
Not to affect the rights of persons not parties 130

Section.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.
Not to bar sale of property in execution of decrees ... ... *ib.*
Stay of sale of property attached .. 131
Order for, open to appeal by defendant ... 614

ATTENDANCE, Of parties 158
Of defendant when summons not served 159

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, May act as an advocate ... 643
But may not plead in a High Court ... *ib.*
May obtain and serve summonses 644, 654

B

BANKRUPTCY, When suit not abated by plaintiff's ... 156

BAZAR, Small suits in military 675

BILL OF EXCHANGE, Form of plaint on, ... 53
(See *Negotiable Instrument.*)

BOMBAY, Certain Courts in, not affected by this Code 675

BOND, Defined 2
Form of plaint on 53
Enforcement without suit of registered ... 468
Time for application for enforcement ... 469
Payable by instalments may be sued on before all instalments due ... 469
Court to which application made ... 470
Application treated as for execution ... 471
Notice of application 472
Attachment against debtor 473
Provisions relating to such attachment .. 474
Compensation if attachment made on insufficient grounds 475
Award for compensation bars suit for illegal arrest or attachment ... 476
Shewing cause against execution ... 477
Pleas in bar of execution 478
Court may refuse application and order a suit on the bond 479
No suit to be entertained on, when enforcement refused 480
Obligee may institute suit on ... 481
Order issuing or refusing execution open to appeal 614

BOUNDARIES, To be specified in plaint when the suit is for land 53
When decree is to specify 311

BREACH of contract, injunction to restrain ... 139

BRITISH INDIA
Defined 2
Residence out of, explained... ... 64
Plaintiff not residing in, to furnish security for defendant's costs 63, 64
Service of summons on defendant not residing in, ... 96
Defendant about to leave, ... 120
Commission to examine Witness residing in, ... 277
Commission to examine witness not residing in, ... 279, 280
Special rules concerning sale of land in parts of, ... 393
Appellant not residing in, to furnish security for costs 555
Parts of, to which this Code does not extend 678

BUSINESS, Place where Corporation or Company carries on 10

C

CASTE (See *Damages*).

CAUSE OF ACTION 10
Plaint to state place and time of accrual of 53

CERTAINTY required to enforce specific performance 314,316

CHAPTER, defined 2

CLAIMS, Relinquishment of portion of 16
Two or more, founded on distinct causes of action, may be joined in same suit 17
Court may order separate trials of such claims 18
For immovable property and for mesne profits deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action 19
To property attached before judgment ... 137

	Section.
CO-DEFENDANT, Written authority to act for, ...	28
COLLECTOR, Defined	2
When he may be appointed Receiver and Manager of land	138
When to stamp deeds	196
Sale of land stayed at his instance ...	308
Sale by, in execution of decree ...	403
COMMISSION to examine witness	274
Where witness within jurisdiction ...	276
——— out of jurisdiction, but in British India	277
——— within local jurisdiction of a High Court... ...	278
——— out of British India 279-280	
To examine witness in Jail	281
——— when jail in a different district	283
Return of, ...	284
When evidence taken under, may be read	285
Court may order such evidence to be read	286
Witnesses examined by, subject to same rules as other witnesses... ...	295
For local investigations.	287
Appointment of Government Officer as Commissioner	288
Powers of Commissioner in such cases ...	289
Report of, and evidence taken by Commissioner in	290
Commissioner may be examined ...	*ib.*
To adjust accounts	291
Courts shall instruct Commissioner ...	292
Proceedings of Commr. received in evidence	293
Expenses of	294
Parties ordered to appear before ...	296
COMPANY (See *Corporation.*)	
COMPENSATION, To defendant for groundless arrest...	119
For attachment on insufficient grounds ..	129
For obtaining injunction on insufficient grounds	141
Award of, bars suit for damages, 119, 129,	141
Execution of award of	142
COMPROMISE, Suit adjusted by	145
CONSIDERATION, Adequacy of, ...	314, 316
CONTEMPT OF COURT, Procedure in cases of ...	658
Court may send accused person in custody or take bail	659
May bind over any person to appear as witness	*ib.*
When commitment is made, Court shall frame charge, ...	660
Order of commitment and record of case to be sent to Magistrate	*ib.*
Court may inflict fine	664
——— send offender before Magistrate	665
——— or, if offender is a British subject, before a Justice of the Peace ...	*ib.*
How Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall proceed...	666
Court may remit punishment on submission of offender	667
CONTRACT.	
Specific performance of one act of contract involving separate or successive acts	24
Specific performance of contract the complete performance of which extends over more than five years	25
Ex parte order for specific performance of	133
——— enforcement of ...	134
Injunction to restrain breach of ...	139
Decree for specific performance of ...	314
Damages in default of specific performance 315,	316
Specific performance decreed in a suit for damages for breach of	317
Enforcement of decree for specific performance	328
CO-PLAINTIFF, Written authority to act for ...	28
CORPORATION OR COMPANY.	
Place of carrying on business ...	10
Plaint in suits by or against ...	53
Verification of plaint of	57
Service upon	102
Officer of, required to attend ...	74

	Section.
COSTS	
Defined	2
Infant plaintiff's guardian liable for ...	40
Of process	45
Of summoning witness	46
Disposed of on interlocutory application or reserved for consideration ...	52
Of amendment of plaint	58
Security for, required from plaintiff 60, 63,	64
———, required from appellant ...	555
———, of attachment before judgment	128
Paid by defendant's surety in default of appearance of defendant ...	115
When plaintiff withdraws from the suit ..	143
Awarded to defendant on decease of sole plaintiff	152
Defendant's costs recoverable from bankrupt plaintiff's estate	156
Suit to abate if assignee refuses to give security for	156
Plaintiff's failure to deposit ...	159
How to be paid	163
Paid into Court by defendant on application to set aside an ex parte decree ...	172
Paid into Court by plaintiff on application to set aside judgment by default.	173
Incurred by plaintiff, deposited by defendant	176
Of adjournment	215
Of attachment	234
Of reference	251
Of commission	294
Judgment to direct payment of 306,	307
Set-off against a sum admitted to be due	307
Decree to state amount of ...	310
Application for execution of decree to state amount of	348
Of subsistence of defendant in Jail ...	441
Interest on 308,	318
Charged on subject of suit	308
Stamps recovered as	496
Of arbitration	514
Appeal as to	531
Failure of appellant to deposit ...	562
Order as to, on re-admission of appeal ...	563
In appeal	580
Of reference to High Court ...	591
Additional stamp duty paid before other	689
Amount of, need not to be ascertained before decree of High Court is executed	642
COURT, Defined	2
Not to try suits previously heard and determined	6
Suits triable by the ...	5, 10
No person exempted from jurisdiction of	8
Jurisdiction of	10
In which a suit shall be instituted ...	13
——— against Government or Secretary of State not being for immovable property shall be brought ...	11, 12
May send for records	203
COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES, parts of the Code which extend to	3
(See *Small Cause Courts.*)	
CROSS-DECREES	343
CUSTOM, Reference of questions relating to ...	243

D

DAMAGES, Suit for	53
Suit for, barred by award of compensation 119, 129,	141
In a suit for specific performance ...	315
Specific performance in suit for ...	317
Enforcement of payment of	329
Cases in which paupers may not sue for ..	484
For loss of caste, slander, assault ...	484
DATE From which Code operates	685
DEATH, Of plaintiff or defendant	147
Of one of several plaintiffs or defendants	148, 149
Of all the plaintiffs	152
DECISION, Of Court of reference	249
Of High Court as Court of reference ...	250

Section.

DECLARATION In support of cause shewn for non-attendance of party in person ... 171
When to be on stamp-paper ... ib.
In support of cause shewn why party should not be examined 239

DECLARATORY SUITS 26

DECREE, Defined 2
No appeal from, except under rules of this Code or other law 7,622
Date of, ... 309
Contents of, ... 310
For immovable property 311
——— execution of, ... 326
——— for moveable property ... 313
——— how enforced 327
For specific performance 317
——— how enforced 328
Against plaintiff 331
May order interest of money in certain case ... ... 318—320
To state amount of set-off, ... 322
For payment of money by instalments 319, 452
——— how enforced 330
For land may provide for payment of mesne profits 320
For sum under 1,000 rupees, immediate execution ordered 323
For execution of a conveyance or indorsement 332, 333
Certified copy furnished to parties ... 325
Monies payable under, paid into Court ... 338
Against Government 334
Against representative of deceased ... 335
Against sureties 336
Adjustment of 339
Proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently may be paid in satisfaction of another decree... 432
Questions concerning sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of 451
Of Appellate Court in regular appeal ... 580
Judge dissenting from, need not sign ... 581
Parties to be furnished with copy of ... 582
——— to be sent to the Court whose decree was appealed against ... 583
How executed 592
In special appeal (See *Appeal, Execution.*)

DECREE, Cross 343

DEFAULT, Judgment by 166, 167

DEFENDANT, Defined 2
Authorized to act for co-defendant ... 28
Day for appearance of, how fixed ... 78
Personal appearance of, may be ordered 73
Summons on ... ... 79—81
Not dwelling in the place mentioned in the summons 90
Not dwelling within the jurisdiction of the Court 61
Security for appearance of 113, 114, 115
Surety for appearance of, may apply to be discharged 117
Not furnishing fresh security ... 118
About to leave British India ... 120
Disposing of property in order to obstruct execution of decree ... 121, 123
Representation of deceased 154
May sometimes plead bankruptcy or insolvency of plaintiff as a reason for abating the suit 156
Female, marriage of 155
Appearance of, when summons has not been served 159
Non-appearance of 162, 164, 165, 170
Cause assigned for non-appearance of, 163, 170, 171, 172
Appearance of 166
Non-appearance of one or more of ... 169
Non-appearance of when ordered to appear in person 170
May apply to set aside ex parte judgment 172
May deposit money to satisfy claim 176, 177
Where one defendant is not at issue ... 211

Section.

DEFINITIONS of Number, Gender, Person, Chapter and Section, Law, British India, Court, District, District Court, Subordinate Court, Judge, Collector, Advocate, Proper Officer, Defendant, Process, Suit, Miscellaneous Case, Regular Appeal, Special Appeal, Appeal, Judgment, Decree, Costs, Immovable Property, Movable Property, Bond, Document, Jail, Year, Month, Government, Local Government and High Court ...

DELIVERY OF PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE.
Of movable property in possession of defendant ... 421
——— to which defendant is entitled subject to a lien ... 422
Of immovable property in occupancy of defendant 423
——— of his tenant 424
Of debts and shares 425

DEPOSIT, Of negotiable instrument 426
Of expenses of process ... 45, 150
In lieu of security 51
On purchase-money at an execution-sale 419

DESCRIPTION, Of plaintiff and defendant to appear in plaint 53

DIET (See *Allowance.*)

DISTRICT
Defined 2
Suits for immovable property in different districts 21, 22

DISTRICT COURT.
Defined 2
May withdraw suit from a subordinate Court 14
Advocate of Government in ... 36
List of persons exempted from personal appearance in Court to be kept in ... 43
Questions concerning religion of parties referred to 243
May refer such questions to High Court... 244
Decision of such questions ... 247–250
Such opinion binding in appeal on ... 252
Time for appeal to 536
Appeal *in formâ pauperis* to ... 608

DIVISION COURT.
Decision in case difference between judges of 641

DOCUMENT, Defined 2
Impounded and kept by the Court ... 49
List of, on which plaintiff relies as evidence to be appended to plaint ... 67
On which plaintiff sues shall be produced in Court when the plaint is presented and a copy shall be filed 67, 69
Being a shop-book or other book ... 68, 69
Not produced when the plaint is presented or not specified at foot of plaint is inadmissible in evidence ... 70
In the possession of defendant and required by plaintiff 71, 79
Notice to produce 157
On which a party relies to be produced at first hearing 189
Court shall receive 190
May be rejected by the Court ... 190
When admitted, to be marked and filed .. 191
When an entry in a book, copy may be filed ib.
When rejected, to be marked and returned 192
Detained as suspected ... ... ib.
Returned after lapse of time for appeal 197
Returned after suit disposed of in suits in which no appeal 198
Returned for special reason ... 199
Not to be returned in certain cases ... 200
Copy to be kept if returned ... 201
Receipt to be given for returned ... 202
Summons to produce ... 218–224, 225
Form of summons 226
False. (See *False Document.*)

DWELLING Necessary to give jurisdiction ... 10

Section

E

ENDORSEMENT, Of process showing that it has been served 88
Of document requiring additional stamp ... 194
Of negotiable instrument ... 332, 427
Of warrant for execution 364
Of shares 427
Decree for execution of 332

ENFORCEMENT OF BONDS, *(See Bonds.)*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Evidence which may be taken down in 265
Where Judge records his decision in ... 301

ERROR, In applications to Court for execution ... 353
In conducting sale of movable property 410
———— of immovable property ... 416
Of service of summons, served personally 88, 91

EVIDENCE, Party failing to produce ... 213, 217
Party to show cause why he should not appear give 238
Order requiring party to appear and give 240
When and how to be taken down in writing 262, 263
When given in English 265
Any particular question and answer may be taken down 266
Judge to make memorandum of 269, 270
Documentary, to be produced when plaint is presented 70
———— copy filed with plaint 67-69
———— to be produced at first hearing 189
———— insufficiently stamped ... 193
———— sufficient stamps to be affixed 196
" entry of payment of stamp duty on ... 194

EX PARTE decree 162

EXAMINATION Of parties, oral 186
———— ——on oath 48
Of witness 48, 260
———about to leave jurisdiction ... 261
(See Witness.)
Of Advocate 186

EXEMPTION From personal appearance in Court 41, 43, 75, 272
Of Government Officer 111

EXPENSES OF WITNESS, When paid into Court ... 219
Scale of 220
Tender of 221
When is insufficient sum paid in ... 222
Levied by attachment and sale ... 222
When witness is detained 223

EXECUTION OF DECREE.
Application for 340
———— When decree is in favour of more persons than one 341
———— When decree has been transferred 342
———— Against representative of deceased 345
———— Notice of, to such representative 346
———— Particulars of... 348, 349
———— Accompanied by extract from Collector's Register ... 350
———— accompanied by list of property 351
———— procedure on receipt of ... 352
———— error in particulars of a ... 353
———— when admitted 354
———— when a year has elapsed since the decree 355, 356
———— before time for appeal has expired 550
Not barred by attachment before judgment 130
Property liable to attachment and sale in 337
Stay of 344
Not necessarily stayed by appeal ... 549
Security for property taken in ... 551
Payment of money in .. 338, 339
Attaching creditor to be first paid out of proceeds of sale in 430
Surplus rateably distributed ... 431
Questions between parties relating to ... 451
Appeal against orders relating to such questions 614

Section.

EXECUTION OF DECREE.
Beyond the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree 454
Of another Court by a Small Cause Court 454
By Court which did not pass the decree ... 455–467
Process in, how enforced in Military Cantonments 453
Against Government 334
Against representative of deceased 335, 347
Warrant for 360, 361
Warrant for arrest of defendant in ... 362
————, return of 363
————, endorsement on 364
Of decree for Immovable property ... 326
————————, in occupancy of defendant 365
————————, in occupancy of tenant 366
————————, obstruction to... 368
————————, obstruction to, on ground that the property is not included in the decree 369
————————, obstruction continued by defendant 370
————————, obstruction caused by *bonâ fide* claimant ... 371
Immovable property of some person other than the defendant seized in 372, 373
Of decree for movable property 327, 351, 357, 358, 359
———— — for execution of a conveyance or endorsement ... 332, 333
———— against a surety ... 336
———— for specific performance ... 328
———— for partition of an estate ... 367
———— for money ... 330, 331
———— by attachment of property ... 374
———————— of movable property 375, 376, 379
Ditto ditto of debts 377, 383
Ditto ditto of immovable property 378–380
Ditto ditto of money or securities in Court or with Government 381
Ditto ditto of money or bank notes 387
Ditto ditto of negotiable instrument 382
Ditto ditto of shares ... 384
For money, arrest in 433
———————— application for discharge ... 434
———————— discharge from 435, 436
———————— defendant liable to be arrested again 437
By imprisonment 438
Release from imprisonment .. 442
Imprisonment not to exceed certain period 443
———— application for discharge from 445, 446
———— discharge from ... 447
———— term of, extended ... 448
Defendant once discharged not to be again imprisoned on account of same decree 449

EXECUTOR may sue without making persons interested parties 9

F

FALSE DOCUMENT.
Person accused of making, may be sent in custody to the Magistrate... 661, 662
Or bail may be taken for his appearance... *ib.*
British subject accused of making ... 663

FEES of Officer of the Court 436

FEMALE OF RANK. (See *Women.*)

FINES, Appeal from orders imposing 615

FORFEITURE OF DEPOSIT. *(See Sale.)*

FORMS, Power of High Court to frame 669

FORM OF PLAINT 53
Of verification 54
Of Summons 81
Of Summons to produce document ... 226

	Section.
FORM OF PLAINT.	
Of transfer of securities in execution ...	427
Of memorandum of appeal	554
FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT, by party to arbitration	156

G

GENDER defined	2
GOODS SOLD, plaint for price of	53
GOVERNMENT, Defined	2
Plaint in suits by or against ..	53
Suits by	56
Suits against 105,	106
Suits against, not being for immovable property	11
Undertaking defence of suit against Government Officer	109
Local (See *Local Government.*)	
GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE, ...	36
GOVERNMENT OFFICER.	
Service on	100
Suits against	107
Time granted to, for reference to Government	108
Government undertaking defence ...	109
When defendant, exempt from personal attendance	111
GUARDIAN, Suit by infant's	9,40
Liability for costs of infant plaintiff's ..	40
For infant defendant	40

H

HARDSHIP, A defence in suits for specific performance	314, 316
HIGH COURT.	
Defined	2
May transfer suits and appeals ...	15
May authorize Subordinate Court to try suit for immovable property in different Districts	21, 22
Reference to by District Court of question relating to religion and custom	244—247
Decision of, in reference	250
Opinion of, in reference not binding on,	253
Questions referred to how determined ...	254
Ordinary original civil jurisdiction of, ...	635
Extraordinary	636
May try suits for immovable property of which part only is within its ordinary jurisdiction	637
Stamps to be used in ... 638,	639
Judgments how recorded	640
Decree of, may be enforced before amount of costs is ascertained ...	642
When attorney may act as advocate in ...	643
Process of, served by attorney ...	644
Judge may refer matters to a Judge in Chambers, Registrar or other Officer ...	645
Chief Justice to determine what Judge shall proceed with the investigation ...	*ib.*
Has power to make rules to regulate the procedure of Judge in Chambers Registrar or other Officers	646
Signature of, what is equivalent to ...	647
Language of	648
Assessors subject to same rules as assessors in other Courts	649
Power to rescind or modify interlocutory orders	650
Vakeel not to practise on original side of,	651
Sections of Code inapplicable to ...	652
Non-judicial acts done by Registrar of	653
Summonses obtainable from Registrar by Attornies of	654
As a Court of Admiralty or Vice-admiralty	655
" " Testamentary, Intestate or Matrimonial jurisdiction and as an Insolvent Court	655
Chap. XIV extends to, when established under 24 and 25 Vic. c. 104	656, 657
To make rules to regulate the proceedings of the Courts	668
To frame all necessary forms ...	669
When one Judge has all the powers of two or more Judges of, ...	670
To define the duties of the Officers ...	673

	Section.
HUSBAND, Execution against for wife's debts ...	155
Execution may issue on his application, in case of judgment for wife ..	155

I

IDIOT, Next friend of, may sue without making him a party	9
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, Defined	2
Claim for and claim for mesne profits deemed to be founded on district causes of action	19
Suit for, where to be brought ...	20
" " property situated in different districts	21
" " when situate in different districts subject to different High Courts	22
" " when it is doubtful in what jurisdition the property is ...	23
" " property situated in different jurisdictions	65
" " plaint, how framed	53
Service of summons on agent in charge of	99
Manager of, when appointed... 137, 138,	390
How sold in execution ... 401,	403
Certificate of sale	419
How delivered in execution when in the occupancy of defendant	423
" " " tenant ...	424
Purchaser obstructed in obtaining possession 428,	429
(See *Attachment, Execution, Sale, Decree, Delivery).*	
IMPRISONMENT.	
To enforce injunction	139
In execution of decree	438
" " release from ...	442
Period which it shall not exceed ...	443
Application for discharge may be made at any time 444,	445
Procedure on such application ...	446
In what case defendant may be discharged	447
Term of, may be extended if fraud is proved	448
When discharged, defendant cannot be imprisoned again on account of the same decree	449
But his property may continue liable to attachment	*ib.*
If decree be for money less than 100 rupees defendant when discharged may be absolved from further liability ...	450
Appeal from orders for	615
INFANT, Sues by guardian or next friend ...	9,40
Is sued by guardian	40
INJUNCTION.	
Case in which the Court may grant ...	135
Court may give notice to opposite party before granting	136
Where manager is appointed ...	137
Where Collector may be appointed manager	138
To restrain repetition or continuance of breach of contract	139
Imprisonment to enforce	*ib.*
Order for, may be varied	140
Compensation if applied for on insufficient grounds	141
Open to appeal by defendant ...	614
INSOLVENCY (See *Abatement, High Court*).	
INSTALMENTS.	
Decree for payment by ... 319,	452
Suit on bond payable by	469
INTESTATE JURISDICTION (See *High Court*).	
INTEREST.	
On money deposited to satisfy claim ...	176
Decree may award ... 132,	319
On mesne profits	320
On costs chargeable on subject of suit ..	308
On costs	318
When payment by instalments is ordered	452
INVESTIGATION, LOCAL.	
When made, ...	287
Employment of Government Officer in ...	288
(See *Commission.*)	

Section.

IRREGULARITY.
Does not vitiate the sale of movable property 410
——— of immovable property ... 416

IRRELEVANCY, Written statement rejected for ... 185

ISSUES.
Framed by the Court 204
Framed from oral statements of parties 132, 205
Adjournment of framing of ... 206
May be amended 207
By agreement of parties 208
Procedure the same as in issues framed by Court 209
After first hearing, Court may frame ... 214
Court to state its decision on each ... 305

J

JAGIRDARS, Jurisdiction of 676

JAIL Defined 2
Service of summons on defendant in ... 94 95
(See *Imprisonment.*)

JUDGE defined 2
To make a memorandum of evidence 269, 270
When unable to take down evidence ... 271

JUDGMENT Defined 2
By default 166, 167
——— may be set aside ... 173, 174
Ex parte 162
——— may be set aside 172
If set aside, notice must be given ... 174
Order for setting aside is final ... 175
How pronounced 300
In what language, to be written ... 301
In what case to be translated 302
Translation of, signed by Judge ... *ib.*
What to contain ... 303–305
To direct by whom costs are to be paid ... 306
Certified copy of—furnished to parties ... 325
Of Small Cause Courts 304
On award of arbitrators 518
In appeal 565, 566, 567, 568
——— what it may direct .. 570

JURISDICTION Of Civil Courts. No person exempt from— 8
Defences founded on want of ... 538

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Procedure of 666

L

LANGUAGE Of Subordinate Courts 671
In which judgment is written 301, 302
(See *High Court*).

LAW defined 2

LEASE of attached property, ... 389

LIEN (See *Attachment, Delivery.*)

LIMITATIONS, Ground of plaintiff's exemption from, to appear in plaint 53
In fresh suit after withdrawal from first suit 144
Defences founded on law of 538
No appeal from decision or or order under XIV of 1859 Section 15 531

LOCAL GOVERNMENT defined 2
Suits against, not being suits for immovable property 11
May exempt any person from personal attendance in Court 42
May order Judge to take down evidence 263
To determine in what Courts suits may be before Assessors 297
To fix the language of the Courts ... 671
To fix establishments of officers and assign salaries 672
Power to Governor General in Council to invest Officer with powers of ... 683

LOCAL INVESTIGATION. *(See Commission.)*

LUNATIC, sues by next friend 9

Section.

M

MADRAS.
Certain Courts in, not affected by this Code 675

MANAGER Of property in dispute may be appointed by the Court 137
When Collector may be 138
Of estate under attachment 390
Remuneration of and accounts by ... 391

MARRIAGE Of female defendant or plaintiff not to cause suit to abate 155

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION (See *High Court.*)

MESNE PROFITS. Claim for and claim for immovable property deemed to be founded on distinct causes of action 19
Form of plaint for 53
Commission for ascertaining amount of 287
How awarded in a suit for land 320, 321
Questions concerning amount of ... 451
Interest awarded on ... 320, 321

MISCELLANEOUS CASE Defined 2

MILITARY COURTS (See Request.)

MILITARY CANTONMENT, Service of process ... 453

MILITARY SERVICE.
Officers and Soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorise persons to appear for them 37
Persons thus authorised may appoint advocates 38
Process may be served on such person or his advocate 39
Summons how served on Officers and Soldiers in 101

MONEY (See *Decree, Execution, Sale.*)

MONTH Defined 2

MORTGAGE Of property attached 389

MORTGAGEE When proceeds of sale not shared by ... 431

MOVABLE PROPERTY, Defined 2
Time of sale 406
Price to be paid at time of sale ... 408
Irregularity does not vitiate the sale ... 410
Sale of, in execution of decree ... 401
How delivered after sale when in defendant's possession 421
Of defendant subject to a lien, Delivery of 422
(See Sale, Attachment, Execution, Perishable Articles.)

MUNSIFS, Jurisdiction of Village 676

N

NAMES of plaintiff and defendant to appear in plaint 53

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT, Decree for endorsement of 332
Attachment of 382
Endorsement of by Judge 427
(See *Bill of Exchange*).

NEW TRIAL not granted otherwise than under the rules in this Code or some other law ... 7

NEXT FRIEND, See *Idiot, Infant, Lunatic.*

NON-APPEARANCE.
Of both parties 160
Of plaintiff, excuse for ——... ... 161
Of defendant .. 162, 164, 165
Cause assigned for defendant's ... 163
Of plaintiff 166
Of one or more of the plaintiffs when there are 168
Of party who has been ordered to appear in person 170
Of one or more of the defendants when there are 169
Of either party in person 188

NOTICE, To produce documents 157
When served, to have force of a summons *ib.*
Of judgment set aside 174
Of deposit of money to satisfy claim ... 176
To party to show cause why he should not appear and give evidence ... 238
To show cause why decree should not be executed, ... 355
Failure of person to appear after such 356

	Section.
Notice.	
Of respondent's objection to original decree	564
Note of day for recovering evidence as to pauperism	491
Of review granted	628
Number, defined	2
O	
Oath, Examination on	48
Decision of suit on statement made on,...	299
Objection To question to witness	267
To sale of attached property ...	395
———— to be made without delay ...	399
———— may be prosecuted by a suit	400
Of respondent to original decree ...	564
Order, For injunction may be varied	140
For examination of party as witness ...	240
Application for	237
For attendance of witness residing 50 miles from Court	273
Appeal from	614
Power to rescind or modify interlocutory	650
Not open to appeal otherwise than under the rules of this Code or some other law	7, 622
P	
Panchayat, Jurisdiction and procedure of ...	675
Parties to a suit.	
Persons not before the Court may be made	112
Death of one of several, does not cause suit to abate	147
Must appear on day fixed in summons ...	158
When neither is in attendance 160,	216
Examination of ... 48,	186
Ordered to appear in person... ...	188
Failing to appear in person	*ib.*
When to produce documents ...	189
Not at issue on any question of law or fact	210
Failing to produce evidence... ...	213
Non-appearance of either party on day to which the hearing is adjourned ...	216
Failing to produce proofs on such day ...	217
May be examined as witness 236—	241
Application for examination of, ...	237
To shew cause why he should not give evidence	238
Questions concerning religion of, 243, 244,	245
Refusing to give evidence	258
Questions arising between, relating to the execution of the decree	451
Particular Investigation. (*See Commission.*)	
Partition, Decree for, ...	367
Partner, Service on one	84
Pauper Suits.	
In what Court to be brought ...	483
Cannot be brought in certain cases ...	484
Stamp on application for permission to bring	485
Contents of petition	486
To be subscribed and verified ...	*ib.*
How to be presented	487
Petition for, may be rejected if not in form	488
If in form Court to examine petitioner ...	489
Petitioner may be examined by Commission	*ib.*
Grounds on which application is rejected	490
If petition is not refused, a day for receiving evidence to be fixed and notice given to opposite party	491
Objections made by opposite party ...	492
Court may refuse or allow petitioner to sue *in formâ pauperis*	*ib.*
Summons to witness	493
Local enquiry previous to final order ...	494
If application is granted suit proceeds as usual	495
Costs and stamp duty	496
Refusal of application bars subsequent application in respect of same cause of action	497

	Section
Pauper Suits.	
When application is refused, plaintiff may institute suit in ordinary manner ..	*ib.*
Witness in, subject to same rules as witnesses in other suits	498
Payment into Court, ...	172
By defendant	176
Of money payable under decree ...	338
Of expenses of witnesses	219
Of expenses of process ... 45,	159
Penalty. (*See Stamp.*)	
Perishable Articles.	
Sale of, ... 375,	406
Person, Defined	2
Entitled to sue...	9
Peons, Acts relating to	680
Plaint.	
False verification of	51
Particulars to be contained in ...	53
Subscribed by the plaintiff and his advocate	54
Verified by the plaintiff	54
May be subscribed and verified, on behalf of the plaintiff by competent person ...	55
Verification of, in suits by the Government	56
— in suits by a corporation or company...	57
May be rejected, returned or amended ...	58
Grounds for amendment of	58
„ „ return of ... 58,	59
„ „ rejection of ... 58,	60
May be amended	58
Costs occasioned by amendment ...	*ib.*
Rejection of, does not always bar the presentation of a fresh plaint ...	62
To contain a list of the documents on which plaintiff relies	67
When admissible is to be registered ...	66
(See *Cause of action.*)	
Plaintiff.	
May be authorized to act for co-plaintiff...	28
Representation of deceased ... 150–	153
Failing to deposit cost of summons ...	159
When he may institute a fresh suit ...	161
Excuse for non-attendance of, 161, 170, 171,	173
Appearance of ... 162, 164,	165
Non-appearance of ... 166,	170
Judgment by default against 166, 167,	173
Non-appearance of one or more of ...	168
Non-appearance of when ordered to appear in person	170
May apply to set aside judgment by default	173
Shall have notice of deposit of money to satisfy claim	176
Decree against	331
Not barred from proceeding by such deposit	177
Possession, Purchaser of immovable property sold in execution of decree obstructed in obtaining 428,	429
Party to suit respecting land paying revenue or tenure summarily saleable, when put in immediate	132
Post, Proof of service of summons sent by ...	44
Summons sent by 96,	97
Postponement.	
Of hearing of suit	165
Process.	
Defined	
How served on party who has not an advocate	33
Deposit of expenses of ... 45,	159
For attachment and sale	407
How enforced in a Military Cantonment	453
Of High Court, by whom served ...	644
Proclamation.	
Of sale of property in execution of decree	404
Where and how made	405
Prolixity rejection of written statement for ...	185
Proper Officer, Defined	2

Section.

R

RAILWAY.
Between Court and party's residence ... 75
Between Court and witness' residence ... 272

RECEIVER, Appointment of 137
When the Collector may be appointed... 138
(See Manager.)

RECORDS Power to call for 203, 606

REFERENCE to High Court in appeals ... 585, 586
———————— how heard 587, 588
———————— costs of ... 591

REFERENCE, Of religious questions to District Court 243, 244, 245
Of religions questions to High Court 253, 254, 244, 245
Court making, to stay decision ... 247
Procedure by Court of ... 248, 249
Decision of Court of, ... 249
——— of High Court as Court of, ... 250
Costs of 251
To Registrar or other officer of High Court 646

REFERENCES to Act VIII of 1859 to be read as references to this Code 681
to Act XXIII of 1861 681

REFUSAL Of party to answer 187
Of advocate to answer 188
Of witness to attend and give evidence 256, 257, 258

REGISTRAR, SEE REFERENCE.

REGULAR APPEAL. *(See Appeal.)*

REGULATIONS Repealed 4
———XI, 1816. Bengal 676
———XVIII, 1830. Bombay ... 676
———XXIX, 1827. Bengal ... 676
———VII, 1830. Bengal 676
———I & XVI, 1831. Bombay ... 676

REJECTION Of written statement 185
Of documents 190

RELEASE Of defendant from imprisonment in execution of a decree 442

RELIGION.
Of parties, reference of questions concerning 243-254

RELINQUISHMENT, Of portion of claim ... 16

REPEAL, Of Regulations and Acts 4
Acts not repealed ... 676, 679, 680

RESIDENCE of parties to be stated in plaint ... 53
(See Dwelling)

REPRESENTATION, Of deceased plaintiff... 150–153
Of deceased defendant 154

REPRESENTATIVE, Application for execution against judgment-debtor's 345
Notice of application to be given to ... 346
Execution against 347

REQUEST, Jurisdiction and procedure of Military Courts of, ... 675

REVENUE COURTS, Sections which extend to, ... 3

REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.
Cases in which application for, may be made 623
Time allowed for making application ... 624
Contents of application 625
Advocate presenting to certify that grounds are good 626
No advocate who does not so certify can argue for application 627
Court may reject application ... 628
If review is granted, notice must be given to opposite party ... ... *ib.*
Application for, to be heard by the Judge or Judges who passed the decree .. 629
———————— is rejected if heard by two Judges, and they differ in opinion ... 630
———————— when heard by more than two Judges 631
Order for granting review or rejecting application is final 632
If granted, to be registered and re-heard... 633
Not granted without previous permission of superior Court 634

Section.

REVISION, Decrees and orders not open to otherwise than under the rules in this Code or some other law 7
RULES, Power of High Court to frame... ... 668

S

SALARIES, Local Government shall assign ... 672
SALE for non-payment of Government Revenue ... 132

SALE IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE
Of perishable commodities ... 375, 406
Of land, Court may order Collector to stay 392
Special local rules for 393
Objections to 395
Postponed, pending investigation of objections 399
By whom and how conducted ... 401
Proclamation of 404
————————, how made 405
Time of 406
Amount of decree may be taken as payment for purchases made at .. 409
Attaching creditor paid first out of proceeds of 430
Surplus proceeds distributed rateably ... 431
Of land paying revenue to Government .. 403
Of negotiable instrument ... 402, 426
Of a debt, not being a negotiable instrument 425
Of shares in public companies 402, 425
Of movable property, ... 407
————————, price paid at time of sale 408
————————, not set aside for mere irregularity 410
————————, in possession of defendant 421
————————, subject to a lien ... 422
Of immovable property ... ...
————————, deposit of 25 per cent. 411
————————, time for payment in full 411
————————, re-sale in default of payment 412
————————, notification on re-sale 414
————————, confirmation of, 415
————————, not set aside for mere irregularity 416
————————, objection to ... 417
————————, if set aside, purchase, money returned 418
————————, certificate to purchaser 419
————————, Benámí purchaser not recognised 420
————————, in occupation of defendant 423
————————, in occupation of tenant 424
————————, purchaser must give up to co-sharer 413
———————— ————, purchaser obstructed in obtaining possession 428, 429
Appeal from orders concerning ... 614

SECTION, Defined 2

SECRETARY OF STATE. Suits against 42
Plaint in suits by or against ... 53
Suits by 56

SECURITY, Deposit in lieu of 50
For appearance of defendant 113, 114, 115, 116, 120
Defendant being ordered to give, for appearance, may appeal 614
Defendant failing to give, may be committed to jail *ib.* ... 116
To fulfil decree 121
Defendant to show cause why he should not furnish 124

SERVANT not considered a member of the family ... 87, 230

SERVICE, Within local limits of High Court of process issued by Courts without those limits 47
Of process on party who has not an advocate 33
Of summons 83
———————— evidence of 88, 91

Section.

SERVICE.
- Of summons by post 96, 97
- ——— proof of 44
- On duly empowered agent 85
- On agent by whom defendant carries on business 86
- If the defendant cannot be found and has no agent 87, 99
- On defendant in Jail 94, 95
- On Government servant 100
- On military men 101
- On Corporation or Company ... 102
- Of letter substituted for summons ... 104
- In suits against Government ... 105
- ——— officers ... 107
- On person resident in another jurisdiction 232

(See *Summons*)

SET-OFF. Written statement of particulars of ... 180

SHARES in Joint stock Company.—(See *Attachment*).

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.
- Sections of this Code which extend to 3
- Summons to be for final disposal of the suit 77
- Judgment of, need not give reasons ... 304
- Established under Act IX of 1850, Code does not apply to— 677

SPECIAL APPEAL. *(See Appeal.)*

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.
- Of one or more separate or successive acts before time for performing the whole of the contract involving them... 24
- Of contract, the complete performance of which extends over more than five years 25
- *Ex parte* order for 133
- ——— enforcement of ... 134
- Of contract, decreed 314
- Damages in default of ... 315, 316
- Decree for, in suit for damages for breach of contract 317
- Enforcement of decree for ... 328

SPECIFICATION, Of property to be attached ... 122

STAMP, On plaint 17, 60
- On copy of document ... 68, 201
- On plaint, refund of moiety of ... 146
- On declaration in support of cause shown 171
- On written statements 179
- When not required ... 181, 191
- Insufficient 193–196
- On certified copies of decrees and judgments 325
- For execution of a conveyance ... 332
- On petition to sue *in formâ pauperis* ... 485
- Duty, from whom recovered in pauper suits 495, 496
- On application for reference to arbitration 500
- ——— to set aside award of arbitrators 517
- ——— to file agreement ... 520
- Laws, defences founded on breach of ... 538
- On grounds of objection when filed separately 542
- Memorandum of appeal not bearing proper 546
- ——— ——— not refunded 570
- On notice of objection to decree ... 564
- On objections to finding of lower Court .. 576
- On memorandum of special appeal ... 598
- Memorandum of appeal must bear proper 554
- ——— insufficient ... 602
- On application to appeal *in formâ pauperis* 608
- ——— for review of judgment ... 625
- Used in the High Courts 638
- On plaint or petition of appeal when the claim cannot be estimated at the selling price 639

STATUTE 53 Geo. III cap. 155 sec. 105 666

——— 24 and 25 Vic. cap. 104 656

SUBORDINATE COURT defined 2

SUBSCRIPTION and Verification see *Verification*.

Section.

SUBSISTENCE MONEY
- Of defendant committed to Jail in execution of a decree 439
- Amount may be changed 440
- To be added to the costs of decree ... 441

SUIT, Defined 2
- Triable by the Courts 510
- Previously heard and determined ... 6
- For immovable property in different districts 21
- ——— in districts subject to different High Courts 22
- ——— in different jurisdictions 65
- ——— in different jurisdictions of the same district ... 20
- ——— on the borders of the jurisdiction 23
- For specific performance of a contract 24, 133, 314
- For declaration of right 26
- For damages for breach of contract ... 317
- In what Court to be instituted ... 13
- Instituted in wrong Court ... 59
- May be transferred 14, 15
- To include whole claim 16
- Claims founded on distinct causes of action may be joined in one ... 17
- But Court may order separate trials ... 18
- To be commenced by a plaint ... 53
- In which there are more defendants than one 28, 169, 211
- In which some of the defendants do not dwell within the jurisdiction of the Court 61
- Against Government ... 105, 106
- ——— Officer ... 107
- Plaintiff's withdrawal from 143, 144
- When it may be disposed of at first hearing 210–213
- Hearing of, may be adjourned ... 215

SUMMONS,
- Shall be issued to the defendant after the plaint has been registered ... 72
- May be either to settle the issues or for the final disposal of the suit ... 76
- In a suit instituted in a Small Cause Court to be for the final disposal of the suit 77
- For final disposal shall direct parties to produce witnesses 80
- Shall order defendant to produce documents 79
- Form of, ... 81
- Service of, how made 83
- When there are several defendants ... 84
- To be served by Officer of the Court ... 82
- To be served on the defendant personally if possible 85
- Evidence of service of 88, 91
- To be endorsed by the person served ... 88
- If the summons cannot be served ... 89
- If served, time and manner of service to be endorsed on it 91
- How served if defendant cannot be found 92
- How served if defendant resides within the jurisdiction of another Court and had no agent... 93
- How served on defendant in jail ... 94, 95
- How served if defendant resides out of British India and had no agent 96, 97, 98
- How to be served on Military Officers and Soldiers 101
- ——— on Corporation or Company 102
- Letter be substituted for, ... 103, 104
- Failure of plaintiff to deposit cost of, 159
- Not served 159. 172
- A fresh, may be issued on a plaint already filed 161
- If service of, is proved suit may be heard ex parte 162
- Service of, not proved, a second may be issued 164
- Not served in sufficient time ... 165
- To witness 218
- To produce document ... 218, 224, 225
- To witness, what particulars it shall contain 224

	Section.
SUMMONS.	
To witness, how to be served ...	227
———, when to be served ...	228
Time and manner of service to be endorsed on ... ... (See *Service.*)	231
SURETY, For appearance of defendant may apply to be discharged	117
Decree against	336
T	
TENURE, Sale of, for non-payment of rent ...	132
TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION (See *High Court.*)	
TRANSFER, Of suit by District Court from Subordinate Court	14
Of suit by High Court from Subordinate Court	15
TRANSLATION of judgments ...	302, 567
TRUSTEE, Of express trust may sue without making beneficiaries parties	9
May obtain declaration of their rights ...	26
USAGE having force of law...	593
V	
VAKEEL, When not to certify that grounds are good for special appeal	600
Not to practise on original side of High Court	652
VALUATION Of property to be attached	122
VERIFICATION Of plaint	54, 55
Of declaration	171
Of written statements	183
Of declaration	239
Of application for discharge... ...	445
False, of plaint, &c.	51
VICE-ADMIRALTY (See *High Court.*)	
W	
WARRANT	
For arrest of defendant ...	117, 362
Against movable property may be general or special	324
For execution of decree when to issue ...	360
How to be dated, signed, &c. ...	361
Latest day for return of, to be specified...	363
Mode of execution or reason of non-execution to be endorsed on	364
WITHDRAWAL from suit	144
WITNESS, Summons for final disposal to direct party to produce	80
Summons to, when to be applied for ...	218
Expenses of, when to be paid into Court	219
———, scale of—	220
Tender of expenses to ...	221
Expenses of, if detained	223
Discharge in default of payment of his expenses	*ib.*
Summons to, what it shall contain ...	224
———, how to be served ...	227
———, when to be served ...	228
When not found... ...	229, 230

	Section.
WITNESS.	
Absconding	233
Party to a suit examined as	236, 241, 258
Application for examination of party as	237
Party to show cause why he should not give evidence	238
Written declaration of cause shown ...	239
Order requiring party to attend as ...	240
Court may summon any party to the suit as	241
Court may summon any person as	242
Any person in Court may be dealt with as	259
Bound to attend	255
Failing to comply with summons ...	256
Refusing to give evidence	257
——— to produce document ...	*ib.*
To be examined on oath	48
Evidence of, when and how taken ...	260
About to leave the jurisdiction of the Court	261
May require his deposition to be interpreted	264
Demeanour of, ...	268
Remarks on	
Persons who need not attend as, ...	272
Residing more than 50 miles from Court,	273
Examination of persons exempted from attending as ...	274, 275
In Jail, Commission to examine	281, 282, 283
Summoned by commission subject to the same rules as other witnesses ...	295
Remuneration of, and penalties imposed on—	482
Required to attend for examination by Arbitrators or Umpires	508
Court may bind over any person to appear as	659
WOMEN.	
Exempted from personal appearance ...	41
Commission to examine	274
May sue as paupers	487
WORK DONE, plaint for money due for ...	53
WRITTEN AUTHORITY to act for co-plaintiff or co-defendant	28
WRITTEN STATEMENTS.	
When parties may tender— ...	178
Ground for rejection of	185
To be on stamp paper	179
Of particulars of set-off	180
When to be received	181
May be on plain paper if called for by Court	181
Party failing to present, when called for by Court	184
How to be framed	182
To be subscribed and verified ...	183
May be rejected by the Court ...	185
WRITING Insufficiently stamped given in evidence	193—196
Value of stamp required to be endorsed on	194
Y	
YEAR, Defined	2

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

Schedules of Estates UNDER CHARGE OF THE Administrator-General of Bengal PREPARED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1864, UNDER ACT VIII. OF 1855.

INDEX.

A.—SCHEDULE of all Administrations whereof the FINAL BALANCES have been PAID TO THE PERSONS ENTITLED to the same, specifying the amount of such BALANCES, and the persons to whom paid, during the six months ending on 31ST DECEMBER 1864.

B.—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of ESTATES, NOT being HINDOO OR MAHOMEDAN, remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES prepared up to the 31ST DECEMBER 1864, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

C.—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN ESTATES remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES in hand.

D.—SCHEDULE of BALANCES in the hands of the Administrator-General set apart to meet the ADMITTED CLAIMS of CREDITORS against the Estates therein mentioned.

E.—SCHEDULE of UNCLAIMED BALANCES of Estates under 500 RUPEES deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th October 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government.

SCHEDULE A. of all Administrations whereof the Final Balances have been paid to the Persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances and the Persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st June to 31st December 1864, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
A.							
Ahern, Sub-Conductor John,—Share Account of the Brothers of the deceased ...	11 May 1858 ...	5 July 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	409 11 5	Remitted to the India House for payment to Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse on behalf of Patric and William Ahern, Brothers of the deceased, being their respective one-fourth share of a moiety of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 1st July 1864.
Anderson, Major John ..	19 Aug. 1858 ...	1 Dec. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	263 12 6	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, James Anderson, and Major George Thomson as Trustees under the Will of the deceased, being the balance of further Assests of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th November 1864.
Aslat, Edward Ham ..	3 Sept. 1863 ..	18 Aug. 1864 ..	0	0	... ...	592 2 11	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Ann Aslat, Mother of the deceased, being her, and Walter Ham, William Ham, Alfred Ham, and Julia Aslat's (Brothers and Sister of the deceased) respective one-fifth share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 16th August 1864.
Aston, William ...	14 May 1863 ...	29 July 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	1016 5 11	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Sarah Aston, Widow of the deceased, for herself and Children, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 26th July 1864.
Aubrey, Richard ..	21 July 1857 ...	26 & 27 July 1864	1500	0	... ...	429 2 2	Paid and delivered to Mr. J. E. Barker, and Mrs. A. P. Barker, Daughter of the deceased, under his Will, being the balance of her one-third share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 16th April 1864, and the balance of 1864 half-year's Interest realized on the Government Promissory Note for Sicca Rupees 1,500.
Axam, William ..	{Taken charge 16 Sept. 1858}	31 Oct. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	249 0 5	Remitted to the India House for payment to John Axam, Father of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 28th October 1864.

Babajohn Massey *alias* Martyrus—Account of the Proceeds of House and Rent of House No. 114-5 and Godwns Nos. 114 to 123 ..	1 Nov 1814 ...	20 July 1864 ...	0	12000	...	...	5520 1 0	Transferred to Account of Legacy to the Prisoners of the Court of Requests and the poor Armenians, and to Account of Legacy to the Institutions of new Nankchewan in equal shares, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 23rd June 1864.
Baillie, Dr. George ...	27 June 1855 ...	31 Aug. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	441 5 7	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. M. B. Baillie, Mr. B. Bell, and Mr. N. B. E. Baillie, the Trustees of the Will of the deceased, being the balance of further Assests of this Estate as per Account closed to 27th August 1864.
Baptist, Anthony,—Life Interest for G. V. Rostun ...	18 March 1858 ...	22 Nov. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	912 15 10	Paid to F. A Hypher, being the balance of his Legacy left to him under the Will of the deceased as per Account closed to 16th November 1864.
Batty, Edward ...	Taken charge 14 Sept. 1855	18 Aug. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	56 10 5	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Mary Batty, Widow of the deceased, for herself and Children, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 16th August 1864.
Beauchamp, John ...	10 March 1863 ...	31 Ditto ...	0	0	...	...	457 4 8	Remitted to the India House for payment to James Keane, the Trustee of the deceased's Will, on behalf of the deceased's step Sister and only next of kin, Miss Ellen Beauchamp, being the balance of further Assests of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th August 1864.
Bennett, Lieutenant William Henry ...	8 May 1855 ..	29 July 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	164 15 6	Remitted to the India House for payment to Revd. G. S. C. Bennett, Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 23rd July 1864.
Bentley, Mrs. Frances,—Share Account of John Geraghty, Son of the late James Geraghty, Brother of the deceased ...	12 March 1860 ...	1 Dec. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	218 1 9	Remitted to the India House for payment to John Geraghty, Son of the late James Geraghty, Brother of the deceased, being his one-third or one-fourth share of the balance of this Estate, with Interest, as per Account closed to 29th November 1864.
———, Robert Alexander ...	18 Feb. 1853 ...	29 Nov. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	24 15 7	Paid to A. B. Spry, being one-third moiety of the balance of further Assests of this Estate as per Statement dated 10th June 1864, payable to the Calcutta Vestry as a Legacy under the Will of the deceased.
Boileau, Major-General Alexander Henry Edmonstone ...	27 Feb. 1863 ...	31 Oct. & 5 Dec. 1864...	0	0	*30 0 0		6017 2 9	Transferred to the Share Account of Mary Hamilton Boileau and Arthur Cadell Tait Boileau, Children of Mrs. M. G. Cadell, and Mrs. C. B. Nicholl, Daughter of the deceased by a former marriage, being two-thirds share, and paid and delivered to Mrs. M. G. Cadell, Widow of the deceased, and Captain A. Cadell, Royal Engineers, through Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., being the balance of her one-third share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th October 1864.

* Agra Bank Shares.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co's Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
B.							
Boileau, Major-General Alexander Henry Edmonstone,—Share Account of M. H. Boileau and A. C. T. Boileau, Children of Mrs. M. G. Cadell, and Mrs. C. B. Nicholl, Daughter of the deceased by a former marriage ...	27 Feb. 1863 ...	22 Nov. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	1670 7 9	Paid to Mrs. Charlotte B. Nicholl, Daughter of the deceased by a former marriage, and Captain T. Nicholl, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, through the Manager, Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, being her one-third of two-thirds share of the balance of Cash of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th October 1864.
Boyle, Andrew ...	5 April 1864 ...	29 Sept. 1864 ...	0	172500	60*	810 12 3	Transferred to Share Account of Mrs. Maria Boyle, Widow of the deceased, being one-fifth share and Share, Account of the 4 Children of the deceased, being four-fifths share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 28th September 1864.
Brae, Edward Fyffe ...	5 July 1856 ...	21 Oct. & 21 Nov. 1864	0	0	... ...	794 9 6	Paid to G. D. Brae, being his one-ninth share, and remitted to the India House for payment to Robert John Brae, James A. Brae, and Miss Sarah Brae, Brothers and Sister of the deceased, being their respective one-ninth share of the balance of this Estate as per Accounts closed to 24th August 1861 and 17th September 1864.
——, Thomas the Elder ...	28 Jan. 1851 ...	16 Sept., 21 Oct., & 21 Nov. 1864	0	0	... ...	7888 7 9	Transferred to the Estate of E. F. Brae, paid to G. D. Brae, and remitted to the India House for payment to James A. Brae, Robert John Brae, and Miss Sarah Brae, Grandsons and Granddaughter of the deceased, being the balance of their respective one-sixth share of this Estate as per Account closed to 17th August 1864.

*Sundry Shares.

Bryce, Lieutenant John Henry ...	22 June 1858 ...	26 July 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	1617	2	0	Paid to Mackillop, Stewart and Co., Agents for Revd. James Bryce, Father of the deceased, being the balance of further Assets of this Estate as per Account closed to 21st July 1864.
Burke, Mrs. Mary ...	Taken charge 6 June 1857	25 Aug. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	165	3	6	Paid A. Hartman, Roman Catholic Bishop of Patna, on behalf of James Burke, the surviving Child of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 13th August 1864.
Burney, Lieutenant Frederick William,—Share Account of R. P. Burney, Brother of the deceased ...	19 Nov. 1859 ..	29 July 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	170	6	9	Remitted to the India House for payment to Robert Payne Burney, Brother of the deceased, being his one-seventh share of the balance of this Estate, with Interest, as per Account closed to 23rd July 1864.
Burnside, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry ...	3 Jan. 1850 ...	3 Sept. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	24218	9	10	Remitted to the India House for payment to Robert Hillman, Executor and Trustee of the deceased in England, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 31st August 1864.
C.										
Carey, Jabez,—Legacy Account of the Children of William Henry Carey, Son of the deceased	19 May 1862 ...	22 July & 23 Aug. 1864	0	0	...	...	1336	1	4	Paid to Mrs. Sophia Matilda Goodall and Mrs. Charlotte Isabella Pyle, Daughters of William Henry Carey, Son of the deceased, being their respective one-sixth share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 15th July 1864 under the Will of the deceased.
Carter, Lieutenant Henry ...	3 Sept. 1863 ...	20 Dec. 1864 ...	0	0	...	...	456	15	1	Remitted to the India House for payment to the Mother and five Sisters of the deceased in equal shares, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 19th December 1864.
Cattermole, Lieutenant Ernest George ..	23 Dec. 1863 ...	1 Ditto ...	0	0	...	..	504	2	6	Remitted to the India House for payment to G. Cattermole, Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th November 1864.
Childs, Captain Richard Hutchinson ...	12 Nov. 1850 ...	8 Ditto ...	0	0	...	...	5181	0	9	Remitted to the India House for payment to R. P. Childs, Son of the deceased, and transferred to the Share Account of Miss E. A. Childs, Daughter of the deceased, being the balance of their respective half share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 3rd December 1864.
Christian, Lieutenant Andrew William ...	Taken charge 22 Sept. 1862	3 & 6 Sept. 1864	0	0	...	...	139	15	0	Remitted to the India House for payment to Messrs. Grindlay and Co. on behalf of Mrs. Anne Christian, Mother of the deceased, and transferred to the Share Account of the three Brothers of the deceased, being their respective one-fourth share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 2nd September 1864.
Churcher, Thomas Henry ...	1 Oct. 1858 ...	26 Nov. 1864 ...	0	10600	...	...	379	8	3	Paid and delivered to E. J. Churcher, Executor to the Estate of the late T. Churcher, Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 26th November 1864.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
C.							
Clair, Madame Maria ...	9 Oct. 1863 ...	29 Sept. 1864 ...	0	11800	.. ...	507 4 8	Paid and delivered to Joseph Clair, Francois Volay, Jean Francois Clair, and Antoinnette Epina Seyty, next of kin of the deceased, by their constituted Attorney, Robert Campbell, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 23rd September 1864.
Cleland, John Clarke ...	3 Sept. 1863 ...	20 Oct. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	526 2 6	Remitted to the India House for payment to David Cleland, Father of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th September 1864.
Conolly, Lieutenant Christopher,—Share Account of C. A. Connolly and Mrs. A. C. Sweeny, Son and Daughter of the deceased ...	22 June 1858 ...	18 Nov. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	31 6 11	Paid to C. A. Connolly, Son of the deceased, being his one-seventh of two-thirds share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 22nd July 1864.
Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel John Chamier ...	21 Sept. 1858 ...	20 Oct. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	305 7 9	Remitted to A. W. Cooper, Sydney; C. W. B. Cooper, Engowra; and Mrs. Maria Cooper, on behalf of J. B. Cooper, Noorwood, Upper Manning River, New South Wales. Sons of the late Leonard Cooper, Brother of the deceased, by Bills of Exchange, being their respective one-eighth of one-fifth of half share of the balance of this Estate, with Interest, as per Accounts closed to 30th August and 29th September 1864.
Cotton, Lieut.-Colonel Henry,—Share Account of Francis Frederick Cotton, Son of the deceased ...	11 May 1858 ...	11 Aug. 1864 ...	0	2000	.. ...	1073 11 7	Paid and delivered to Lieutenant Francis Frederick Cotton, Royal Engineers, Son of the deceased, through Messrs. Grindlay and Co., being his half share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 22nd January 1862.

Craig, Miss Mary ...	7 Jan. 1864 ...	28 Oct. 1864 ...	0	4500 ...	...	182 7 9	Paid and delivered to Richard Craig and Miss Martha Craig, Brother and Sister and only next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 24th October 1864.
Crossman, John ...	{Taken charge 8 June 1857}	20 Ditto ...	0	0 ...	...	11 15 10	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Crossman, Widow of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 28th September 1864.
Cumberlege, William Leycester ...	15 Nov. 1861 ...	5 Sept. 1864 ...	0	0 ...	...	113 8 2	Paid to Lieutenant Archibald F. Cumberlege, B. A., Son of the late John Cumberlege, Brother of the deceased, being his one-fifth share of two-thirds of his late Father's one-fifth share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 28th November 1862.
Cunningham, Mrs. Maria Ann ...	31 Mar. 1864 ...	4 Nov. 1864 ...	0	0 ...	...	1077 5 9	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. C. E. Jones, Daughter of the deceased, being the balance of her half share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 3rd November 1864.
D.							
DaCruz, Laurence ...	14 June 1864 ...	4 Oct. 1864 ...	0	0 ...	...	451 8 1	Paid to Joseph DeCruz, being in full of his one-third share of this Estate as Brother of the deceased as per Account closed to 27th September 1864.
DeSilva Domingo,—Trust for the Marriage Settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Domingo Manuel DeSilva	15 July 1848 ...	1 Dec. 1864 ...	6000	2700 ..	..	432 5 9	Paid and delivered to E. C. Brown, Executor of E. T. P. DeSilva, being his one-third share of a moiety of this Estate as per Account closed to 23rd May 1859, and one-third share of the remaining moiety per Account closed 20th January 1863, paid to him as per Account closed to 28th November 1864, and in terms of his release dated the 29th day of November 1864.
Daniell, Assistant Surgeon Hickman Rose,—Share Account of Lucy K. Armstrong ...	12 Jan. 1863 ...	20 Ditto ...	0	0 ..	...	1390 4 6	Remitted to the India House for payment to Miss L. R. Daniell, now Mrs. Armstrong, share as Sister of the deceased as per Account closed to 19th December 1864.
——— Share Account of Miss Luisa Susanna Daniell ...	Ditto ...	5 July 1864 ..	0	0 ...	...	1441 6 8	Remitted to the India House for payment to Miss Luisa Sussanna Daniell, being her one-fourth share of this Estate as per Account closed on 5th July 1864.
Davidson, Ensign John Tierney ...	31 Aug. 1858 ...	30 Aug. 1864 ...	0	0 ..	...	224 0 0	Remitted to the India House for payment to John Davidson, the Father of the deceased, being the balance of further Assests of this Estate as per Account closed on 29th August 1864.
Dickens, Lieutenant Thomas Eden ...	29 July 1859 ...	Ditto ..	0	0 ...	...	269 5 2	Remitted to the India House for payment to W. Dickens, Father of the deceased, being the balance of further Assets of this Estate as per Account closed on 29th August 1864.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
D.							
Dopping, Assistant Surgeon Anthony ...	3 Nov. 1858 ...	5 Nov. 1864 ...	0	0	... ..	1545 6 4	Remitted to the India House for payment to E. Dopping, Brother, Administrator in England, in full balance of this Estate as per Account closed on 27th October 1864.
Dubordieux, Charles,—Share Account of Alexander John Shaw Dubordieux ...	9 Feb. 1854 ...	1 Ditto ...	0	3500	... ...	72 15 3	Paid and delivered to A. Dubordieux, being his half share of this Estate as per Account closed on 23rd September 1864, and paid to him as one of the Sons of the deceased and in terms of his release dated 19th November 1864.
E.							
Eckford, Ensign Robert, of 10th N. I. ...	30 Sept. 1858 ...	5 Ditto ..	0	0	... ..	13 10 10	Remitted to the India House for payment to General Eckford the balance of this Estate as per Account closed on 20th October 1864.
Ellis, Albert R. L. ..	5 May 1862 ...	1 Dec. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	1056 6 8	Paid to T. H. W. Ellis, Chaplain, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 23rd November 1864, paid to him in part satisfaction of his claim for Rupees 1,200.
F.							
Fell, John Wethington Adams ..	14 Aug. 1858 ..	23 Nov. 1864 ...	0	500	.. ..	156 1 2	Transferred to the Share Account of John Forbes as Nephew of the deceased, as per Account closed on 7th November 1864.
G.							
Garner, Assistant Surgeon Hartwell Samuel ...	22 Dec. 1858 ...	14 Ditto ...	0	25100	... ..	329 14 11	Tranferred to the Share Account of Elizabeth Mary Garner, only Child of the deceased, as per Account closed to 11th November 1864.
Garrett, Edward ...	Ditto ..	1 July 1864 ...	0	0	... ..	25 10 6	Paid to Mr. R. S. Moncriff, Administrator to this Estate, being the balance at credit of this Estate.
Gawen, Revd. James ...	2 April 1857 ..	17 Nov. 1864 ..	0	13500	... ..	0 0 0	Transferred to the Share Account of Emily Gawen, the only Child of the deceased, as per Account closed on 12th November 1864.
Giles, Thomas ..	10 Nov. 1857 ..	4 Oct. 1864 ..	0	2000	.. ...	117 10 5	Remitted to the India House, for payment to Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse, the balance of the Account as per Account closed to 3rd October 1864.

Godby, Conductor Phillip	...	24 April 1861	..	21 July 1864	...	0	0	..	...	1346 5 3	Transferred to Realty Account, being the balance at credit of this Estate as per Account closed on 21st July 1864.
———, Realty Account	..	Ditto	.	10 Aug. 1864	...	0	0	..	...	402 9 7	Paid to P. H. Godby, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed on 21st July 1864, and paid to him as the eldest Son and next of kin of the deceased.
Gold, Dr. F.	..	...	...	7 Dec. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	2 11 7	Paid to Bebee Begum, being the further Assets of this Estate payable to her under the Will of the deceased.
Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel John	..	18 June 1862	...	5 Nov. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	4118 1 1	Remitted to the India House for payment to C. Pemberton, Executor of the deceased in England, being the further balance in cash of this Estate as per Account closed on 29th September 1864.
Griffin, Thomas	...	23 Dec. 1863	..	28 Ditto	..	0	0	...	...	468 12 0	Remitted to the India House for payment to the Father of the deceased as per Account closed on 18th November 1864.
———, Captain Brevet-Major J.	..	...	..	15 Aug. 1864	..	0	0	...	...	367 14 11	Paid to C. S. Hogg, Administrator-General and Administrator to the Estate Major-General A. H. E. Boileau, deceased, being the further part payment of Major-General A. H. E. Boileau's claim of Rupees 2,000 against this Estate.
H.											
Haeberlin, Mrs. Charlotte Wilheilmine	...	21 Sept. 1858	...	...	...	0	73900	...	...	518 15 11	Transferred to Legacy Account of Curl and John Haeberlin as Legatees under the Will of the deceased as per Account closed to 29th September 1864.
Halfhide, Robert Sampson,—Share Account of Sophia Elizabeth Halfhide	..	21 Sept. 1859	...	5 Dec. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	21 3 7	Paid to Sophia Elizabeth Halfhide, through Sophia M. Boys, being the balance in full of her share of this Estate.
Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton		...	...	5 Nov. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	157 3 4	Remitted to the India House for payment to the Widow of the deceased, being the further balance of this Estate as per Account closed on 20th October 1864, as Trustee for her only Child.
Hand, George	..	24 June 1863	...	27 July 1864	...	0	0	...	...	1732 13 4	Paid to Robert Hand, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed on 21st July 1864, and paid to him as Father and next of kin of the deceased in accordance with his letter of the 2nd March 1864.
Hely, Veterinary Surgeon Forbes Augustus,—Share Account of Edward and Frederick Hely		1 Feb. 1861	...	22 Nov. 1864	...	0	0	...	..	574 10 0	Paid to F. A. Hely, by his constituted Attorney, George M. Struthers, being the one-seventh share of the late Mr. Edward Hely, as per Account closed on 18th June 1864, and paid to him as the Brother and Acting Executor of the late Edward Hely.
Higgins, Mrs. Amelia	...	13 Oct. 1862	..	11 Ditto	..	0	0	..	..	611 7 5	Transferred to the Share Account of John James Higgins, William Joseph Higgins, George Arthur Higgins, Mary Ann Ellis, and Elizabeth Ann Higgins, Children of the deceased, being their respective one-fifth shares of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed on 30th October 1864.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
H.							
Holroyd, Henry ...	14 Nov. 1859 ...	21 Dec. 1864 ..	0	0	... ...	1394 15 3	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Lucy Holroyd, Widow, her one-third share, Miss Lucy Sarah Holroyd, George Samtig Holroyd, Children, being their respective one-fourth of two-thirds Shares of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed on 12th December 1864.
Hulke, Thomas Manly ..	27 Feb. 1863 ...	21 Ditto ..	0	0	... ..	165 0 0	Remitted to the India House for payment to Dr. W. Hulke, Father of the deceased, being the balance of further Assets of this Estate as per Account closed on 19th December 1864.
Huttmann, George Frederick Cecil ..	14 Jan. 1861 ...	16 Ditto ...	0	0	... ...	143 1 8	Paid to H. Burkinyoung and W. Roberts, Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of the late G. F. C. Huttmann, by their constituted Attorney, J. J. Cogswill, being the further balance of this Estate, paid to them on Account of their Bond Claim for Rupees 89,918-10 as the Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of the Widow of the deceased.
J.							
Jackson, Lieutenant Phillip Hays ..	18 May 1858 ...	3 Ditto ...	0	4400	... ...	222 11 3	Transferred to the Share Accounts of Mrs. Rose and Erice Sutherland Jackson the further balance at credit of this Estate as per Account closed to 31st November 1864.
Jennings, Revd. Midgley John,—Share Account of Mr. M. M. Jennings ...	2 Feb. 1858 ..	19 Ditto ...	0	0	... ..	2218 15 9	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. M. M. Jennings, Widow of the deceased, her one-third share of the balance of the further Assets of this Estate as per Account closed to 15th December 1864.
Johns, Serjeant Thomas ...	26 Dec. 1859 ...	3 Nov. 1864 ...	0	17900	... ...	0 0 0	Transferred to the Legacy Account of the Children the balance at credit of this Estate as per Account closed to 8th September 1864.
Jackson, Captain Francis Constable ...	... ...	28 July 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	4362 8 2	Remitted to the India House for payment to John Flower Jackson, Executor of the late Mrs. Isabella Maria Jackson, Widow and Universal Legatee of the deceased, the balance of this Estate as per Account 21st July 1864.

Jones, John Moore,—Share Account of the Children of the late E. S. Jones ...	8 Dec. 1857	..	12 Aug. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	844 15 2	Paid to Hugh Maxwell, Attorney for Mrs. Katherine Grahame Jones, Widow, one-third, and two-third on account of the Children of the late E. S. Jones, the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 5th August 1864.
Jennings, Revd. Midgley John ...	2 Feb. 1858	...	17 Dec. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	6656 15 3	Transferred the further Assets of this Estate to the following Share Accounts as per Account closed to 15th December 1864, *viz.*:—
										Rs. As. P.
										Estate Revd M. J. Jennings, Share Account of Mrs. M. M. Jennings' one-third ... 2,218 15 9
										Estate Revd. M. J. Jennings, Share Account of W. H. J. Jennings' one-third of two-third .. 1,479 5 2
										Estate Revd. M. J. Jennings, Share Account of R. M. Jennings' one-third of two-third ... 1,479 5 2
										Estate Revd. M. J. Jennings, Share Account of Miss E. Jennings' one-third of two-third .. 1,479 5 2
										Total, Rs. ... 6,656 15 3
K.										
Kreiss, Revd. Frederick Augustus ..	11 June 1858	...	3 Ditto	...	0	2900	...	...	33 3 11	Transferred to the Share Account of the Children the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th November 1864.
L.										
Langer, Mrs. Sarah,—Share Account of F. J. K. Langer ...	15 Mar. 1857	...	16 Nov. 1864	...	0	1600	...	...	155 5 10	Paid and delivered to F. J. K. Langer the balance of his Share of this Estate as per Account closed.
Law, Serjeant James ...	15 Dec. 1858	...	25 Oct. 1864	...	0	1700	...	...	3 7 3	Transferred to the Share Account of the Children the two-third balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 25th October 1864.
Lamport, Thomas William ..	{Taken charge. 7 Mar. 1863.}		3 Nov. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	490 1 2	Remitted to the India House for payment to Messrs. W. H. Smith Barry and Co., on behalf of the parties entitled their respective Shares of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 2nd November 1864.
Littlefield, John ...	30 Aug. 1861	...	6 Sept. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	236 13 9	Paid to A. T. Jones, through Grindlay and Co., being the balance in full of his one-sixth Share of the balance of this Estate.
M.										
McDonald, Captain Donald ..	4 May 1858	...	29 Ditto	...	0	0	...	...	1264 14 8	Remitted to the India House for payment to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, the Uncle and Guardian of the deceased's Children, the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 29th September 1864.
Melvill, Phillips ...	14 Aug. 1854	...	3 Oct. 1864	...	4650	18800	...	...	609 7 4	Transferred to the Share Account of the Children, being the balance of two-third Share of this Estate as per Account closed to 1st October 1864.
Machell, Thomas ...	25 Mar. 1863	..	Ditto	...	0	0	...	...	4667 6 6	Remitted to the India House for payment to the Revd. R. B. Machell, Brother of the deceased, the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 1st October 1864.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
M.							
Meredith, James ...	24 Nov. 1863 ...	2 Dec. 1864 ...	0	0	.. ...	534 2 9	Paid to Mrs. E. A. Green, Widow of the deceased, through Agra and United Service Bank, being the balance of her one-third Share of this Estate as per Account closed to 16th November 1864.
Moulinie, M. H. F. ...	26 Feb. 1864 ...	8 Augt. 1864 ...	0	0	.. ...	470 7 9	Paid to Mrs. Nelie Courreges, only Sister and next of kin of the deceased, through her constituted Attorney, A. Jacquemine, Acting French Consul, the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 5th August 1864.
Mosley, Captain Herbert Henry ..	11 July 1863 ...	8 July 1864 ...	0	0	... ..	880 15 3	Paid to E. S. Mosley, through Colvin, Cowie and Co., the balance in full of the Assets of this Estate as per Account closed to 5th June 1864, and paid to him under authority of Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Mosley, the Mother and Admistratrix of the deceased, dated 12th November 1864.
Moncrieff, Revd. E. T. R. ...	21 Sept. 1858 ...	12 Sept. 1864 ..	0	2000	... ..	0 0 0	Delivered to Revd. F. R. Vallings, Secretary to the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel, the Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of the deceased, but belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Marcus, George Thomas,—Personalty Account ...	... ...	19 Dec. 1864 ...	0	0	... ..	14433 15 6	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Marcus, Widow of the deceased, the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 12th December 1864.
Maltby, Dr. S. ...	.. ..	20 Sept. 1864 ..	0	4000	... ...	0 0 0	Remitted to Dr. G. Grant, Secretary, Branch Dispensary, Futtehghur, the Government Promissory Note belonging to this Estate.
N.							
Nightingale, Assistant Surgeon Manby ..	1 Oct. 1850 ...	29 Ditto ...	0	0	... .	643 4 2	Remitted to the India House for payment to Major C. L. Showers, being the balance of one-third Share of two-thirds of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed dated 27th September 1864, payable to Ethel Nightingale, Daughter of the deceased.

O.										
O'Connor, Sub-Conductor Thomas	..	24 Aug. 1852	...	4 Oct. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	1591 3 10	Paid to the Bank of Bengal, being further part payment of Government claim for Rupees 6,567-5-7 against this Estate.
Onslow, Henry Phillips	...	3 Oct. 1863	...	12 Nov. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	37 15 10	Paid to Mr. David Wood, being the balance of Widow's one-third Share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 16th September 1864, paid to him as Brother of the Widow of the deceased.
P.										
Parker, Revd. William John	...	14 May 1863	...	15 July 1864	...	0	0	...	...	1122 2 4	Paid to Mrs. Harriet Ann Parker, Widow of the deceased, through Bank of Bengal, being the one-third Share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 17th June 1864.
Parry, Henry	...	{Taken charge. 16 June 1863.}		4 Ditto	...	0	0	...	...	303 8 0	Remitted to the India House for payment to the Widow (Mrs. Mary Ann Perry) and Children, through Mr. J. H. Rowland, Magistrate, Glamorganshire Banking Company, Neath, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 22nd June 1864.
Paul, Lieutenant William	..	17 Jan. 1859	...	26 Aug. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	99 10 11	Paid to Mr. John Liston Paul as Legatee under the Will of John Paul, who was the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of further Assets of this Estate as perAccount closed dated 4th July 1864.
Pope, Peter	..	2 Feb. 1864	...	29 Sept. 1864	.	0	0	...	...	2461 2 7	Remitted to the India House for payment to Peter Pope, the Father of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 27th September 1864.
R.										
Robinson, Henry Houtton	..	22 July 1862	...	28 July 1864	...	0	0	...	...	306 1 1	Remitted to the India House for payment to Revd. W. Robinson, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 27th July 1864, payable to him as the Father of the deceased.
Rose, James	...	17 Feb. 1863	...	31 Oct. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	630 8 7	Remitted to the India House for payment to Charles Rose, Ellis Rose, Edward Rose, and Frederick Rose, the Brothers of the deceased, being their respective one-tenth Share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 21st June 1864, payable to them on their proof of their being of age.
Rothwell, James	...	1 Nov. 1859	...	Ditto	..	0	0	...	...	24 7 10	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Rothwell and her Children, being the balance of further Assets of this Estate as per Account closed dated 27th October 1864.
S.										
Salkeld, Lieutenant Philip	...	28 Mar. 1859	..	30 Nov. 1864	..	0	0	..	...	806 14 8	Remitted to the India House for payment to Messrs. Alexander Fletcher and Company, Agents of Miss Elizabeth Salkeld, the Sister and sole Legatee of the deceased, being the balance of further Assets of this Estate as per Account closed dated 24th November 1864.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
S.							
Scott, Private George ...	{Taken charge. 30 Aug. 1862}	30 Nov. 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	49 13 9	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mr. Alexander Sinclair, for payment to Mother and Brothers of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 24th November 1864.
Sewell, Major-General Thomas ...	19 Feb. 1863 ..	28 July 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	5875 8 0	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mr. William John Sewell, Mrs. Margaret Rebecca D'Arcy, and Mrs. Augusta Harriett Richards, the Son and Daughters of the deceased, being their respective one-third Share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 27th July 1864.
Shaw, Conductor George ...	{Taken charge. 18 Aug. 1863}	20 Sept. 1864 ..	0	0	... ...	2094 8 9	Paid to Colonel F. Dunsford, the Executor to the Estate of the late General S. Shaw, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 20th September 1864.
——, Assistant-Surgeon William Joseph ...	3 Sept. 1863 ...	29 Ditto ...	0	0	... ...	1217 13 7	Remitted to the India House for payment to Revd. William Shaw, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 22nd September 1864.
Sheehan, Mrs. Eliza ...	1 Oct. 1858 ..	22 Oct. 1864 ...	0	0	... ..	7613 11 7	Paid to Mr. W. O'Brien, the Son of the deceased, being the balance of one-third Share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 30th July 1864.
Smith, George	21 Nov. 1862 ...	20 Dec. 1864 ...	0	0	.. ..	3044 1 4	Paid to Mr. J. Smith, through the Oriental Bank Corporation, being the four-seventh Share of the balance of further Assets of this Estate as per Account closed dated 8th December 1864, to which James Smith, Anne Smith, Elizabeth Smith, and Abiguil Smith, the Brothers and Sisters of the deceased, are entitled, and paid to him, respectively, under the Powers of Attorney from him dated 6th December 1862, and a Joint Power of Attorney from the three other parties abovementioned dated 18th March 1863.

——, Captain Henry	...	28 Dec. 1863	..	3 Sept. 1864	...	0	0	..	..	955 11 0	Paid to Mrs. M. J. Smith, on account of herself and Child, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 23rd August 1864.
——, James	...	3 Sept. 1863	...	4 Nov. 1864	...	1800	0	...	..	20 15 6	Paid and delivered to Messrs. R. Thomas and Company, on Account of their Bond Claim against this Estate, the Government Promissory Note and Cash, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 27th October 1864.
——, Captain James William	..	2 May 1863	...	Ditto	..	0	0	..	...	978 1 11	Remitted to the India House for payment to Mrs. Ellen Smith, Mrs. Ann Eliza Macdonald, and Mrs. Margaret Ellen Fort, the Mother and Sisters of the deceased, their respective one-third Share, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 3rd November 1864.
——, John (of Cachar)	..	{Taken charge 11 Aug. 1863.}		31 Aug. 1864	..	0	0	..	..	33 6 5	Remitted to the India House for payment to Revd. Thomas Smith, (A. M.,) the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 31st August 1864.
Squires, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth,—Share Account of L. D. Homfray	..	7 Nov. 1854	..	4 July 1864	...	700	4100	..	...	249 4 2	Paid and delivered to Mr. P. Homfray, on behalf of Miss L. D. Homfray, as she is attained her majority, the Government Securities and Cash, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed on the 19th May 1864.
Stowell, Christopher Sweedland,—Share Account of John Alexander Stowell	...	12 June 1855	..	18 Ditto	..	0	0	...	...	147 3 8	Paid to Mr. John Alexander Stowell, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 27th June 1864.
—— ——, Share Account of C. W. Stowell	...	Ditto	...	9 Aug. 1864	...	0	0	...	...	147 3 7	Paid to Mr. C. W. Stowell, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed dated 27th June 1864.
T.											
Thomson, Captain Francis Ringler	..	12 Jan. 1863	...	22 July 1864	..	0	0	...	...	1470 0 0	Paid to Messrs. Grindlay and Company the aggregate of two sums of Rupees 1,155 and Rupees 315, paid by C. S. Hogg, Esquire, Administrator-General, out of the Funds of the Estate on forged Receipts in the fictitious names of F. D. Bayley and R. M. Low, respectively, as their claims against the Estate, now refunded by the said Administrator-General to the Estate, and paid to them as the constituted Attornies of Mr. J. R. Thomson, Father and next of kin of the deceased.
Turner, William	...	14 Mar. 1863	...	10 Nov. 1864	...	0	2000	..	...	117 6 8	Transferred to the Share Accounts of J. L. Turner and Miss A. E. Turner, Children of the deceased, being their moiety of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 10th November 1864.
W.											
Warrings, Mrs. Mary	....	31 July 1863	..	14 Ditto	...	0	0	..	...	575 5 3	Remitted by Transfer Receipt to Mrs M. A. Kealy, Umritsur, the sole surviving Child of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 26th August 1864.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
W.							
Wheatley, Lieutenant Charles Edward ..	19 Nov. 1859 ..	22 July 1864 ...	0	0	... ...	224 0 2	Paid to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Company the amount of the deceased's Share of the second distribution of the Delhi Prize Money, payable to Colonel A. Wheatly, Father of the deceased, and paid to them under his Letter of Authority.
White, Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey Jervis, of 50th Native Infantry,—Share Account of Miss A. F. J. White ..	6 May 1860 ...	18 Nov. 1864 ...	0	15400	... ...	663 0 4	Remitted to the India House for payment to Miss Alicia Francis Jervis White, one of the Daughters of the deceased, her one-third of two-thirds Share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 10th November 1864.
Wilson, Isaac ...	3 Sept. 1863 ..	25 Aug. 1864 ..	0	0	... ...	255 10 3	Transferred to the Share Accounts of William and Robert Wilson, Children of the late William Wilson, Brother of the deceased, being their one-sixth Share of the balance of this Estate as per Account closed to 4th July 1864.

E. E.,

C. S. HOGG,
Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1864.

SCHEDULE B. of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of Estates not being HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN, remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout and the Balances, prepared up to 31st December 1864, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
Abbey, Bazar Sergeant Henry	23 Dec. 63	0	1000	...	73 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	93 10 9	0	0	...	73 15 3	0	1000	...	19 11 6	0 0 0
Adams, George Thomas Price	25 Mar. 57	0	0	...	182 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	454 9 0	0	0	...	636 13 2	0	0	...	457 12 1	0	0	...	179 1 1	0 0 0
——, Henry	23 May 45	0	8800	...	0 0 0	341 5 1	0	0	...	170 0 0	0	8800	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 10	0	8800	...	0 0 0	179 1 11
——, Major-General Sir J. W.	Under Power 26 June 45	0	1500	...	151 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	181 1 10	0	0	...	2 5 0	0	1500	...	178 12 10	0 0 0
Agabeg, Aviet	19 June 39	0	2000	...	51 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	91 14 1	0	0	...	3 2 0	0	2000	...	88 12 1	0 0 0
——, Lazar (Sugar Merchant)	11 June 39	0	3600	...	83 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	74 8 0	0	3600	...	158 0 7	0	0	...	5 14 7	0	3600	...	152 2 0	0 0 0
Agnew, Major William	Taken charge in 1843	0	700	...	390 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	404 4 4	0	0	...	1 1 3	0	700	...	403 3 1	0 0 0
Ahern, Sub-Conductor John,—Share Account of the Brothers of the deceased	11 May 58	0	0	...	822 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 7 3	0	0	...	823 4 9	0	0	...	413 9 5	0	0	...	409 11 4	0 0 0
Ahmuty, Mrs Mary	12 June 61	0	1800	...	116 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 4 0	0	1800	...	164 10 7	0	0	...	2 1 7	0	1800	...	162 9 0	0 0 0
Alexander, Lieutenant John Staples, (Engineer)	6 Dec. 43	0	600	...	22 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	34 1 9	0	0	...	0 13 7	0	600	...	33 4 2	0 0 0
Allen, Mrs. Ann	22 July 64	0	0	...	195 5 0	0 0 0	0	3000	...	3579 12 3	0	3000	...	3775 1 3	0	0	...	3104 8 0	0	3000	...	670 9 3	0 0 0
Allsopp, William	22 Feb. 64	500	32100	2*	0 0 0	113 8 11	0	0	...	2060 15 6	500	32100	2*	1947 6 7	500	500	...	2014 3 3	0	31600	2*	0 0 0	66 12 8
Amies, W. E. Harington	Taken charge 10 Mar. 58	0	0	...	18 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 2 1	0 0 0
Amman, Earnest Dawes R.	Taken charge 14 Dec. 59	0	0	...	343 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	343 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	343 0 0	0 0 0
Anderson, Major John	19 Aug. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	271 15 0	0	0	...	271 15 0	0	0	...	271 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Andlau, Captain the Baron Ferdinand Von	30 April 63	0	5†	...	500 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	5†	500 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 0	0	0	5†	497 0 0	0 0 0
Andrew, David	2 Dec. 62	0	26300	...	558 4 1	0 0 0	0	500	...	189749 0 5	0	26800	...	190307 4 6	0	0	...	189963 7 6	0	8000	...	343 13 0	0 0 0

* Agra and United Service Bank Shares.
† Kumaon Iron Works Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P
A.																							
Apperley, Lieutenant Herbert, of 6th Native Infantry ...	24 Sept. 39	0	2400	...	112 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 8 0	0	2400	...	162 8 5	0	0	...	3 14 5	0	2400	...	158 10 0	0 0 0
Arden, Major Samuel ..	7 Oct. 23	0	2700	...	191 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 8 0	0	2700	...	248 5 8	0	0	...	4 5 2	0	2700	...	244 0 6	0 0 0
Argles, Captain V. ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	2 8 0
Arnott, David ...	Taken charge. 29 Oct. 58	0	0	...	322 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	322 9 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	322 9 7	0 0 0
Arriakiel, Johanness Gregory ———, Account of Domingo	29 Jan. 58	0	1300	...	0 0 0	143 13 6	0	0	...	313 12 0	0	1300	...	169 14 6	0	0	...	134 8 1	0	1300	...	35 6 5	0 0 0
Swarris for Life Interest ...	Ditto	0	900	...	0 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 12 0	0	900	...	25 7 10	0	0	...	24 12 0	0	900	...	0 11 10	0 0 0
Arrakil, Mrs. Begoom Cachick ———, Share Account of House	6 April 36	0	0	...	0 0 0	1153 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	600 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1753 2 3
No. 10, Armenian Street ...	Ditto	0	0	...	796 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	509 10 0	0	0	...	1306 4 3	0	0	...	89 0 9	0	0	...	1217 3 6	0 0 0
———, Share Account of House No. 11, Armenian Street ...	Ditto	0	0	...	238 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	159 10 0	0	0	...	398 1 6	0	0	...	64 12 11	0	0	...	333 4 7	0 0 0
———, Share Account of House No. 12, Armenian Street ..	Ditto	0	0	...	298 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	0	...	378 1 4	0	0	...	23 12 0	0	0	...	354 5 4	0 0 0
———, Share Account of House No. 42, Garden Reach .	Ditto	0	0	...	1864 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	519 12 0	0	0	...	2384 5 7	0	0	...	241 15 7	0	0	...	2142 6 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of House No. 1, Lucas' Lane ..	Ditto	0	0	...	278 2 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	209 9 0	0	0	...	487 11 6	0	0	...	35 4 9	0	0	...	452 6 9	0 0 0
Aslat, Edward Ham ...	3 Sept. 63	0	500	...	123 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	489 0 10	0	500	...	612 7 9	0	500	...	612 7 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Aspinall, Henry Augustus, and Mrs. Mary Anne Aspinall...	2 Aug. 62	0	0	...	0 0 0	1055 10 8	0	3500	...	30473 12 0	0	3500	...	29418 1 4	0	0	...	29775 8 10	0	3500	...	0 0 0	357 7 6
Aston, William ...	14 May 63	0	1000	...	0 0 0	114 15 0	0	0	...	1155 13 10	0	1000	...	1040 14 10	0	1000	...	1040 14 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Astwachatoor, Mrs. Mariam Astwachatoor Paulus ..	26 Aug. 62	0	500	...	0 0 0	1 4 9	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	8 11 3	0	0	...	0 6 5	0	500	...	8 4 10	0 0 0
Athanass, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	15 Dec. 48	0	33200	...	0 0 0	247 3 9	0	0	...	816 12 0	0	33200	...	569 8 3	0	0	...	65 1 5	0	33200	...	504 6 10	0 0 0
———, John ...	24 Sept. 35	0	0	...	144 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 7 0	0 0 0
———, Account one-fifth of the residue ...	Ditto	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0
———, John,—Share Account of Mrs. Sophia Crane..	24 Sept. 35	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0
———, Manuel ...	31 Jan. 49	800	32200	...	77 14 11	0 0 0	0	500	...	702 1 1	800	32700	...	780 0 0	0	0	...	555 4 0	800	32700	...	224 12 0	0 0 0

———, Manuel Joshua ...	17 Nov. 45	1000	24800	...	39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1021	11	10	1000	24800	...	1060	15	10	0	0	...	128	12	9	1000	24800	...	932	3	1	0	0	0
———, Manuel Theomartyr	5 Aug. 57	0	0	...	0	0	0	24478	14	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	24478	14	3
———, Share Account of Mrs. E. E. Athanass ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
ubrey, Richard ...	21 July 57	1500	0	...	429	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	1500	0	...	429	9	10	1500	0	...	429	9	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	1600	2	0
———, Legacy Account of E. P. Aubrey, Daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	2500	500	...	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	63	5	4	2500	500	...	63	10	8	0	0	...	103	11	5	2500	500	...	0	0	0	40	0	9
———, Legacy Account of G. P. Aubrey, Daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	2500	2200	...	10	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	746	12	1	2500	2200	...	757	6	3	0	700	...	206	15	5	2500	1500	...	550	6	10	0	0	0
vice, Sub-Conductor Robert,—Share Account of A. A. Avice, infant Daughter of the deceased ...	15 Nov. 61	0	2200	...	106	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	55	0	0	0	2206	...	161	3	7	0	0	...	3	3	5	0	2200	...	158	0	2	0	0	0
viet, Johanna Roxana Minas ...	Taken charge. 26 Feb. 63	0	0	...	25	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	9	9	0	0	0
—, Minas,—Legacy to his Daughter Mary ...	22 June 43	0	7000	...	155	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	140	0	0	0	7000	...	295	2	1	0	0	...	11	2	0	0	7000	...	284	0	1	0	0	0
xam, William ...	Taken charge. 16 Sept. 58	0	0	...	252	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	252	14	5	0	0	...	252	14	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.																																					
bbajohn, Massey *alias* Martyrus,—Account of Legacy to the Institutions at New Nankchewan ...	1 Nov. 14	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6000	...	3939	4	1	0	6000	...	3939	4	1	0	1000	...	11	0	11	0	5000	...	3928	3	2	0	0	0
———, Account of Legacy to the poor Armenians ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	...	1137	10	0	0	0	....	637	10	0	0	0	...	637	10	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Account of Legacy to the Prisoners of the Court of Requests ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3200	...	3615	10	1	0	3200	...	3615	10	1	0	0	...	3638	1	9	0	3200	...	0	0	0	22	7	3
———, Account of Legacy to the Prisoners of the Court of Requests and the poor Armenians ...	Ditto	19000	63600	...	2461	7	7	0	0	0	0	6600	...	4660	13	10	19000	70200	...	7122	5	5	0	0	...	5413	13	7	19000	70200	...	1708	7	10	0	0	0
———, Account of the Proceeds of House and Rent of House No 114-5, and Godowns No. 114 to 123 ...	Ditto	0	12000	...	5502	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	29	14	7	0	12000	...	5532	4	11	0	12000	...	5532	4	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Account of the Rents of House No. 114-5, and Godowns Nos. 114-6 to 123, Old China Bazar Street ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1469	4	0	0	0	...	1469	4	0	0	0	...	251	0	6	0	0	...	1218	3	6	0	0	0
addeley, Lieutenant Clinton	7 Sept. 52	0	1800	...	0	0	0	5	6	4	0	0	...	46	0	0	0	1800	...	40	9	8	0	0	...	1	6	0	0	1800	...	39	8	8	0	0	0
———, James ...	6 June 48	0	21700	...	0	0	0	143	12	2	0	0	...	434	0	0	0	21700	...	290	3	10	0	0	...	434	0	1	0	21700	...	0	0	0	143	12	3
Bagg, Color Serjt. James,—Legacy Account of John Donnegan Bagg, and Elizabeth Ann Bagg, Children of the deceased ...	11 Jan. 62	0	1500	...	312	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	37	8	0	0	1500	...	349	10	1	0	0	...	90	0	0	0	1500	...	259	10	1	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Bailey, Benjamin ...	19 April 60	0	5400	...	0 0 0	53 1 9	0	0	...	146 0 0	0	5400	...	92 14 3	0	0	...	145 13 10	0	5400	...	0 0 0	52 15 7
Baillie, Dr. George ..	27 June 55	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	455 0 0	0	0	...	455 0 0	0	0	...	455 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baker, James W. ...	Taken charge 12 Mar 56	0	0	...	172 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 5 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 5 2	0 0 0
——, William ...	7 Mar. 42	0	2300	...	40 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	86 8 7	0	0	...	3 8 10	0	2300	...	82 15 9	0 0 0
Baldwin, Mrs. Catherine ...	2 May 63	0	0	...	66 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	71 3 11	0	0	...	54 5 4	0	0	...	16 14 7	0 0 0
Ballin, Mrs. Anna Maria,—Personalty Account ...	3 Aug. 63	0	0	...	0 0 0	1870 6 1	0	0	...	229 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1652 14 1
——, Realty Account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	507 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	841 14 0	0	0	...	1349 1 0	0	0	...	1462 1 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	113 0 6
Banks, Major John Sherbrooke ...	17 Mar. 58	0	9500	...	0 0 0	1228 8 4	0	0	...	4798 6 2	0	9500	...	3569 13 10	0	4500	...	11 7 10	0	5000	...	3558 6 0	0 0 0
Bannerman, J. Macdonald {	Taken charge 4 Mar. 57	0	0	...	21 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 12 4	0	0	...	21 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baptist, Anthony,—Account of Rosa Hart ...	18 Mar. 58	0	3200	...	0 0 0	79 13 0	0	0	...	74 0 0	0	3200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 6 6	0	3200	...	0 0 0	10 3 6
——————, Life Interest for G. V. Rostun ...	Ditto	0	2500	...	101 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2322 14 2	0	2500	...	2424 11 7	0	2500	...	2424 11 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barjon, Louis,—Share Account of Mrs. C. Miller, Wife of George Miller ..	17 Nov. 56	0	2000	...	476 12 1	0 0 0	0	500	...	58 12 0	0	2500	...	535 8 1	0	0	...	570 11 9	0	2500	...	0 0 0	35 3 8
——————, Share Account of E. C. Millet, Son of Eliza Barjon *alias* Millett ...	Ditto	0	1500	...	301 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1500	...	337 1 0	0	0	...	215 15 7	0	1500	...	121 1 5	0 0 0
Barlow, Sir Robert,—Account of the next of kin ..	29 May 57	2500	21600	...	16 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	1397 15 3	2500	21600	...	1414 0 6	0	1000	...	1463 0 5	2500	20600	...	0 0 0	48 15 11
Barretto, Joseph ...	... ...	500	500	...	360 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	122 2 8	500	500	...	482 15 8	0	0	...	19 5 2	500	500	...	463 10 6	0 0 0
Barwell, Richard ...	3 Jan. 43	1500	1000	...	178 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 8 0	1500	1000	...	233 4 10	0	0	...	4 4 7	1500	1000	...	229 0 3	0 0 0
Batty, Edward ... {	Taken charge 14 Sept. 55	0	0	...	61 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	61 4 11	0	0	...	61 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bax, Lieut. Gilbert Ironside {	Taken charge 29 Nov. 58	0	0	...	146 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	146 11 5	0	0	...	146 11 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Beanland, David Henry ...	14 May 63	0	0	...	18 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	33 6 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 6 4	0 0 0

eanland, David Henry,—Share Account of the Children of the late J. G. Beanland, Brother of the deceased ...	14 May 63	0	2000	...	479	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	55	0	0	0	2000	...	534	10	11	0	0	...	59	10	4	0	2000	...	475	0	7	0	0	0
———, Share Account of J. W. G. Beanland, son of the late A. Beanland, Brother of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	2600	...	58	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	79	0	0	0	2600	...	137	5	6	0	0	...	4	9	11	0	2600	...	132	11	7	0	0	0
———, James William Graham ...	30 Mar. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	82	15	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	82	15	7
Beatson, George,—Personalty Account ...	27 Jan. 64	0	19800	...	128	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	4209	7	4	0	19800	...	4338	1	2	0	1000	...	2317	8	2	0	18800	...	2020	9	0	0	0	0
———, Realty Account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	300	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	575	2	6	0	0	...	875	11	0	0	0	...	234	4	5	0	0	...	641	6	7	0	0	0
———, John ...	6 Jan. 64	0	1200	...	175	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	199	11	6	0	0	...	0	15	9	0	1200	...	198	11	9	0	0	0
———, Captain Wm. Stuart	17 Aug. 58	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	215	8	8	0	0	...	215	8	8	0	0	...	3	2	9	0	0	...	212	5	11	0	0	0
Beauchamp, John ..	10 Mar. 63	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	471	6	11	0	0	...	471	6	11	0	0	...	471	6	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Becher, Lieutenant George Arthur Berkeley ...	6 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	...	656	15	4	0	500	...	656	15	4	0	0	...	613	8	2	0	500	...	43	7	2	0	0	0
———, Major Robert ...	Power from Executor.	0	0	...	433	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	433	2	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	433	2	9	0	0	0
Bedell, William ...	27 Jan. 59	0	0	...	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	6	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	6	0	0	0	0
———, Share Account of W. H. R. Bedell	Ditto	5000	2000	...	0	0	0	5	4	2	0	0	...	167	14	8	5000	2000	...	162	10	6	0	0	...	9	13	7	5000	2000	...	152	12	11	0	0	0
Bell, Overseer Malcolm ...	28 Sept. 59	0	2000	...	0	0	0	7	14	7	0	0	...	50	0	0	0	2000	...	42	1	5	0	0	...	2	4	0	0	2000	...	39	13	5	0	0	0
Bellew, Francis Dillon ...	23 July 63	0	700	...	0	0	0	502	15	1	0	0	...	746	14	3	0	700	...	243	15	2	0	700	...	243	15	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belson, Mrs. Amelia ...	5 April 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8800	...	481	14	5	0	8800	...	481	14	5	0	0	...	1157	14	5	0	8800	...	0	0	0	676	0	0
———, Lieut. Hy., of 53rd N.I.	28 Sept. 58	0	0	...	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	2	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	2	6	0	0	0
Benjamine, Mrs. Jane ...	19 June 37	600	1500	...	48	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	42	12	10	600	1500	...	91	1	5	0	0	...	3	4	3	600	1500	...	87	13	2	0	0	0
Bennett, Alfred ...	27 Feb. 63	0	2000	...	35	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	441	0	0	0	2000	...	476	11	2	0	0	...	7	10	7	0	2000	...	469	0	7	0	0	0
———, Miss Leonora ...	27 May 62	0	0	...	7	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	12	5	0	0	...	7	12	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, William Henry ...	Taken charge 24 June 58	0	0	...	155	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	155	15	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	155	15	4	0	0	0
Bennett, Lieut. Wm. Henry ...	8 May 55	0	0	...	175	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	175	4	11	0	0	...	175	4	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benson, Major George ..	13 May 34	0	10300	...	46	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	216	0	0	0	10300	...	262	7	4	0	0	...	17	2	10	0	10300	...	245	4	6	0	0	0
Bentley, Mrs. Anne,—Life Interest for Miss E. E. Emmer	15 July 50	0	33500	..	0	0	0	258	8	11	0	0	...	670	0	0	0	33500	...	411	7	1	0	0	...	669	6	4	0	33500	...	0	0	0	257	15	3
———, Mrs Frances.—Share Account of John Geraghty, Son of the late Jas. Geraghty, Brother of the deceased ...	12 Mar. 60	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	218	3	7	0	0	...	218	3	7	0	0	...	218	3	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Share Account of Mrs. M. Leary, Sister of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	600	...	55	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	67	5	0	0	0	...	0	10	9	0	600	...	66	10	3	0	0	0
———, Robert Alexander ...	18 Feb. 53	0	0	...	99	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	99	14	3	0	0	...	24	15	7	0	0	...	74	14	8	0	0	0
———, Legacy to the Apprenticing Society ...	Ditto	0	3500	...	69	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	76	4	0	0	3500	...	145	13	7	0	0	...	2	4	0	0	3500	...	143	9	7	0	0	0
Beresford, George ...	8 April 58	0	7400	...	241	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	193	8	0	0	7400	...	435	5	3	0	0	...	8	9	5	0	7400	...	426	11	10	0	0	0
Blackburn, William Samuel ..	10 Dec. 62	0	2800	...	0	0	0	103	5	8	0	0	...	75	0	0	0	2800	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	1	10	0	2800	...	0	0	0	34	7	6
Blackwood, Lieutenant Charles Dunsford ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	4	0
Blacquire, Miss Louisa ...	11 Feb. 57	0	600	...	347	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	359	1	5	0	0	...	9	6	11	0	600	...	358	10	6	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Blanchard, Robert ...	8 Sept. 59	0	500	...	46 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	58 9 10	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	58 0 10	0 0 0
Blundell, William ...	20 Dec. 62	0	2800	136*	0 0 0	2935 2 0	0	0	...	2519 15 0	0	2800	136*	0 0 0	0	0	...	2588 13 10	0	2800	136*	0 0 0	3004 0 10
Blyth, Daniel T.,—Share Account of Wm. E. Blyth and Margaret Blyth, Brother and Sister of the deceased ...	12 Jan. 61	0	500	...	0 0 0	20 4 6	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 10	0	500	...	0 0 0	10 13 4
Boileau, Major-General Alexander Henry Edmonstone ...	27 Feb. 63	0	13500	30†	151 8 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	20831 5 5	0	13500	30†	20982 13 7	0	13500	30†	20982 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of M. H. Boileau and A. C. T. Boileau, Children of Mrs. M. G. Cadell and Mrs. C. B. Nicholl, Daughter of the deceased by a former marriage ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	20†	8911 6 2	0	0	20†	8911 6 2	0	0	...	5048 3 5	0	0	20†	3863 2 9	0 0 0
Bond, George.—Share Account of Miss C. Bond, now Mrs. A. Andre ...	15 Aug. 42	0	1100	...	19 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	1046 12 11	0	1100	...	1066 2 7	0	1100	...	6 13 5	0	0	...	1059 5 2	0 0 0
Bonong Edward ...	9 Aug. 58	0	7800	...	349 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	198 12 0	0	7800	...	548 10 1	0	0	...	8 11 9	0	7800	...	539 14 4	0 0 0
Bontein, Captain James ...	29 May 57	0	4000	...	294 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	374 14 10	0	0	...	232 12 3	0	4000	...	142 2 7	0 0 0
Bordien, Mrs. Harriet ...	24 Nov. 58	0	0	...	7 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 7 0	0 0 0
Boncot, Auguste ...	Taken charge. 15 Aug. 64	0	0	...	331 0 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 1 6	0	0	...	361 2 3	0	0	...	15 14 10	0	0	...	345 3 5	0 0 0
Bourchier, Lieutenant P., of 50th N. I. ...	Taken charge. 8 Sept. 49	0	700	...	318 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	332 6 9	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	700	...	332 0 9	0 0 0
Bowers, Mrs. Joanna,—Legacy Account of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Dores at Boitukhanah ...	8 July 62	0	500	...	12 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	24 10 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	12 2 0	0 0 0

* Sundry Shares.

† Agra Bank Shares.

——, Legacy Account of Daniel Kitchener, (a Lunatic,) Grandson of the deceased	Ditto	0	4500	...	402 7 6	0 0 0	0	500	...	112 8 0	0	5000	...	514 15 6	0	0	...	521 4 11	0	5000	...	0 0 0	6 5 5
Boyd, Lieutenant Frederick Blackall ...	21 Sept. 58	0	0	...	101 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	101 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	101 3 7	0 0 0
——, Captain Gardiner ...	21 April 29	0	500	...	382 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	392 13 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	392 1 0	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Pearson ...	6 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	816 13 5	0	600	...	816 13 5	0	0	...	634 11 10	0	600	...	182 1 7	0 0 0
Boyle, Andrew ...	5 April 64	0	182400	82½*	806 2 0	0 0 0	0	1900	...	6202 12 2	0	184300	82½*	6008 14 2	0	173500	78*	6003 12 9	0	10800	4½*	5 1 5	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Mrs. Maria Boyle, Widow of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	34500	12*	643 6 5	0	34500	12*	643 6 5	0	0	...	26 5 0	0	34500	12*	617 1 5	0 0 0
——, Share Account of the four Children of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4500	139500	48*	6539 12 10	4500	139500	48*	6539 12 10	0	0	6†	6229 10 7	4500	139500	42*	310 2 3	0 0 0
Bradbury, Samuel Watson ...	3 Feb. 60	0	0	...	78 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 12 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 12 10	0 0 0
Bradley ...	Taken charge 12 April 61	0	0	...	24 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 13 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 13 11	0 0 0
Brae, Edward Fyffe ...	5 July 56	0	500	...	0 0 0	8 14 6	0	0	...	1838 4 6	0	500	...	1829 6 0	0	0	...	794 15 11	0	500	...	1034 6 1	0 0 0
——, Thomas the Elder ...	28 Jan. 51	0	7900	...	381 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	7681 10 7	0	7900	...	8063 10 2	0	7900	...	8031 4 11	0	0	...	32 5 3	0 0 0
Braide, Ensign William ...	Taken charge 19 April 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	392 11 6	0	0	...	392 11 6	0	0	...	21 1 10	0	0	...	371 9 8	0 0 0
Breen, John ...	30 Jan. 43	0	3700	...	306 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	79 0 0	0	3700	...	385 14 5	0	0	...	6 4 3	0	3700	...	379 10 2	0 0 0
Brewett, William ...	8 Oct. 50	0	500	...	55 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	68 12 10	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	500	...	68 6 10	0 0 0
Bridges, Lieutenant Oliver Simpson ...	Taken charge 2 Oct. 58	0	500	...	120 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	132 8 11	0	0	...	58 9 0	0	500	...	73 15 11	0 0 0
Bright, George Warren ...	31 Aug. 59	0	20000	...	0 0 0	336 0 10	0	0	...	408 8 0	0	20000	...	72 7 2	0	0	...	12 2 0	0	20000	...	60 5 2	0 0 0
Brogden, John ..	21 Dec. 41	0	500	...	384 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	394 5 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	393 9 0	0 0 0
Brooke, Wm. Augustus,—Trust of a Mahomedan Woman...	5 Aug. 33	9000	0	...	702 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	192 0 0	9000	0	...	894 15 8	0	0	...	364 13 5	9000	0	...	530 2 3	0 0 0
Brown, Brigadier and Major-General Clements ...	28 June 41	0	28400	...	0 0 0	184 7 6	0	0	...	568 0 0	0	28400	...	383 8 6	0	0	...	645 3 6	0	28400	...	0 0 0	261 11 0
——, Mrs Ellen ...	Taken charge 6 June 57	0	600	...	168 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	180 6 9	0	0	...	48 6 11	0	600	...	131 15 10	0 0 0
——, Miss Henrietta Elizabeth ...	11 Dec. 38	5000	5000	...	400 14 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	221 10 8	5000	5000	...	622 8 10	0	0	...	17 10 4	5000	5000	...	604 14 6	0 0 0
——, Overseer John ...	8 July 39	1200	500	...	419 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 1 7	1200	500	...	488 1 4	0	0	...	3 0 6	1200	500	...	485 0 10	0 0 0
——, Sergt. John ...	Taken charge 17 Feb. 64	0	0	...	249 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	249 0 2	0	0	...	25 10 9	0	0	...	223 5 5	0 0 0
——, Patrick ...	Taken charge 6 June 59	0	0	...	372 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	372 12 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	372 12 11	0 0 0
——, William Ambrose—Legacy Account of Miss H. E. Brown ...	30 Oct. 58	0	600	...	72 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	600	...	87 12 6	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	600	...	72 12 6	0 0 0
——, Wm. James ..	Taken charge 18 April 57	0	0	...	72 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 11 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 11 4	0 0 0
Browne, Frederick William ...	12 Dec. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	941 2 6	0	0	...	941 2 6	0	0	...	15 9 10	0	0	...	925 8 8	0 0 0
Bruce, William ...	1 July 63	0	0	...	0 0 0	55 1 2	0	0	...	153 7 6	0	0	...	98 6 4	0	0	..	66 1 2	0	0	...	32 5 2	0 0 0
Bruere, Lieut. John Robert James ..	3 Feb. 57	0	0	...	256 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 6 5	0	0	...	280 3 3	0	0	...	280 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

* Sundry Shares.

† Bonded Ware House Association Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Bryce, Lieut. John Henry ...	22 June 58	0	0	...	1642 4 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1642 4 10	0	0	...	1642 4 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Buckner, John ...	5 May 64	0	2800	...	149 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	66 0 0	0	2800	...	215 15 2	0	0	...	73 15 8	0	2800	...	141 15 6	0 0 0
Bullock, Wm. James ...	23 Jan. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	4 0 0
Bunney, Serjeant Joseph,—Legacy Account of Emily Bunney, Daughter of the deceased ...	31 Jan. 59	0	8200	...	514 9 11	0 0 0	0	500	...	179 4 0	0	8700	...	693 13 11	0	0	...	504 2 3	0	8700	...	189 11 8	0 0 0
Burford, Lewis Ephraim ...	21 Nov. 62	0	0	...	328 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	10014 15 0	0	0	...	10343 8 2	0	0	...	10378 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	34 14 6
Burke, Mrs. Mary ...	Taken charge. 6 June 57	0	0	...	167 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	167 12 5	0	0	...	167 12 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Michael ...	Taken charge 7 Jan. 58	0	0	...	173 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	173 4 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	173 4 9	0 0 0
Burnett, Colonel John ...	4 Oct. 41	0	500	...	415 0 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	425 0 9	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	424 4 9	0 0 0
Burney, Lieut. Fredk. William,—Share Account of Robt. Payne Burney, Brother of the deceased ...	19 Nov. 59	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	170 10 5	0	0	...	170 10 5	0	0	...	170 10 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Burnside, Lt.-Colonel Henry	3 Jan. 50	0	0	...	24915 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24915 3 3	0	0	...	24915 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Burrell, William ...	3 Aug. 41	0	9000	...	66 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	201 4 0	0	9000	...	267 6 8	0	0	...	15 14 0	0	9000	...	251 8 8	0 0 0
Bushby, Geo. Alexander,—Mrs. English's Charity Account...	11 Aug. 57	45000	14500	...	331 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	1265 0 0	45000	14500	...	1596 1 4	0	0	...	1083 13 0	45000	14500	...	512 4 4	0 0 0
——, Captain George	Taken charge 1 Oct. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	6 6 0
Butcher, Mrs. Mary ...	20 Sept. 53	0	1200	...	460 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	484 15 8	0	0	...	0 10 0	0	1200	...	484 5 8	0 0 0
Butler, James ...	Taken charge 10 Nov. 62	0	0	...	194 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	194 7 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	194 7 7	0 0 0
Butt, Frederick Raymond ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2200	...	2515 7 8	0	2200	...	2515 7 8	0	0	...	2202 4 10	0	2200	...	313 2 10	0 0 0
Byrne, Ensign Reginald Sutherland ...	19 Sept. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	67 6 8	0	0	...	1614 3 5	0	0	...	1546 12 9	0	0	...	72 14 11	0	0	...	1473 13 10	0 0 0
C.																							
Caddy, Brevet Major Douglas Truscott ...	8 Mar, 55	0	4000	...	0 0 0	476 15 4	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	186 3 4	0	4000	...	0 0 0	583 2 8

Caldwell, Mjr.-Genl. Sir Alexr.	17 May 53	0	12600	...	454 8 1	0 0 0	0	600	...	735 10 0	0	13200	...	1190 2 1	0	0	...	806 14 4	0	13200	...	383 3 9	0 0 0
Campbell, Hugh ...	Taken charge 23 April 59	0	0	...	246 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 5 4	0	0	...	272 4 5	0	0	...	272 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, James ...	12 June 51	0	8000	...	235 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	170 8 0	0	8000	...	405 13 11	0	0	...	4 11 0	0	8000	...	401 2 11	0 0 0
——, John Algeo Bullock	22 April 63	0	7100	...	15937 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	11942 7 6	0	7100	...	27880 4 2	0	7100	...	996 11 1	0	0	...	26883 9 1	0 0 0
——, Major Kenneth ..	9 Dec. 50	0	700	...	255 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	269 14 0	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	700	...	269 8 0	0 0 0
Capes, William Edwin ...	5 May 64	0	1200	...	84 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 0 0	0	1200	...	117 3 0	0	0	...	1 6 11	0	1200	...	115 12 1	0 0 0
Cardew, Fredk.,—Share Account of Miss S. K. Cardew	19 June 54	0	40200	...	628 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	814 0 0	0	40200	...	1442 9 1	0	0	...	642 4 0	0	40200	...	800 5 1	0 0 0
Carey, Jabez,—Legacy Account of Jabez Carey, Son of the deceased .	19 May 62	0	1000	...	37 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	57 9 2	0	0	...	26 2 7	0	1000	...	31 6 7	0 0 0
——, Legacy Account of the Children of William Henry Carey, Son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	3100	...	766 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	584 11 5	0	3100	...	1351 5 3	0	500	...	1424 2 5	0	2600	...	0 0 0	72 13 2
Carlyon, Lieutenant Charles...	29 Aug. 42	700	500	...	352 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 14 11	700	500	...	377 1 0	0	0	...	1 13 11	700	500	...	375 3 1	0 0 0
Carney, William,—Share Account of the Children of the deceased ...	12 Jan. 61	0	1000	...	18 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 8 0	0	1000	...	45 11 11	0	0	...	1 9 2	0	1000	...	44 2 9	0 0 0
Carr, George,—Share Account of Joseph Brown ...	8 May 47	0	500	...	268 4 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	278 4 10	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	277 8 10	0 0 0
Carrapiet, Mrs. Anna Johannes Joseph Ter,—Account Legacy for the Holy See at Edymyatzeer ..	4 Mar. 43	0	2300	...	198 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 8 0	0	2300	...	247 4 3	0	0	...	3 12 10	0	2300	...	243 7 5	0 0 0
——, Account Legacy for the Holy See at Jerusalem	Ditto	0	2500	...	66 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	116 2 5	0	0	...	3 14 0	0	2500	...	112 4 5	0 0 0
——, Account Legacy for Henry, fourth Son of Mr. Twidale ...	Ditto	0	3700	...	183 10 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	79 0 0	0	3700	...	262 10 7	0	0	...	6 4 2	0	3700	...	256 6 5	0 0 0
——, Account Legacy for the other Children of Mr. Twidale ...	Ditto	0	900	...	318 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	336 8 10	0	0	...	1 5 5	0	900	...	335 3 5	0 0 0
——, Share Account of House No. 25, Doomtullah Street, in the Will No. 40...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	631 7 1	0	0	...	109 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 10 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	745 6 10
——, Share Account of House No. 26, Doomtullah Street, in the Will No. 42...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	663 6 7	0	0	...	149 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	546 0 6
——, Share Account of House No. 27, Doomtullah Street, in the Will No. 41...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	802 2 6	0	0	...	209 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	65 4 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	657 13 0
——, Share Account of House No. 41, Doomtullah Street, in the Will No. 60...	Ditto	0	1200	...	386 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	158 2 0	0	1200	...	544 4 8	0	0	...	26 0 10	0	1200	...	518 3 10	0 0 0
Carre, Claude Henry,—Share Account of the Children of the deceased ...	12 Feb. 62	0	1300	...	31 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	57 9 4	0	0	...	1 8 6	0	1300	...	56 0 10	0 0 0
Carroll, Asst. Apothecary George Edward	Taken charge 20 July 63	0	0	...	[illegible] 0 0	12 0 0	0	0	...	228 8 5	0	0	...	216 8 5	0	0	...	216 8 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

———, Share Account of the Brothers of the deceased	Ditto		0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	104 15 3	0	0	...	104 15 3	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	104 15 3	0	0
Christie, Henry,—Legacy Account of Miss Christie, only Daughter of the deceased ...	9 Mar. 58	0	114000	...	1677 0 0	0 0 0	0	2500	...	2840 12 0	0	116500	...	4517 12 0	0	0	...	4472 12 2	0	116500	...	44 15 10	0	0
Church, Thomas ...	17 May 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	45600	...	12271 4 7	0	45600	...	12271 4 7	0	5000	...	13526 4 5	0	40600	...	0 0 0	1254	15
Churcher, Thomas Henry ...	1 Oct. 58	0	21300	...	525 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	11448 14 9	0	21300	...	11973 15 9	0	21300	...	11973 15 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0
Clair, Madame Maria ...	9 Oct. 63	0	12400	...	3 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	829 15 8	0	12400	...	833 6 3	0	12400	...	833 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0
Cleland, John Clarke ...	3 Sept. 63	0	500	...	93 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	542 2 0	0	500	...	635 10 9	0	500	...	635 10 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0
Clephane, Lieut. Wm. ...	15 July 58	0	500	...	175 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	189 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 4	0	500	...	188 6 8	0	0
Clery, Asst. Overseer Lawrence	28 Sept. 60	0	500	...	89 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	99 11 3	0	0	...	0 6 5	0	500	...	99 4 10	0	0
Clifford, Wigram ...	12 April 58	0	500	...	140 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	153 14 7	0	0	...	0 9 4	0	500	...	153 5 3	0	0
Cockerell, Henry Edmund ...	21 May 58	0	1000	...	122 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	1054 4 0	0	1000	...	1177 2 6	0	1000	...	1177 2 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0
Coleman, Conductor Geoffrey	22 June 58	0	4000	..	0 0 0	21 8 3	0	0	...	99 8 0	0	4000	...	77 15 9	0	0	...	4 3 11	0	4000	...	73 11 10	0	0
Collett, George Smith ...	8 May 63	0	0	...	358 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	358 8 4	0	0	...	358 8 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0
Collie, Mrs. Eleanor ...	25 July 62	0	0	...	0 0 0	371 2 11	0	0	...	539 10 0	0	0	...	168 7 1	0	0	...	300 6 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	131	15
Collins, Serjeant Dennis ...	21 Feb. 42	0	3400	...	62 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 8 0	0	3400	...	133 4 10	0	0	...	5 8 5	0	3400	...	127 12 5	0	0
Comyn, Lt.-Col. Powell Thomas	24 Sept. 41	0	0	...	275 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	275 7 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	275 7 5	0	0
Conlan, Thomas ..	22 Dec. 51	500	500	...	367 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 10 6	500	500	...	388 9 11	0	0	...	0 8 0	500	500	...	388 1 11	0	0
Connell, Quarter-Master A. ...	8 Mar. 46	0	1400	...	164 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 8 0	0	1400	...	194 13 5	0	0	...	2 5 5	0	1400	...	192 8 0	0	0
Connolly, Lieut. Christopher,—Share Account of C. A. Connolly and Mrs. A. C. Sweeny, Son and Daughter of the deceased	22 June 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	62 15 0	0	0	...	62 15 0	0	0	...	31 8 1	0	0	...	31 6 11	0	0
Cook, Henry ...	... ...	0	0	20*	162 2 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	20*	162 2 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	20*	162 2 6	0	0
Cooper, Major George Lewis	15 Aug. 61	0	0	...	628 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	728 12 0	0	0	...	1356 14 0	0	0	...	643 0 11	0	0	...	713 13 1	0	0
———, Lt.-Col. John Chamier	[illegible] Sept. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	305 15 5	0	0	...	305 15 5	0	0	...	305 15 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0
———, Share Account of E. R. Cooper, half Brother of the deceased ...	21 Sept. 58	0	700	...	115 8 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	129 8 11	0	0	...	0 12 9	0	700	...	128 12 2	0	0
———, Share Account of George Cooper, half Brother of the deceased ...	21 Sept. 58	0	700	...	115 8 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	129 8 11	0	0	...	0 12 9	0	700	...	128 12 2	0	0
———, William ...	Taken charge 25 Oct. 61	0	0	...	27 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 14 10	0	0	...	32 12 9	0	0	...	32 12 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0
Corfield, Capt. Henry Ruxton	9 Oct. 63	0	700	...	48 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	62 11 2	0	0	...	0 9 4	0	700	...	62 1 10	0	0
Cornelius, Charles, Junior ...	17 July 63	0	0	...	358 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	261 10 0	0	0	...	619 10 5	0	0	...	332 12 6	0	0	...	286 13 11	0	0
———, Senior,—Account of House No. 8, Grant's Lane ...	......	0	0	...	0 0 0	199 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	149 14 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	349	3
——— ———, Account of House No. 11, Bow Bazar Street ...	......	0	0	...	147 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	204 3 6	0	0	...	351 11 1	0	0	...	184 13 9	0	0	...	166 13 4	0	0
———, Richard M. ...	......	0	0	...	55 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	55 8 0	0	0	...	29 14 6	0	0	...	25 9 6	0	0
Corser, E. ...	31 Aug. 59	0	800	...	75 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	800	...	95 0 11	0	0	...	0 13 10	0	800	...	94 3 1	0	0
Cotton, Lieut.-Col. Henry,—Share Account of F. F. Cotton, Son of the deceased ...	11 May 58	0	3200	...	0 0 0	27 13 9	0	0	...	1328 5 5	0	3200	...	1300 7 8	0	3200	...	1076 3 0	0	0	...	224 4 8	0	0

* Agra Tria Gold Mining Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P
C.																							
Caroll, Assistant Farrier and Saddler Serjeant Patrick ...	6 Aug. 63	0	1200	...	0 0 0	29 11 8	0	0	...	39 0 0	0	1200	...	9 4 4	0	0	...	0 15 9	0	1200	...	8 4 7	0 0
Carter, Lieutenant Henry ...	3 Sept. 63	0	1200	...	166 4 7	0 0 0	0	600	...	1822 11 11	0	1800	...	1989 0 6	0	1800	...	1989 0 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0
Cartner, Thomas ...	19 Nov. 61	1000	45600	...	0 0 0	37 10 6	0	0	...	3304 14 4	1000	45600	...	3267 3 10	0	29000	...	3690 11 11	1000	16600	...	0 0 0	423 8
———, Legacy Account of Mrs. Eliza Cartner, Widow of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	21200	...	87 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	528 4 0	0	21200	...	615 10 0	0	0	...	31 8 7	0	21200	...	584 1 5	0 0
Cathrae, Andrew ...	29 Nov. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	800	...	1000 0 0	0	800	...	1000 0 0	0	0	...	873 11 3	0	800	...	126 4 9	0 0
Cattermole, Lieutenant Ernest George ...	23 Dec. 63	0	1000	...	49 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	957 0 4	0	1000	...	1006 4 7	0	1000	...	1006 4 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0
Caulfield, Major John Palmer	14 May 64	0	0	...	10328 10 5	0 0 0	0	10000	...	0 0 0	0	10000	...	10328 10 5	0	0	...	10148 4 10	0	10000	...	180 5 7	0 0
Caunter, Richard ...	20 Nov. 51	600	0	...	259 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 12 10	600	0	...	271 12 11	0	0	...	0 6 0	600	0	...	271 6 11	0 0
Cawley, Catherine (a Lunatic)	...	0	17000	...	7 7 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	874 10 0	0	17000	...	882 1 1	0	0	...	874 15 9	0	17000	...	7 1 4	0 0
Cawood, Charles ...	11 May 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0
Chalmers, Lieutenant John		0	0	...	175 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	175 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	175 1 9	0 0
Chaplin, Joseph ...	30 Jan. 43	0	700	...	11 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	25 11 5	0	0	...	1 1 2	0	700	...	24 10 3	0 0
Chapman, Lieutenant Henry Howard ...	7 Feb. 65	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2300	...	2531 14 2	0	2300	...	2531 14 2	0	0	...	2266 11 0	0	2300	...	265 3 2	0 0
———, Mrs. Patience Elizabeth ...	14 Feb. 56	0	3100	...	339 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 12 0	0	3100	...	418 11 7	0	0	...	69 15 7	0	3100	...	348 12 0	0 0
Chase, Capt. Dormer Augustus	31 July 60	0	0	...	59 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	59 2 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	59 2 5	0 0
Cheyne, Surgeon George Macartney ...	3 Jan. 56	0	0	...	280 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	280 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	280 13 10	0 0
Chiene, John ...	17 Oct. 37	0	1000	...	428 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	448 12 1	0	0	...	1 9 0	0	1000	...	447 3 1	0 0
Childs, Captain Richard Hutchinson ...	12 Nov. 50	2900	2600	...	0 0 0	41 15 11	0	0	...	5342 4 11	2900	2600	...	5300 5 0	2900	2600	...	5300 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0
———, Share Account of Miss E. A. Childs, Daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2596 5 3	0	0	...	2596 5 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2596 5 3	0 0
Chinneaux, Jean Piere ...	12 June 51	0	7200	...	417 3 11	0 0 0	0	500	...	263 4 0	0	7700	...	680 7 11	0	0	...	685 3 7	0	7700	...	0 0 0	4 11
Christian, Lieut. Andrew William ...	Taken charge 22 Sept. 62	0	0	...	124 8 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 0 0	0	0	...	145 8 2	0	0	...	145 8 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Q																							
Courtney, Gunner Humphrey	25 May 55	0	0	...	39 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	39 2 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	39 2 4	0 0 0
Crafter, Richard ...	Taken charge 1 Dec. 58	0	0	...	11 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 15 0	0	0	...	11 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Crahley, Robt. Godlieb,—Account of House No. 12, Chitpore Road ...	25 April 56	0	0	...	133 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	479 10 0	0	0	...	612 12 11	0	0	...	438 1 2	0	0	...	174 11 9	0 0 0
Craig, Alexander ...	18 Nov. 51	0	1300	...	0 0 0	16 6 2	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	9 9 10	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	1300	...	8 13 10	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Alexander Craig, Junior ...	Ditto	4600	10100	...	0 0 0	313 11 0	0	0	...	305 2 1	4600	10100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 13 0	4600	10100	...	0 0 0	17 5 11
———, Share Account of Miss Catherine Craig ...	Ditto	5300	9000	...	0 0 0	325 10 11	0	0	...	298 1 1	5300	9000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 11 0	5300	9000	...	0 0 0	36 4 10
———, Miss Mary ...	7 Jan. 64	0	4500	...	165 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	103 0 0	0	4500	...	268 3 5	0	4500	...	268 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Craigie, Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley ...	11 May 59	0	0	...	132 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	132 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	132 6 0	0 0 0
———, Major Patrick,—On account of the Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Major and Mrs. A. Q. Hopper...	2 Jan. 44	20000	3500	...	0 0 0	0 3 4	0	0	...	522 14 8	20000	3500	...	522 11 4	0	0	...	522 14 8	20000	3500	...	0 0 0	0 3 4
Crawford, Wm. Ebenezer ...	23 Dec. 63	0	1700	...	215 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	368 3 9	0	1700	...	583 12 2	0	0	...	336 2 4	0	1700	...	247 9 10	0 0 0
Crichton, James ...	12 Oct. 38	4900	12800	...	291 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	385 4 6	4900	12800	...	680 3 3	0	0	...	30 6 4	4900	12800	...	649 12 11	0 0 0
Crossman, John ...	Taken charge 8 June 57	0	0	...	12 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 2 10	0	0	...	12 2 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Croydon, Condr. William ...	29 Nov. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	539 13 4	0	0	...	539 13 4	0	0	...	66 15 6	0	0	...	472 13 10	0 0 0
Crux, Riding-Master Richard,—Legacy Account of William Crux, Son of the deceased...	30 Nov. 61	0	4000	...	311 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	4000	...	411 7 3	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	4000	...	405 7 3	0 0 0
Cumberlege, Wm Leycester ...	15 Nov. 61	0	0	...	113 8 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	113 8 2	0	0	...	113 8 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cummins, John ...	28 May 60	0	0	...	36 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 10 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 10 1	0 0 0
Cunliffe, Lieut. Foster John...	1 June 58	0	500	...	226 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	240 10 10	0	0	...	4 9 4	0	500	...	236 1 6	0 0 0
Cunningham, Alexander ...	9 Mar. 61	0	0	...	600 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	600 0 0	0	0	...	600 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

———, Legacy Account of Mrs. C. E. Jones, Daughter of the deceased, for her separate use	...	Ditto	...	0	30900	7*	0	0	0	221	15	9	0	5400	...	5569	15	0	0	36300	7*	5347	15	3	0	0	7*	5857	3	1	0	36300	...	0	0	0	509	3	10
———, Captain J. D.	...	21 Oct.	51	0	2500	...	280	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	63	12	0	0	2500	...	344	9	2	0	0	...	1	14	0	0	2500	...	342	11	2	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Maria Ann	...	31 Mar.	64	0	0	...	1695	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	0	...	1705	2	5	0	0	...	1127	11	9	0	0	...	577	6	8	0	0	0
Curren, Mrs. Mary	...	.....		0	0	...	95	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	95	14	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	95	14	1	0	0	0
Currie, William	...	5 Feb.	38	0	600	...	450	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	462	1	4	0	0	...	0	13	7	0	600	...	461	3	9	0	0	0
Curtin, Serjeant Jeremiah, of H. M.'s 32nd Foot,—Share Account of Miss Catherine Curtin, Daughter of the deceased	...	7 Feb.	49	0	900	...	137	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	155	11	10	0	0	...	1	5	5	0	900	...	154	6	5	0	0	0
Cuthbertson, James,—Legacy Account of J. W. Cuthbertson and C. DaCuthbertson	...	10 Dec.	55	0	27800	...	0	0	0	1818	3	6	0	0	...	2014	3	6	0	27800	...	196	0	0	0	1500	...	37	10	5	0	26300	...	158	5	7	0	0	0
D.																																								
DaCosta, John Simon,—Reserve Fund	...	7 May	41	0	50000	..	0	0	0	863	1	0	0	0	...	1000	0	0	0	50000	...	136	15	0	0	0	...	1157	11	6	0	50000	...	0	0	0	1020	12	6
———, Share Account of J. H. N. DaCosta	...	Ditto	...	0	0	...	132	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	419	10	0	0	0	...	552	8	2	0	0	...	419	10	0	0	0	...	132	14	2	0	0	0
———, Share Account of Miss S. L. F. DaCosta	...	Ditto	...	0	0	...	337	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	399	10	0	0	0	...	736	12	9	0	0	...	407	4	6	0	0	...	329	8	3	0	0	0
———, Account of Life Interest of Miss S. L. F. DaCosta	...	Ditto	...	0	63400	...	0	0	0	1288	12	11	0	0	...	1615	2	9	0	63400	...	326	5	10	0	0	...	1615	2	9	0	63400	...	0	0	0	1288	12	11
———, Account of Life Interest J. H. N. DaCosta	...	Ditto	...	113800	55500	...	0	0	0	168	8	6	0	0	...	3956	6	3	113800	55500	...	3787	13	9	0	0	...	3956	6	2	113800	55500	...	0	0	0	168	8	5
DaCruz, Mrs. Harriet,—Life Interest for her Daughter Elizabeth Wilkinson	...	5 June	58	0	500	...	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	8	0	0	500	...	14	0	0	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	13	4	0	0	0	0
———, Laurence	...	14 June	64	1500	0	...	0	0	0	127	3	9	0	0	...	1535	10	10	1500	0	...	1408	7	1	1500	0	...	1408	7	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
D'Auvergne, Brigadier-General Phillip	...	7 Sept.	35	0	2900	...	151	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	8	0	0	2900	...	212	3	10	0	0	...	4	8	7	0	2900	...	207	11	3	0	0	0
DeBrandy, Monsr. Carlo	...	3 Feb.	51	0	2500	...	139	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	62	8	0	0	2500	...	202	1	8	0	0	...	1	14	0	0	2500	...	200	3	8	0	0	0
DeRozario, Mrs. Paulina	...	14 Aug.	49	0	1900	...	470	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	40	8	0	0	1900	...	510	9	9	0	0	...	1	2	0	0	1900	...	509	7	9	0	0	0
DeRusett, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth	...	14 Sept.	59	0	1400	...	248	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1400	...	248	4	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1400	...	248	4	3	0	0	0
———, George Harris	...	6 Jan.	64	0	500	...	82	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	92	8	9	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	500	...	92	1	5	0	0	0
DeSilva, Domingo,—Trust for the Marriage Settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Domingo Manuel DeSilva	...	15 July	48	6000	2700	...	244	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	207	0	6	6000	2700	...	451	10	2	6000	2700	...	451	10	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Domingo Manuel	..	Ditto	...	12000	3700	...	504	12	1	0	0	0	0	500	...	357	0	0	12000	4200	...	861	12	1	0	0	...	523	8	6	12000	4200	...	338	3	7	0	0	0
DeSilva, Gracia,—Account of Miss L. R. Barbaroe, the residuary Legatee under the Will of the deceased	...	24 June	45	0	1000	...	289	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	309	8	8	0	0	...	0	13	10	0	1000	...	308	10	10	0	0	0

* Calcutta Steam Tug Association, Limited, Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
D.																							
DeSilva, Mathew ..	3 Dec. 45	0	0	...	31 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 7 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 7 3	0 0 0
Dalton, Lieutenant-Colonel Denis Harman ...	11 Nov. 39	1300	7200	13½*	993 0 4	0 0 0	0	800	...	3096 6 4	1300	7200	13½*	4089 6 8	0	0	...	3875 14 4	1300	8000	13½*	213 8 4	0 0 0
Daniell, Lieut. Charles Astell	23 April 56	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 4 4	0	0	...	248 4 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 4 4	0 0 0
———, Asst. Surgeon Hickman Rose ...	12 Jan. 63	0	0	20†	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	20†	5 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	20†	5 0 0	0 0 0
———, Asst. Surgeon Hickman Rose,—Share Account of Mrs. Lucy K. Armstrong	Ditto	0	1100	...	162 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	1235 6 11	0	1100	...	1397 8 3	0	1100	...	1397 8 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Asst. Surgeon Hickman Rose,—Share Account of Miss Lnisa Susanna Daniell	Ditto	0	0	...	1441 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1441 15 11	0	0	...	1441 15 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Asst. Surgeon Hickman Rose,—Share Account of the late Mrs. Fleming ...	Ditto	0	1100	...	120 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	1249 13 4	0	1100	...	1370 1 3	0	1100	...	719 15 3	0	0	...	650 2 0	0 0 0
Dartnell, Dr. Nelson,—Account of the Trustees under the Will ...	20 April 57	9400	0	...	393 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 8 6	9400	0	...	593 15 10	0	0	...	200 5 8	9400	0	...	393 10 2	0 0 0
Davidson, Ensign John Tierney	31 Aug. 58	0	0	...	227 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	227 7 6	0	0	...	227 7 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Isaac ...	5 Dec. 63	0	500	...	0 0 0	45 10 11	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	33 11 11
———, Capt. Hugh Murray	30 Mar. 64	0	0	...	566 7 7	0 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	566 7 7	0	0	...	495 5 11	0	500	...	71 1 8	0 0 0
———, Capt. John Paton	17 May 64	0	0	...	12 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	284 5 11	0	0	...	297 2 10	0	0	...	19 4 3	0	0	...	277 14 7	* 0 0 0
Davis, Miss Mary ...	27 Sept. 57	0	500	...	129 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	143 2 2	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	500	...	142 12 2	0 0 0
———, Salivan Francis ...	30 June 63	1000	1500	...	247 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	2860 1 2	1000	1500	...	3107 5 9	1000	1500	...	3107 5 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Deedes, Edward,—Share Account of George Deedes ...	3 July 48	6500	72000	...	70 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	1647 2 8	6500	72000	...	1717 14 9	0	0	...	631 3 9	6500	72000	...	1086 11 0	0 0 0
Delamain, Lieut.-Col. James	13 Mar. 33	0	20100	...	79 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	405 8 0	0	20100	...	484 15 2	0	0	...	32 4 5	0	20100	...	452 10 9	0 0 0
Dennison, Mrs. Jane Louisa...	1 Dec. 62	0	0	...	249 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	249 6 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	249 6 6	0 0 0
Denniss, Lieut.-Colonel George Gladwin ...	30 Aug. 62	0	0	...	660 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	665 14 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	665 14 1	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares.
† East India Steam Navigation Company's Shares.

Denton, Miss Mary Hollier,—Life Interest of Bebee Peanah	29 May 49	0	3100	...	0 0 0	402 2 10	0	0	...	62 0 0	0	3100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 13 7	0	3100	...	0 0 0	344 0 5
Deperida, Ventura ...	22 Feb. 42	0	500	...	337 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	347 2 9	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	346 6 9	0 0 0
Depstell, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	28 April 60	0	1800	...	0 0 0	272 11 9	0	0	...	635 4 0	0	1800	...	362 8 3	0	0	...	426 5 5	0	1800	...	0 0 0	63 13 2
Devine, Capt. J. ...	20 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	550 14 0	0	0	...	550 14 0	0	0	...	56 3 7	0	0	...	494 10 5	0 0 0
Dick, Lieut.-Colonel George ...	23 Jan. 46	0	2300	...	295 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 12 0	0	2300	...	345 7 9	0	0	...	3 13 10	0	2300	...	341 9 11	0 0 0
——, James D. ...	28 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	168 6 9	0	0	...	168 6 9	0	0	...	4 12 3	0	0	...	163 10 6	0 0 0
Dickens, Lieut. Thomas Eden	29 July 59	0	0	...	273 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	273 8 1	0	0	...	273 8 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dickson, Alexander Lockart...	29 Nov. 41	500	4200	...	314 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 10 8	500	4200	...	413 13 9	0	0	...	7 13 8	500	4200	...	406 0 1	0 0 0
Dillon, Park Sergt. James...	Taken charge 5 Nov. 63	0	0	...	243 12 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	243 12 7	0	0	...	150 0 0	0	0	...	93 12 7	0 0 0
Dixie, Serjeant John O. B. ...	2 Feb. 57	0	9100	...	9 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	227 8 0	0	9100	...	237 7 7	0	0	...	221 12 3	0	9100	...	15 11 4	0 0 0
Dodsworth, Henry Thomas ...	30 May 63	0	87400	...	3129 0 4	0 0 0	4500	5500	...	5194 3 0	4500	92900	...	8323 3 4	0	0	...	10313 8 10	4500	92900	...	0 0 0	1990 5 6
Doeg, Harry Franklin ...	30 May 61	0	0	...	1331 15 3	0 0 0	0	4000	...	3069 8 6	0	4000	...	4401 7 9	0	0	...	4422 7 11	0	4000	...	0 0 0	21 0 2
Donithorne, James Henry ...	2 Feb. 64	0	1200	...	249 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1200	...	279 15 0	0	0	...	1 4 2	0	1200	...	278 10 10	0 0 0
Donnelly, Edward ...	6 May 60	0	500	...	311 6 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	1225 0 0	0	1500	...	1536 6 0	0	0	...	1153 1 2	0	1500	...	383 4 10	0 0 0
Dopping, Assistant Surgeon Anthony ...	3 Nov. 58	0	1200	...	244 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	1330 9 10	0	1200	...	1575 5 7	0	1200	...	1575 5 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Doyle, Sergeant John ...	15 April 63	0	1200	4*	730 6 8	0 0 0	0	700	2*	1364 7 10	0	1900	6*	2094 14 6	0	1200	...	1866 4 5	0	700	6*	228 10 1	0 0 0
Driver, Serjeant George ...	27 Feb. 63	0	1000	...	0 0 0	10 8 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	14 8 0	0	0	...	0 13 10	0	1000	...	13 10 2	0 0 0
Dubordieux, Alexander,—Account for the repairs of his Monument ...	9 Feb. 54	0	500	...	27 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	37 12 11	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	37 8 11	0 0 0
———, Charles,—Share Account of Alexander John Shaw Dubordieux ...	Ditto	0	3500	...	20 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	91 10 1	0	3500	...	111 10 3	0	3500	...	111 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——— Alexander,—Share Account of Alexander John Shaw Dubordieux ...	23 Sept. 45	0	15500	...	0 0 0	325 2 8	0	0	...	1279 7 7	0	15500	...	954 4 11	0	5500	...	235 6 2	0	10000	...	718 14 9	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Charles James Collet Dubordieux ...	9 Feb. 54	0	10000	...	0 0 0	139 11 1	0	0	...	250 0 0	0	10000	...	110 4 11	0	0	...	203 6 10	0	10000	...	0 0 0	93 1 11
Dunbar, Capt. Rothes Lennox	6 Jan. 64	0	30700	...	572 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	1382 5 9	0	30700	...	1954 14 6	0	800	...	208 3 2	0	29900	...	1746 11 4	0 0 0
Duncan, Lieut. and Brevet-Captain H. H. ...	29 Dec. 48	500	4200	...	255 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 10 8	500	4200	...	355 0 8	0	0	...	7 11 8	500	4200	...	347 5 0	0 0 0
E.																							
Eales, Captain Edward Daniel Oliver ...	6 July 61	0	0	...	292 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	292 5 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	292 5 9	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Mr. Edward Eales ...	5 July 61	0	11500	...	352 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	262 8 0	0	11500	...	615 1 4	0	0	...	260 9 0	0	11500	...	354 8 4	0 0 0
Earle, Hospl. Steward Charles	28 June 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	2259 6 4	0	2000	...	2259 6 4	0	0	...	2393 11 7	0	2000	...	0 0 0	134 5 3
Eckford, Ensign Robert, of 10th Native Infantry ...	30 Sept. 58	0	0	...	16 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 15 6	0	0	...	16 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Edwards, Lewis,—Share Account of the Children of the deceased ...	13 July 59	0	5000	...	206 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	136 4 0	0	0	...	342 8 7	0	0	...	134 6 3	0	5000	...	208 2 4	0 0 0

* Agra and United Service Bank Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.			Total.			Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.			Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.												To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
E.																							
Edwards, Thomas,—Account of Life Interest for Anna Matilda Mackie under the Will of the deceased ...	18 Feb. 59	0	10700	...	0 0 0	144 4 6	0	0	...	214 0 0	0	10700	...	69 11 6	0	0	...	9 9 4	0	10700	...	60 2 2	0 0 0
Eliot, John,—Account of Sundry Legatees ...	5 June 56	8000	1100	...	507 14 1	0 0 0	0	500	...	198 2 8	8000	1600	...	706 0 9	0	0	...	504 2 6	8000	1600	...	201 14 3	0 0 0
———, Share Account Mrs. Augusta Thackery ...	Ditto	6000	2100	...	352 3 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	179 4 0	6000	2100	...	531 7 4	0	0	...	10 4 9	6000	2100	...	521 2 7	0 0 0
Elizabeth, Mrs. Grace ...	7 Mar. 57	16600	9600	...	430 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	556 2 2	16600	9600	...	986 9 11	0	0	...	344 3 11	16600	9600	...	642 6 0	0 0 0
Ellis, Ensign Austin Dowling	5 May 62	0	0	...	1 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 11	0 0 0
——, Albert R. L. ...	Ditto	0	1600	...	18 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	1686 10 4	0	1600	...	1705 3 1	0	1600	...	1705 3 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Erskine, James M. ...	20 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	3000 0 0	0	0	...	3000 0 0	0	0	...	136 12 0	0	0	...	2863 4 0	0 0 0
E'Souza, Antonio DeLima,—Share Account of Monica Fernandez, Account of Joseph and Francis Antonio Fernandes ...	19 Dec. 55	0	500	...	455 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	465 2 5	0	0	...	0 8 10	0	500	...	464 9 7	0 0 0
———, Joseph DeLima ...	19 Dec. 55	0	4000	...	460 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	88 12 0	0	4000	...	549 8 4	0	0	...	142 7 10	0	4000	...	407 0 6	0 0 0
Evans, Mary ...	17 Sept. 41	0	1700	...	473 0 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	507 0 7	0	0	...	2 10 2	0	17000	...	504 6 5	0 0 0
Every, Thames Lloyd ...	20 Dec. 53	500	500	...	479 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 10 8	500	500	...	500 6 4	0	0	...	0 8 0	500	500	...	499 14 4	0 0 0
F.																							
Fagan, Christopher Weston ...	8 June 57	500	28300	...	614 2 6	0 0 0	0	500	...	623 2 8	500	28800	...	1237 5 2	0	0	...	522 13 4	500	28800	...	714 7 10	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Mrs. H. E. Fagan ...	Ditto	7500	56000	...	0 0 0	1391 4 6	0	0	...	1280 0 0	7500	56000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1280 0 0	7500	56000	...	0 0 0	1391 4 6
———, Christopher Weston,—Share Account of Miss Margaret A. Fagan ...	Ditto	5000	37700	...	0 0 0	382 3 6	0	0	...	864 2 8	5000	37700	...	481 15 2	0	0	...	847 5 9	5000	37700	...	0 0 0	365 6 7
———, Christopher Weston,—Share Account of Miss Elleanor Fagan ...	Ditto	5000	38800	...	0 0 0	640 8 9	0	0	...	866 10 8	5000	38800	...	226 1 11	0	0	...	847 14 1	5000	38800	...	0 0 0	621 12 2

——, Share Account of Christopher Weston Fagan...	Ditto	5000	37000	...	330	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	846	10	8	5000	37000	...	1177	8	5	0	0	...	846	10	6	5000	37000	...	330	13	11	0	0	0
Fairhurst, Revd. Patrick ...	2 May 61	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	778	7	3	0	0	...	778	7	3	0	0	...	11	10	9	0	0	...	766	12	6	0	0	0
Faticante, Paolo ...	14 Feb. 56	0	1700	...	63	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	0	0	0	1700	...	97	5	11	0	0	...	1	6	2	0	1700	...	95	15	9	0	0	0
Fawcett, Ensign Wm. Francis	16 Nov. 46	0	500	...	4	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	14	11	9	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	13	15	9	0	0	0
Fay, Sergt.-Major Arthur J. ...	2 May 61	0	3000	...	342	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	612	15	11	0	3000	...	955	9	8	0	600	...	683	2	8	0	2400	...	272	7	0	0	0	0
Fell, John Withington Adams	14 Aug. 58	0	500	...	145	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	8	0	0	500	...	158	4	2	0	500	...	158	4	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
——, Share Account of John Forbes ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	...	156	1	2	0	500	...	156	1	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	500	...	156	1	2	0	0	0
Fellum, John Charles ...	3 May 42	0	2400	...	157	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	48	0	0	0	2400	...	205	7	6	0	0	...	3	10	5	0	2400	...	201	13	1	0	0	0
Fentum, Charles Rench ...	12 Jan. 61	0	5000	...	251	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	137	8	0	0	5000	...	388	12	5	0	0	...	181	3	4	0	5000	...	207	9	1	0	0	0
Ferguson, Thomas ...	24 Dec. 39	0	24100	...	141	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	508	8	0	0	24100	...	650	1	11	0	0	...	40	5	9	0	24100	...	609	12	2	0	0	0
Ferrao, Mrs. Rosalia Abrew ...	15 April 42	0	500	...	235	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	245	11	9	0	0	...	19	2	0	0	500	...	226	9	9	0	0	0
Finch, Robert Mathie ...	6 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	91	12	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	91	12	0
Fisher, Captain John ...	16 June 46	0	600	...	221	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	0	0	0	600	...	236	7	11	0	0	...	1	2	0	0	600	...	235	5	11	0	0	0
FitzGerald, Pensioner Serjeant Thomas ...	16 Sept. 62	0	0	...	1948	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1948	3	5	0	0	...	306	1	11	0	0	...	1642	1	6	0	0	0
Forbes, Francis Charles ...	27 Aug. 62	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	8	0
——, Ensign James Keith	7 Jan. 40	500	0	...	286	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	10	8	500	0	...	296	10	9	0	0	...	0	12	6	500	0	...	295	14	3	0	0	0
——, Robert ...	28 Jan. 57	500	4500	...	314	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	109	6	8	500	4500	...	424	6	5	0	0	...	4	4	2	500	4500	...	420	2	3	0	0	0
Forsyth, William ...	8 June 60	0	1000	...	190	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	8	0	0	1000	...	217	10	10	0	0	...	1	2	7	0	1000	...	216	8	3	0	0	0
Fortune, Captain Alexander...	3 April 49	5000	11200	...	0	0	0	454	4	1	0	0	...	330	10	8	5000	11200	...	123	9	5	0	0	...	26	5	6	5000	11200	...	0	0	0	149	14	11
Francis, Captain Robt. Branby	3 May 59	0	0	...	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	8	0	0	0	0
Franks, J. ...	3 Nov. 61	0	0	...	148	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	148	15	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	148	15	10	0	0	0
Fraser, Frederick Ranken ...	15 July 58	0	0	...	28	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	9	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	9	7	0	0	0
——, Major W. ...	19 May 58	0	700	...	387	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700	...	401	8	10	0	0	...	1	1	2	0	700	...	400	7	8	0	0	0
Frederick, Lt.-Colonel Henry Octavus ...	11 Feb. 52	0	35200	...	0	0	0	38	11	6	0	0	...	704	0	0	0	35200	...	665	4	6	0	0	...	703	4	11	0	35200	...	0	0	0	38	0	5
French, Richard Alexander ...	19 July 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	93	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	93	2	0
Fressanges, A. F. ...	11 Feb. 52	0	1800	...	4374	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	1800	...	4384	14	10	0	1800	...	3544	9	11	0	0	...	840	4	11	0	0	0
——, Share Account of Miss Maria Francine Fressanges ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	...	540	8	5	0	900	...	540	8	5	0	0	...	2	3	0	0	900	...	538	5	5	0	0	0
——, Share Account of Miss Maria Juliett Fressanges ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	...	540	8	5	0	900	...	540	8	5	0	0	...	3	4	10	0	900	...	537	3	7	0	0	0
Fricke, Julius William ...	6 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	...	1046	9	10	0	3000	...	1046	9	10	0	0	...	580	3	6	0	3000	...	466	6	4	0	0	0
Frost, Miss Emmalina ...	17 Mar. 58	0	50300	...	317	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	6960	9	5	0	50300	...	7278	6	10	0	5500	...	8746	13	10	0	44800	...	0	0	0	1468	7	0
Fulton, Captain G. W. W. ...	Ditto	0	0	...	39	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	39	14	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	39	14	5	0	0	0
——Mrs. Lydia,—Account for the repairs of Monument	... ...	0	3000	...	0	0	0	3	10	2	0	0	...	75	0	0	0	3000	...	71	5	10	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	3000	...	65	5	10	0	0	0
Furnell, Lieut. Wm. Henry...	4 May 59	0	2500	...	0	0	0	1	8	10	0	0	...	62	8	0	0	2500	...	60	15	2	0	0	...	60	15	0	0	2500	...	0	0	2	0	0	0
G.																																					
Gair, Lieutenant David ...	28 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500	0	...	1369	7	3	1500	0	...	1369	7	3	0	0	...	1675	10	3	1500	0	...	0	0	0	306	3	0
Gale, Miss Fannella Catherine Ann ...	7 May 50	0	500	...	359	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	369	9	5	0	0	...	0	4	0	0	500	...	369	5	5	0	0	0
Gambier, Lieutenant C. H. F.	18 Feb. 59	0	0	...	3	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	7	5	0	0	...	3	7	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garbett, Col. Hubert,—Share Account of H. Garbett ...	8 Sept. 59	0	0	...	187	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	187	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	187	1	0	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
G.																							
Garbett, Col. Hubert,—Share Account of Jessie C. Garbett	8 Sept. 59	0	1200	...	156 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 0 0	0	1200	...	189 1 2	0	0	...	1 6 11	0	1200	...	187 10 3	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Louisa F. E. Garbett ...	Ditto	0	1200	...	156 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 0 0	0	1200	...	189 1 3	0	0	...	1 6 11	0	1200	...	187 10 4	0 0 0
Garner, Assistant-Surgeon Hartwell Samuel ...	22 Dec. 58	0	25100	...	264 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	461 1 5	0	25100	...	725 5 5	0	25100	...	725 5 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Elizabeth Mary Garner, only child of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	25100	...	437 2 11	0	25100	...	437 2 11	0	0	...	4 10 8	0	25100	...	432 8 3	0 0 0
Garrett, Robert Birch,—Share Account of Mrs. H. E. Garrett ...	24 Aug. 57	0	37200	...	820 5 10	0 0 0	0	700	...	792 8 0	0	37900	...	1612 13 10	0	0	...	1523 6 7	0	37900	...	89 7 3	0 0 0
———, Share Account of R. V. Garrett ...	Ditto	0	15700	...	405 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	314 0 0	0	15700	...	719 5 9	0	0	...	318 12 4	0	15700	...	400 9 5	0 0 0
———, Share Account of T. M. Garrett ...	Ditto	0	15700	...	405 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	314 0 0	0	15700	...	719 5 9	0	0	...	318 12 4	0	15700	...	400 9 5	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Ellen ...	22 Dec. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	1 5 9	0	0	...	4 1 0	0	0	...	2 11 3	0	0	...	2 11 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Edward ...	Ditto	0	0	...	25 10 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 10 6	0	0	...	25 10 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gasper, Mrs. Eribsima Sookeas	28 Oct. 41	0	500	...	187 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	197 2 8	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	196 6 8	0 0 0
Gawen, Revd. James ...	2 April 57	0	13500	...	0 0 0	63 7 9	0	0	...	612 3 1	0	13500	...	548 11 4	0	13500	...	548 11 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———. Share Account of Emily Gawen, only child of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	13500	...	0 0 0	0	13500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	274 11 1	0	13500	...	0 0 0	274 11 1
George, John Edward ...	19 Aug. 56	0	800	...	337 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	353 4 6	0	0	...	0 10 10	0	800	...	352 9 8	0 0 0
Gibb, Sergeant William ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4000	...	2599 8 7	0	4000	...	2599 8 7	0	0	...	4164 14 4	0	4000	...	0 0 0	1565 5 9
Gibbon, Captain W. M. ...	23 Dec. 63	0	1000	...	855 4 7	0 0 0	0	700	...	2494 6 7	0	1700	...	3349 11 2	0	1700	...	3349 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Giblin, John,—Share Account of a son ...	15 Aug. 61	0	3000	...	329 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 0 0	0	3000	...	404 4 4	0	0	...	4 8 0	0	3000	...	399 12 4	0 0 0
Gibson, Robert, Senior ...	11 May 48	0	500	...	457 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	469 11 11	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	500	...	468 11 11	0 0 0
Gifford, John ...	28 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	240 3 0	0	500	...	240 3 0	0	0	...	717 12 4	0	500	...	222 6 8	0 0 0
Giles, Thomas ...	10 Nov. 57	0	0	...	0 0 0	5 6 0	0	2000	...	2624 9 4	0	2000	...	2624 9 4	0	2000	...	2624 9 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Glasgow, Eliza ...	5 April 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	8800	...	503 14 5	0	8800	...	503 14 5	0	0	...	166 1 0	0	8800	...	337 13 5	0 0 0
———, Henrietta ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	8800	...	503 14 5	0	8800	...	503 14 5	0	0	...	1181 1 0	0	8800	...	0 0 0	677 2 7

Godby, Conductor Phillip ...	24 April 61	0	0	...	539 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	848 3 8	0	0	...	1387 15 6	0	0	...	1387 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Realty Account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1346 5 3	0	0	...	1346 5 3	0	0	...	1346 5 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Personalty Account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	848 3 8	0	0	...	848 3 8	0	0	...	848 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Godfrey, C. K. ...	18 May 63	0	2700	...	0 0 0	135 6 6	0	0	...	15287 13 2	0	2700	...	15152 6 8	0	2700	...	12519 2 1	0	0	...	2633 4 7	0 0 0
Gold, Dr. F. ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 11 7	0	0	...	2 11 7	0	0	...	2 11 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Goldsworthy Lieutenant Fitz-Thomas ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	229 7 0	0	0	...	229 7 0	0	0	...	3 7 0	0	0	...	226 0 0	0 0 0
——, Thomas ..	24 July 58	0	2900	...	135 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	77 4 0	0	2900	...	213 2 11	0	0	...	3 6 6	0	2900	...	209 12 5	0 0 0
Gomess, Anthony,—Share Account of Alexander Gomess	20 Feb 58	0	500	...	0 0 0	269 1 2	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	256 9 2	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	257 5 2
Gordon, Captain George ...	11 Mar. 55	0	5300	...	344 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	211 5 9	0	5300	...	555 15 5	0	0	...	14 8 1	0	5300	...	541 7 4	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Hamilton Thomas ...	... ...	0	0	...	2 13 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 13 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 13 2	0 0 0
——, Captain James ...	2 Feb. 64	600	1600	...	374 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	294 0 0	600	1600	...	668 8 3	0	0	...	608 7 7	600	1600	...	60 0 8	0 0 0
——, Dr. William Garrow ...	26 Feb. 64	0	700	...	72 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 5 6	0	700	...	136 14 2	0	0	...	234 6 5	0	700	...	0 0 0	97 8 3
Gough, Lieut.-Col. Thomas ...	16 May 37	0	1000	...	370 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	395 12 5	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	1000	...	393 12 5	0 0 0
Graham, Lieut. James ...	3 July 60	0	1000	...	155 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 8 0	0	1000	...	183 2 5	0	0	...	1 2 7	0	1000	...	181 15 10	0 0 0
——, Lieut.-Col. John ...	18 June 62	0	0	{4* 2†}	4949 14 11	0 0 0	0	2000	...	1105 6 3	0	2000	{4* 2†}	6055 5 2	0	2000	{4* 2†}	6055 5 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Lieut.-Col. John,—Account of Executor and Executrix ...	18 July 62	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	{4* 2†}	0 0 0	0	2000	{4* 2†}	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	2000	{4* 2†}	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Anne ...	5 May 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	2112 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	2112 15 6
Grahame, Surgeon Robert ...	14 Feb. 42	0	1400	...	21 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	49 5 7	0	0	...	2 2 5	0	1400	...	47 3 2	0 0 0
Grainger, Conductor George .	... ...	0	0	...	378 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	378 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	378 9 1	0 0 0
Grant, Lieutenant Aldowrie Patrick, of 71st N. I. ...	5 June 58	0	600	...	377 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 8 0	0	600	...	403 13 4	0	0	...	58 10 9	0	600	...	345 2 7	0 0 0
——, Captain William ...	27 Dec. 42	0	1000	...	77 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	97 13 5	0	0	...	1 9 0	0	1000	...	96 4 5	0 0 0
——, David ...	5 June 61	0	500	...	249 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	261 13 8	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	261 4 8	0 0 0
Green, Captain James ...	... ...	0	0	...	61 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	61 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	61 15 3	0 0 0
Greenway, Edward Francis ...	1 Nov. 59	0	0	...	0 0 0	1463 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1532 10 0
——, Mrs. Georgiana Clementia ...	5 May 60	0	2000	...	404 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	55 0 0	0	2000	...	459 1 11	0	0	...	2 6 2	0	2000	...	456 11 9	0 0 0
——, Thomas ...	19 June 61	0	6300	...	0 0 0	2116 15 11	0	0	...	232 0 0	0	6300	...	1884 15 11	0	0	...	718 7 0	0	6300	...	0 0 0	2603 6 11
——, Samuel Richard ...	6 July 61	0	4600	...	1004 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	...	146 0 0	0	5500	...	1150 0 0	0	0	...	926 3 2	0	5500	...	223 12 10	0 0 0
——, Charles Coverdale,—Share Account of Mrs. M. F. Greenway ...	16 Dec. 46	0	22800	...	431 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	487 8 0	0	22800	...	918 9 4	0	0	...	38 10 0	0	22800	...	879 15 4	0 0 0
——, William Farquharson ..	29 July 63	0	5700	...	0 0 0	858 13 3	0	0	...	3514 6 9	0	5700	...	2655 9 6	0	1100	...	353 11 3	0	4600	...	2301 14 3	0 0 0
——, Mrs. R. A. ..	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 2 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 2 0
Grey, Lieut. Charles William ...	10 April 61	0	0	...	4 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 14 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 14 10	0 0 0
Griffin, Thomas ...	23 Dec. 63	0	0	...	502 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	502 7 5	0	0	...	502 7 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Capt. Brevet-Major J.	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	367 14 11	0	0	...	367 14 11	0	0	...	367 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Griggs, William ...	21 Sept. 54	0	13100	...	358 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	279 4 0	0	13100	...	637 4 5	0	0	...	22 0 4	0	13100	...	615 4 1	0 0 0
Grose, John ...	12 June 51	0	8400	...	53 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	177 12 0	0	8400	...	231 10 4	0	0	...	5 2 0	0	8400	...	226 8 4	0 0 0
Guillo, Henry ...	6 July 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	1269 15 0	0	1000	...	1269 15 0	0	0	...	1262 5 4	0	1000	...	7 9 8	0 0 0
Gunning, Lieutenant R. ...	23 Dec. 63	0	900	...	68 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	896 2 6	0	900	...	964 3 2	0	900	...	964 3 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares.
† Bank of Bengal Stock Receipts.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H.																							
Hildebrand, Lieut. E. H.	Taken charge 5 Dec. 59	0	0	...	945 7 5	0 0 0	0	900	...	832 3 11	0	900	...	1777 11 4	0	900	....*	1777 11 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hill, Mrs. Mary Anne,—Legacy Account of George Punjab Creed	8 May 63	0	500	...	99 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	112 15 7	0	0	...	0 9 3	0	500	...	112 6 4	0 0 0
——, Legacy Account of Frederick Jainson	Ditto	0	500	...	98 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	111 15 7	0	0	...	0 9 3	0	500	...	111 6 4	0 0 0
——, George	1 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	19707	108700	2* 2† 10‡	2810 13 10	19707	108700	2* 1† 10‡	2810 13 10	0	0	...	8627 5 0	19707	108700	2* 1† 10‡	0 0 0	5816 7 2
Hillersdon, Major William Reade,—Legacy to Fanny Waterfield	27 April 58	0	5500	...	382 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	250 0 0	0	5500	...	532 12 4	0	0	...	6 14 11	0	5500	...	525 13 5	0 0 0
Hodson, Lieut. Vernon James	30 Mar. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	91 12 0	1500	0	...	2471 12 0	1500	0	...	2380 0 0	0	0	...	1547 2 5	1500	0	...	832 13 7	0 0 0
Hollings, Captain and Brevet-Major George Edward	10 Sept. 58	0	1500	...	369 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	637 8 0	0	1500	...	1007 7 10	0	0	...	601 6 8	0	1500	...	406 1 2	0 0 0
Holmes, J.	16 June 63	0	2800	...	0 0 0	654 4 4	0	0	...	2715 10 4	0	2800	...	2061 6 0	0	2800	...	347 9 8	0	0	...	1713 12 10	0 0 0
Holroyd, Henry	14 Nov. 59	0	0	...	111 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2291 12 0	0	0	...	2402 15 5	0	0	...	2402 15 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Mrs. Elizabeth Grey	Ditto	0	4500	...	75 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	583 2 7	0	4500	...	658 2 10	0	0	...	2 5 0	0	4500	...	655 13 10	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Henry Graham Taylor	Ditto	0	4500	...	67 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	613 2 6	0	4500	...	681 1 6	0	0	...	6 6 0	0	4500	...	674 11 6	0 0 0
Holt, Mrs. Jane	13 Mar. 60	0	500	...	1199 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	1209 12 0	0	0	...	855 4 2	0	500	...	354 7 10	0 0 2
Hottinger, Apothecary Fredk.	15 Dec. 60	0	0	...	0 0 0	164 6 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	164 6 0
——, Account of Sundry Legatees	Ditto	0	0	...	25 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 10 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 10 5	0 0 0
Houston, Lieutenant Alexander Cruikshank	2 April 56	0	3100	...	317 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	177 8 0	0	3100	...	494 14 1	0	0	...	3 6 7	0	3100	...	491 7 6	0 0 0
Howannes, Mrs. Mariam *alias* Bebee Bailey	28 Nov. 48	0	19300	...	787 6 8	0 0 0	0	700	...	776 10 0	0	20000	...	1564 0 8	0	0	....*	792 6 1	0	20000	...	771 10 7	0 0 0
Howard, Mrs. Isabella	17 Sept. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	801 12 10	0	0	...	801 12 10	0	0	...	150 6 5	0	0	...	651 6 5	0 0 0
——, William	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	149 13 0	0	0	...	149 13 0	0	0	...	90 7 1	0	0	...	51 5 11	0 0 0

* Bonded Ware-house Association Shares. † Calcutta Steam Tug Association Shares. ‡ Universal Life Assurance Shares.

Hudson, J. W. ...	23 Dec. 63	0	600	...	49	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	593	11	7	0	600	...	642	12	9	0	0	..	546	5	2	0	0	...	96	7	7	0	0	0
Hughes, John,—Share Account of Eliza Ann Harris ...	2 Oct. 52	1200	4900	...	0	0	0	135	0	1	0	0	...	6047	4	4	1200	4900	...	5912	4	3	1200	4900	...	5938	15	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	26	11	2
———, Share Account of Harriet Stephen Hughes ...	Ditto	0	0	...	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	3	0	0	0	0
———, Share Account of Mary Ann Hughes ...	Ditto	0	0	...	27	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	2	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	2	3	0	0	0
Hulke, Thomas Manly ...	27 Feb. 63	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	169	15	0	0	0	...	169	15	0	0	0	...	169	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humfray, Brigade-Major Saml. Peter Crokat ...	8 July 39	700	1700	...	184	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	48	14	11	700	1700	...	233	0	2	0	0	...	3	11	1	700	1700	...	229	5	1	0	0	0
Humphreys, Mrs. Sarah ...	8 July 49	0	1100	...	404	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	0	0	0	1100	...	426	2	11	0	0	...	0	10	0	0	1100	...	425	8	11	0	0	0
Humphrys, Lieut. Mervyn Archdal ..	21 May 58	0	1100	...	175	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	8	0	0	1100	...	203	0	7	0	0	...	1	2	7	0	1100	...	201	14	0	0	0	0
Hunt, Sergeant-Major James	4 May 58	600	600	...	34	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	12	10	600	600	...	62	11	0	0	0	...	1	2	8	600	600	...	61	8	4	0	0	0
Hunter, Charles Marley ...	6 Jan. 59	0	0	...	126	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	126	4	0	0	0	...	126	4	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Dr. Thos. Christopher	5 April 59	0	0	...	20	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	5	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	5	11	0	0	0
———, Dr. Thos. Christopher,—Share Account of Fredk. Ely Smalpage ..	Ditto	0	0	...	32	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	8	0	0	0
———, Charles Marley,—Legacy Account of Charles Hunter, Ann Margarett Hunter, and A.P. Hunter...	6 Jan. 59	0	21300	...	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	684	4	6	0	21300	...	688	7	10	0	0	...	642	4	1	0	21300	...	46	3	9	0	0	0
Hurd, Robert ...	14 Jan. 43	0	600	...	403	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	415	13	2	0	0	...	0	13	7	0	600	...	414	15	7	0	0	0
Hurry, William Cobb ...	3 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	15000	0	100*	19999	15	0	0	15000	100*	19999	15	0	0	15000	...	15692	1	4	0	0	100*	4307	13	8	0	0	0
Huttman, Geo. Henry,—Share Account of J. H., H. G., and Elizabeth Francis Huttman	29 May 46	0	4200	...	79	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	113	11	6	0	4200	...	193	0	6	0	0	...	1256	11	2	0	4200	...	0	0	0	1063	10	8
———, George Frederick Cecil ...	14 Jan. 61	0	0	...	145	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	145	5	4	0	0	...	145	5	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
I.																																					
Ingilby, Lieut. Ralph Mitford	15 July 58	0	500	...	207	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	139	2	6	0	500	...	346	10	6	0	0	...	0	9	0	0	500	...	346	1	6	0	0	0
Inglis, Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot ...	30 Mar. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	105	11	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	105	11	0
———, Captain C. B. ...	9 Jan. 65	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	2†	889	9	0	0	500	2†	889	9	0	0	0	...	163	15	8	0	500	2†	725	9	4	0	0	0
Innes, Robert ...	Taken charge 2 July 57	0	500	...	0	0	0	43	2	3	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	5	0	500	...	0	0	0	33	8	8
Irons, Charles (Chief Mate of the Barque *Sarah*) ...	Taken charge 1 Feb. 55	0	500	...	237	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	247	9	6	0	0	...	0	4	0	0	500	...	247	5	6	0	0	0
Irwin, Lieutenant Thomas Somerville ...	17 Dec. 50	0	0	22†	23	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	22‡	23	7	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	22‡	23	7	7	0	0	0
Isaacs, Frederick H. ...	Taken charge 10 June 64	0	0	...	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	434	10	6	0	0	...	436	9	6	0	0	...	169	13	3	0	0	...	266	12	3	0	0	0
J.																																					
Jack, Serjeant William ...	13 April 60	0	1500	...	0	0	0	96	9	7	0	0	...	41	4	0	0	1500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	52	8	11	0	1500	...	0	0	0	107	14	6
——, Lt.-Col. Alexander,—Share Account of Charles Jack	18 May 58	0	1400	...	63	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	0	0	0	1400	...	91	1	5	0	0	...	1	10	5	0	1400	...	89	7	0	0	0	0

* East India Coal Company's Shares.

† Eastern Steam Tug Association Shares.

‡ Lahore Chronicle Press Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
J.																							
Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	17 Oct. 37	0	2000	...	97 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	..	137 6 0	0	0	...	3 2 0	0	2000	...	134 4 0	0 0 0
———, Sir Mountstuart ...	19 May 58	0	1200	...	43 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	67 14 8	0	0	...	0 15 9	0	1200	...	66 14 11	0 0 0
———, Lieut. Phillip Hays	18 May 58	0	4400	...	135 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	107 9 0	0	4400	...	242 10 9	0	4400	...	242 10 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Lieut. Stewart Hare	9 May 59	0	500	...	270 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 8 0	0	500	...	307 8 0	0	0	...	1 11 0	0	500	...	305 13 0	0 0 0
———, Dr. William,—Account of the Executor and Executrix under his Will ...	12 Mar. 58	0	25600	...	357 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	512 0 0	0	25600	...	869 13 8	0	25600	...	863 1 2	0	0	...	6 12 6	0 0 0
———, Serjeant William ...	14 July 34	0	4500	...	322 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 0 0	0	4500	...	417 2 11	0	0	...	7 9 0	0	4500	...	409 9 11	0 0 0
———, Captain Francis Constable ...	28 April 62	0	4000	...	182 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	4254 6 0	0	4000	...	4437 0 5	0	4000	...	4437 0 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant Phillip Hayes,—Share Account of Mrs. Rose and Erice Sutherland Jackson ...	18 May 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4400	...	222 11 3	0	4400	...	222 11 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	4400	...	222 11 3	0 0 0
James, Mrs. M. ...	Taken charge 20 June 59	0	0	...	1 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 9 1	0	0	...	1 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Susan ...	1 Oct. 51	0	700	...	437 8 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	451 8 2	0	0	...	1 1 2	0	700	...	450 7 0	0 0 0
Jameson, James Wardrop,—Share Account of the Daughter of the deceased ...	15 June 60	0	1600	...	96 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	1600	...	136 13 3	0	0	...	2 5 2	0	1600	...	134 8 1	0 0 0
Jamison, Dr. James,—Account of the Executor and Executrix under the Will ...	Ditto	0	74500	...	0 0 0	215 13 4	0	0	...	1490 0 0	0	74500	...	1274 2 8	0	0	...	1490 0 0	0	74500	...	0 0 0	215 13 4
Janss, Charles William ...	5 April 47	0	700	...	396 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	410 4 11	0	0	...	1 1 2	0	700	...	409 3 9	0 0 0
Jaques, W. H. ...	23 Dec. 63	0	1700	20*	0 0 0	293 10 4	0	0	...	755 15 0	0	17000	20*	462 4 8	0	0	...	12 15 4	0	1700	20*	449 5 4	0 0 0
Jennings, Revd. Midgley John	2 Feb. 58	0	5600	...	408 8 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	6268 0 11	0	5600	...	6676 9 10	0	5600	...	6676 9 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Miss E. Jennings ...	Ditto	0	6400	...	275 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	1622 13 2	0	6400	...	1898 11 11	0	0	...	357 12 5	0	6400	...	1540 15 6	0 0 0
———, Share Account of R. M. Jennings ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1479 5 2	0	0	...	1479 5 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1479 5 2	0 0 0

* Great Eastern Hotel Company's Shares

———, Share Account of Mrs. M. M. Jennings	Ditto		0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2218	15	9	0	0	...	2218	15	9	0	0	...	2218	15	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Revd. Midgley John,—Share Account of W. H. J. Jennings	Ditto		0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1479	5	2	0	0	...	1479	5	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1479	5	2	0	0	0
Jessop, John Richard	30 Mar. 61		0	500	...	55	4	9	0	0	0	0	...	37	8	0	0	500	...	92	12	9	0	0	...	1	11	0	0	500	...	91	1	9	0	0	0
Jewesbury, Henry Eliot	28 June 64		0	0	...	1114	2	1	0	0	0	0	1000	...	20	0	0	1000	...	1134	2	1	0	0	...	983	6	10	0	1000	...	150	11	3	0	0	0
Johns, Serjeant Thomas	23 Dec. 59		0	17900	...	31	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	219	14	5	0	17900	...	251	0	4	0	17900	...	251	0	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Legacy Account of the Children	Ditto		0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17900	...	428	0	0	0	17900	...	428	0	0	0	0	...	846	15	9	0	17900	...	0	0	0	418	15	9
Johnson, Clement Ebenezer,—Account of the next of kin	28 April 47		0	0	500	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	8	0	0	500	...	24	7	0	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	23	11	0	0	0	0
———, Quarter-Master Serjeant John, of Artillery	26 Aug. 50		0	0	500	480	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	490	8	8	0	0	...	0	4	0	0	500	...	490	4	8	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Harriet	22 July 62		0	0	...	229	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	...	234	4	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	234	4	5	0	0	0
———, Arthur	22 Dec. 63		0	0	...	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	530	0	0	0	0	...	906	0	0	0	0	...	904	2	0	0	0	...	1	14	0	0	0	0
Johnston, Captain Joseph	11 Dec. 26		0	500	...	228	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	238	10	0	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	237	14	0	0	0	0
———, Share Account of Miss J. E. Johnston	Ditto		600	500	...	0	0	0	44	7	7	0	0	...	22	12	10	600	500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	12	2	600	500	...	0	0	0	47	6	11
———, Share Account of William S. Johnston	Ditto		800	0	...	254	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	1	1	800	0	...	271	2	4	0	0	...	25	4	8	800	0	...	245	13	8	0	0	0
———, William	5 Mar. 64		0	0	...	341	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	341	4	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	341	4	1	0	0	0
Jones, Augustine	21 Nov. 43		0	500	...	302	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	312	13	7	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	312	1	7	0	0	0
———, Charles Melton	1 Oct. 58		16600	13000	...	165	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	654	2	2	16600	13000	...	819	12	4	0	0	...	1079	13	8	16600	13000	...	0	0	0	260	1	4
———, John Moore	8 Dec. 57		0	1000	...	260	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	1062	12	10	0	1000	...	1323	0	0	0	1000	...	5	6	0	0	0	...	1317	10	0	0	0	0
———, Share Account of the Children of the late E. S. Jones	Ditto		0	500	...	329	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	516	14	5	0	500	...	846	0	11	0	500	...	846	0	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, William Henry,—Account of Legacy for Elizabeth Charlotte Jones	21 Sept. 63		0	500	...	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	500	...	21	5	5	0	0	...	1	2	7	0	500	...	20	2	10	0	0	0
Joynt, Mrs. Ann	19 Dec. 54		0	1200	...	57	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	81	4	10	0	0	...	0	10	0	0	1200	...	80	10	10	0	0	0
Jullah, Paul	22 Dec. 34		0	500	...	170	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	180	6	7	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	179	10	7	0	0	0
K.																																					
Kallooss, Arratoon	20 Dec. 61		0	0	...	68	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	9	0	0	0	...	75	4	8	0	0	...	50	9	2	0	0	...	24	11	6	0	0	0
———, Account of the Sundry Legatees under the Will of the deceased	Ditto		0	10600	...	0	0	0	212	6	0	0	0	...	295	0	0	0	10600	...	82	10	0	0	0	...	17	10	4	0	10600	...	64	15	8	0	0	0
———, Share Account of the Children of late Hunoujee Jacob	Ditto		0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	11	5	0	0	...	24	11	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	11	5	0	0	0
———, Share Account of the Wardens of the Armenian Church of St. Nazareth's in Calcutta	Ditto		0	9700	...	184	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	1249	10	4	0	9700	...	1433	15	11	0	900	...	694	11	7	0	8800	...	739	4	4	0	0	0
Kay, J. R.	Taken charge 17 Nov. 63		0	500	...	148	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	37	8	0	0	500	...	185	11	0	0	0	...	133	2	1	0	500	...	52	8	11	0	0	0
Keating, Arthur Saunders	5 Mar. 38		0	5500	...	351	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	139	0	0	0	5500	...	490	11	4	0	0	...	11	0	2	0	5500	...	479	11	2	0	0	0
———, Henry	22 Nov. 41		0	500	...	337	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	347	2	4	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	346	6	4	0	0	0
———, Charles	17 Aug. 64		0	1000	...	117	15	4	0	0	0	0	4500	...	2343	9	1	0	5500	...	2461	8	5	0	0	...	2823	5	4	0	5500	...	0	0	0	361	12	11

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
K.																							
Keddie, Color Serjeant James	20 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	678 4 6	0	0	...	678 4 6	0	0	...	69 0 8	0	0	...	609 3 10	0 0 0
Keelan, Mrs. Eliza, L,—Share Account of William Brophy and Robert Luke Keelan ...	22 July 61	0	1300	...	108 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1300	...	140 15 11	0	0	...	182 7 7	0	1300	...	0 0 0	41 7 8
Kelly, Dr. John,—Share Account of Miss L. Kelly ...	29 June 30	0	1500	...	165 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 12 0	0	1500	...	199 0 6	0	0	...	2 9 0	0	1500	...	196 7 6	0 0 0
Kemp, Henry Chapman ...	7 Aug. 54	0	500	...	174 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	184 0 10	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	183 12 10	0 0 0
Kendall, Captain Bernard ...	1 May 48	0	500	...	0 0 0	11 13 9	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	2 9 9
Kennedy, Lt. Edwd. Saunders	8 Feb. 53	1200	0	...	0 0 0	8 11 11	0	0	...	25 9 7	1200	0	...	16 13 8	0	0	...	0 12 0	1200	0	...	16 1 8	0 0 0
Kent, Lieut.-Col. Robert ...	3 April 49	0	7600	...	0 0 0	87 15 4	0	0	...	152 0 0	0	7600	...	64 0 8	0	0	...	192 1 7	0	7600	...	0 0 0	128 0 11
Keough, Mrs. Esther ...	... ...	0	500	...	0 0 0	7 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	7 7 0
Ker, Lieut. Hugh Inglis ...	19 May 19	0	500	...	116 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	159 7 5	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	500	...	158 7 5	0 0 0
Kerridge, Israel ...	20 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	25* 40†	129 12 0	0	0	25* 40†	129 12 0	0	0	...	135 3 6	0	0	25* 40†	0 0 0	5 7 6
Kidby, Charles,—Legacy Account of Mrs. E. Quinnell...	4 Aug. 53	0	1200	...	66 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	90 4 4	0	0	...	206 10 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	116 5 8
King, Thomas ...	Taken charge 17 Jan. 60	0	0	...	200 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 13 8	0 0 0
——, A. K. ...	22 July 58	0	1500	...	57 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 8 0	0	1500	...	99 9 2	0	0	...	1 11 0	0	1500	...	97 14 2	0 0 0
Kirk, Mrs. Charlotte Louisa ...	14 Jan. 64	0	0	...	117 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	117 7 6	0	0	...	117 7 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kirke, Lieutenant St. George	19 July 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1198 2 5	0	0	...	1198 2 5	0	0	...	96 1 11	0	0	...	1102 0 6	0 0 0
Knight, Assistant Surgeon Richard Chalmer ...	10 Oct. 60	0	1900	...	0 0 0	19 8 11	0	0	...	174 10 0	0	1900	...	155 1 1	0	0	...	5 15 10	0	1900	...	149 1 3	0 0 0
———, William ...	Taken charge 17 Dec. 63	0	0	...	248 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 1 3	0 0 0
Knipe, William Henry ...	Taken charge 12 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	418 4 5	0	0	...	418 4 5	0	0	...	13 6 2	0	0	...	404 14 3	0 0 0
Kriess, Revd. Frederick Augustus ...	11 June 58	0	2900	..	19 5 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 8 0	0	2900	...	79 13 6	0	2900	...	79 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of the Children ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2900	...	33 3 11	0	2900	...	33 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	2900	...	33 3 11	0 0 0

* Deyrah Doon Tea Company's Shares.

† East India Coal Company's Shares.

Kyte, Henry ...	31 July 54	9000	500	...	121 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	204 8 0	9000	500	...	326 2 9	0	0	...	468 2 1	9000	500	...	0 0 0	141 15 4
——, Government Bounty to H. Kyte and Louisa Kyte...	Ditto	0	5500	...	430 10 9	0 0 0	0	600	...	137 8 0	0	6100	...	568 2 9	0	0	...	603 9 3	0	6100	...	0 0 0	35 6 5
L.																							
Lafont, A. ...	Taken charge 7 Dec. 64	0	[illegible]	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	209 4 0	0	0	...	209 4 0	0	0	...	3 2 2	0	0	...	206 1 10	0 0 0
Laing, William ...	6 July 59	0	41700	...	628 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	1017 8 0	0	41700	...	1646 7 2	0	0	...	1035 7 5	0	41700	...	610 15 9	0 0 0
——, Legacy Account of Children ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 8 0	0	0	...	27 8 0	0	0	...	1 9 2	0	0	...	25 14 10	0 0 0
Lambton, Lieut.-Col. William	18 Jan. 62	0	600	...	354 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	366 5 11	0	0	...	0 13 7	0	600	...	356 8 4	0 0 0
Lamport, Thomas William ..	30 Mar. 64	0	600	...	0 0 0	32 10 5	0	0	...	596 7 11	0	600	...	563 13 6	0	600	...	563 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lane, Thomas ...	Taken charge 7 Mar. 63	0	0	...	265 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	272 9 2	0	0	...	272 9 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Langer, Mrs. Sarah,—Share Account of F. J. K. Langer	15 Mar. 47	0	1600	...	123 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 8 7	0	1600	...	157 14 5	0	1600	...	157 14 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Larmour, Robert Thomas ...	6 Mar. 63	0	4600	...	426 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	4632 8 1	0	4600	...	5059 2 2	0	4600	...	5059 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Latham, B. C. .	... ...	0	0	...	9 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 5 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 5 9	0 0 0
Laughton, Colonel John ..	10 Dec. 63	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	676 15 0	0	0	...	676 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	676 15 0	0 0 0
Law, Serjeant James ...	15 Dec 58	0	1700	...	0 0 0	14 15 9	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1700	...	5 0 3	0	1700	...	5 0 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Serjeant James,—Share Account of the Children ..	15 Dec. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1700	...	22 11 3	0	1700	...	22 11 3	0	0	...	100 9 0	0	1700	...	0 0 0	77 13 [illegible]
Lawrence, Mrs. Elizabeth,—Share Account of Jane Townshend and Henry John Townshend two Children of the deceased ...	30 April 61	0	500	...	350 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	363 2 9	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	362 6 9	0 0 0
Laws, William Willoughby ...	... ...	0	0	...	25 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 14 8	0	0	...	25 14 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
L'Estrange, Lieut. Francis ...	18 Mar. 56	0	3000	...	362 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	3000	...	422 9 1	0	0	...	2 10 5	0	3000	...	419 14 8	0 0 0
Lemesurier, J. P. ...	5 Dec. 63	0	2000	...	209 8 11	0 0 0	0	1000	...	719 1 10	0	3000	...	928 10 9	0	0	...	2409 15 5	0	3000	...	0 0 0	1481 4 8
Leondy, Mrs. Angelica George	17 May 42	0	4600	...	565 2 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	937 9 8	0	5100	...	1502 11 11	0	500	...	1304 13 5	0	4600	...	197 14 6	0 0 0
Lermit, Captain Alfred ...	16 Mar. 50	700	0	...	421 14 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 14 11	700	0	...	436 13 1	0	0	...	1 1 11	700	0	...	435 11 2	0 0 0
Lewis, Lieut.-Colonel Charles	17 May 53	5200	65700	...	413 4 10	0 0 0	0	1800	...	1554 10 11	5200	67500	...	1967 15 9	0	0	...	1842 14 2	5200	67500	...	125 1 7	0 0 0
Lewsey, William R. ...	30 Mar. 64	0	500	...	243 12 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	500	...	263 12 9	0	0	...	0 14 9	0	500	...	262 14 0	0 0 0
Lidiard, Richard ..	5 Feb. 62	0	0	...	37 6 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 6 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 6 5	0 0 0
——, Account of Life Interest for Anna Sarson ...	Ditto	0	9500	...	65 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	237 8 0	0	9500	...	302 14 0	0	0	...	237 8 0	0	9500	...	65 6 0	0 0 0
——, Account of Life Interest for Lucinda May Lidiard	Ditto	0	9500	...	85 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	237 8 0	0	9500	...	323 7 11	0	0	...	224 4 0	0	9500	...	99 3 11	0 0 0
——, Account of the Rents of the House in North Road Intally ...	Ditto	0	500	...	348 11 6	0 0 0	0	600	...	349 10 0	0	1100	...	698 5 6	0	0	...	593 3 6	0	1100	...	105 2 0	0 0 0
——, Legacy for Thomas William Lidiard, Junior ...	Ditto	0	0	...	356 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 14 0	0 0 0
——, Richard,—Share Account of Thomas William Lidiard, Junior ...	5 Feb. 62	0	0	...	356 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 14 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Lucinda May Lidiar ...	Ditto	0	8000	...	103 8 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	205 0 0	0	8000	...	308 8 6	0	0	...	12 3 5	0	8000	...	296 5 1	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
L.																							
Limrick, Mrs. Margaret ...	10 Aug. 41	0	600	...	70 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	82 14 8	0	0	...	0 13 7	0	600	...	82 1 1	0 0 0
———, Revd. Paul ...	11 Dec. 45	0	5000	...	990 5 11	0 0 0	0	2100	...	1275 13 0	0	7100	...	2266 2 11	0	0	...	5494 12 6	0	7100	...	0 0 0	3228 9 7
Lindsay, Mrs. Catherine ...	11 Mar. 51	0	5700	...	209 8 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	122 12 0	0	5700	...	332 4 2	0	0	...	3 6 0	0	5700	...	328 14 2	0 0 0
———, Major William ...	27 April 58	0	3900	...	107 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	103 0 0	0	3900	...	210 2 8	0	0	...	302 13 10	0	3900	...	0 0 0	92 11 2
Lindstedt, Revd. Frederick William ...	17 May 64	0	1500	...	0 0 0	136 15 6	0	0	...	37 8 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 11 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	101 2 6
Linsley, William Henry,—Account of Joseph Rider and Revd. William Coates, Trustees under the Will ...	12 June 61	4000	60000	...	408 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1480 5 4	4000	60000	...	1888 15 4	0	0	...	1480 5 4	4000	60000	...	408 10 0	0 0 0
Little, Thomas, Junior ...	...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	500 0 0	0	0	...	500 0 0	0	0	...	496 3 5	0	0	...	3 12 7	0 0 0
Littlefield, John ...	30 Aug. 61	0	0	...	236 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	236 13 9	0	0	...	236 13 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Ann Elizabeth and Catherine Henrietta Raleigh ...	Ditto	0	0	...	1873 13 6	0 0 0	0	1800	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	1909 13 6	0	0	...	1842 12 1	0	1800	...	67 1 5	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Elizabeth, John James, and Mary Ann Bowden ...	Ditto	0	0	...	2810 12 3	0 0 0	0	2700	...	54 0 0	0	2700	...	2864 12 3	0	0	...	2679 1 9	0	2700	...	185 10 6	0 0 0
Lloyd, Major Frederick,—Account of the Legatees under the Will ...	14 Jan. 57	0	5800	...	0 0 0	94 3 3	0	0	...	157 8 0	0	5800	...	63 4 9	0	0	...	157 8 0	0	5800	...	0 0 0	94 3 3
Lockington, Mrs. Christiana..	9 Feb. 52	1800	2200	...	500 6 10	0 0 0	0	500	...	88 10 4	1800	2700	...	589 1 2	0	0	...	502 5 8	1800	2700	...	86 11 6	0 0 0
Longmore, W. J. ...	Taken charge 17 Sept. 63	0	500	...	198 6 5	0 0 0	1500	0	...	1179 6 5	1500	500	...	1377 12 10	0	0	...	1583 12 6	1500	500	...	0 0 0	205 15 8
Lowis, Robert Nisbet ...	21 May 58	0	1600	...	157 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	1600	...	201 5 4	0	0	...	1 15 6	0	1600	...	199 5 10	0 0 0
Lucas, Gregory,—Legacy for Mrs. E. A. Gregory ...	19 Feb. 41	0	32400	...	0 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	648 0 0	0	32400	...	648 2 7	0	0	...	35 9 2	0	32400	...	612 9 5	0 0 0
Ludlow, Captain E. H., Trust for Mrs. S. A. Murray ...	12 July 59	0	12000	...	2 10 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	240 0 0	0	12000	...	242 10 2	0	0	...	1240 0 0	0	12000	...	2 10 2	0 0 0
Luffman, James,—Share Account of John Luffman ...	8 July 58	0	2000	...	361 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 4 0	0	2000	...	412 13 2	0	0	...	3 0 7	0	2000	...	409 12 7	0 0 0
———, Share Account of William Luffman ...	Ditto	0	2000	...	361 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 4 0	0	2000	...	413 0 8	0	0	...	3 0 7	0	2000	...	410 0 1	0 0 0
Lynch, Mrs. Rose ...	14 Mar. 49	2500	2000	...	111 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	127 1 4	2500	2000	...	238 5 4	0	0	...	10 0 8	2500	2000	...	228 4 8	0 0 0

M.																																
Macarthur, Alexander ...	19 Mar. 61	0	0	...	130	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	130	11	4	0	0	...	130	11	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, John ...	29 May 59	700	4000	...	58	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	108	10	11	700	4000	...	166	14	1	0	0	...	4	11	1	700	4000	...	162	3	0	0	0	0
McCabe, Reverend John ...	26 Oct. 58	0	1400	...	465	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	8	0	0	1400	...	503	14	10	0	0	...	1	11	3	0	1400	...	502	3	7	0	0	0
McCallum, Bernard ...	30 Sept. 34	1400	2500	...	388	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	87	5	11	1400	2500	...	475	14	7	0	0	...	6	12	11	1400	2500	...	469	1	8	0	0	0
———, Reverend John ...	22 Dec. 57	8000	2000	...	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	223	2	8	8000	2000	...	224	3	6	0	0	...	222	15	8	8000	2000	...	1	3	10	0	0	0
McDonald, Captain Donald ...	4 May 58	0	1000	..	71	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	1218	8	3	0	1000	...	1290	0	5	0	1000	...	1290	0	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Peter ...	28 Oct. 62	0	1000	...	698	4	4	0	0	0	0	600	...	111	0	0	0	1600	...	809	4	4	0	0	...	622	3	8	0	1600	...	187	0	8	0	0	0
———, Dr. John Bannatyne,—Share Account of the Children of the deceased ...	22 June 59	0	2600	...	150	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	65	0	0	0	2600	...	215	9	11	0	0	...	65	0	0	0	2600	...	150	9	11	0	0	0
———, Francis ...	2 May 62	0	3000	...	342	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	80	0	0	0	3000	...	422	2	2	0	0	...	3	6	0	0	3000	...	418	12	2	0	0	0
———, Peter, of Moulmein ...	Taken charge 3 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	223	0	0	0	0	...	223	0	0	0	0	...	3	5	5	0	0	...	219	10	7	0	0	0
McGough, Samuel ...	18 Feb. 42	0	1600	...	229	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	35	12	0	0	1600	...	264	14	5	0	0	...	2	12	7	0	1600	...	262	1	10	0	0	0
McKay, Band-Master Wm. ...	2 Nov. 55	0	500	...	36	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	46	7	6	0	0	...	0	4	0	0	500	...	46	3	6	0	0	0
Mackenzie, Henry ...	31 Jan. 42	0	4000	...	257	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	223	0	0	0	4000	...	480	5	0	0	0	...	14	0	4	0	4000	...	466	4	8	0	0	0
———, John ...	3 May 47	0	700	...	335	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	700	...	335	8	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	700	...	335	8	9	0	0	0
McKeown, John ...	15 Dec. 58	0	1900	...	291	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	47	8	0	0	1900	...	338	15	11	0	0	...	2	1	5	0	1900	...	336	14	6	0	0	0
McKewen, Private J. ...	Taken charge 12 July 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	444	1	1	0	0	...	444	1	1	0	0	...	21	14	1	0	0	...	422	3	0	0	0	0
McLeod, Crawford ...	18 May 41	0	2800	...	347	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	58	8	0	0	2800	...	405	9	2	0	0	...	4	7	9	0	2800	...	401	1	5	0	0	0
McNamara, Mrs. Mary ...	30 Mar. 64	0	2200	...	135	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	2200	...	179	14	10	0	0	...	2	0	6	0	2200	...	177	14	4	0	0	0
McQueen, Kenneth ...	29 Aug. 11	0	13000	...	216	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	286	8	0	0	13000	...	503	7	11	0	0	...	22	7	2	0	13000	...	481	0	9	0	0	0
Mace, Fredk.,—Account of the Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Mrs. C. Blick ...	20 Sept. 52	0	15200	...	0	0	0	286	4	6	0	0	...	304	0	0	0	15200	...	17	11	6	0	0	...	9	0	0	0	15200	...	8	11	6	0	0	0
Machell, Thomas ...	25 Mar. 63	0	3500	...	632	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	4122	2	7	0	3500	...	4755	5	3	0	3500	...	4755	5	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maconochie, David Shaw ...	23 Dec. 63	0	0	...	180	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	180	13	8	0	0	...	180	13	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macluren, Captain ...	... ...	0	0	...	3	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	12	4	0	0	...	3	12	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macmahon, A. ...	14 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	8	0
Mactier, Captain Anstruther ...	21 May 58	0	1000	...	159	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	0	0	0	1000	...	184	12	5	0	0	...	1	2	0	0	1000	...	183	10	5	0	0	0
———, Thos. Binny,—Share Account of John Mactier ...	8 June 60	0	9000	...	216	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	240	12	0	0	9000	...	457	5	1	0	0	...	14	5	6	0	9000	...	442	15	7	0	0	0
———, Share Account of S. C. Mactier ...	Ditto	0	0	...	28	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	5	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	5	10	0	0	0
———, ShareA ccount of Eliza Mactier (Daughter of the late A. Mactier) ...	Ditto	0	9000	...	216	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	240	12	0	0	9000	...	457	5	1	0	0	...	14	5	6	0	9000	...	442	15	7	0	0	0
———, Share Account of the Children of the late Mrs. Bayley (formerly Isabella Mactier) ...	Ditto	0	9000	...	216	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	240	12	0	0	9000	...	457	5	2	0	0	...	14	5	6	0	9000	...	442	15	8	0	0	0
Magness, Captain Richard J. H.,—Share Account of the next of kin of the deceased ...	29 May 57	0	69400	...	938	3	0	0	0	0	0	2400	...	1621	12	0	0	71800	...	2559	15	0	0	0	...	2408	1	10	0	71800	...	151	13	2	0	0	0
Mahon, Overseer Michael ...	Taken charge 13 April 61	0	0	...	1	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	3	10	0	0	...	1	3	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maltby, Dr. Samuel		0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000	...	40	0	0	0	4000	...	40	0	0	0	4000	...	40	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Manser, Serjeant John ...	29 May 57	0	6700	...	0 0 0	38 5 3	0	0	...	107 1 5	0	6700	...	68 12 2	0	0	...	131 7 10	0	6700	...	0 0 0	62 11 8
Manson, Mrs. Charlotte ...	16 Nov. 46	0	500	...	175 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	185 13 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	185 1 0	0 0 0
Manuk, Gavork,—Legacy to the Armenian School at Calcutta ...	23 Aug. 31	0	32400	...	1097 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	648 0 0	0	32400	...	1745 2 2	0	0	...	51 12 5	0	32400	...	1693 5 9	0 0 0
———, Legacy to the Convent Aminah Perjesteh at Ispahan ...	Ditto	0	11200	...	269 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	224 0 0	0	11200	...	493 5 7	0	0	...	17 13 2	0	11200	...	475 8 5	0 0 0
———, Legacy to the Convent Arseh Meatson at Arrarat...	Ditto	2000	57000	...	1723 0 9	0 0 0	0	3000	...	1262 10 8	2000	60000	...	2985 11 5	0	0	...	3007 4 11	2000	60000	...	0 0 0	21 9 6
———, Legacy to the Convent for Females at Ispahan ...	Ditto	1000	4300	...	128 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	107 5 4	1000	4300	...	235 6 3	0	0	...	8 6 11	1000	4300	...	226 15 4	0 0 0
———, Legacy to the Convent at Jelusigam ...	Ditto	1500	18300	...	654 3 3	0 0 0	0	1000	...	425 12 0	1500	19300	...	1079 15 3	0	0	...	996 4 1	1500	19300	...	83 11 2	0 0 0
Marcus, John Paul, Senior,—Legacy to Emaumun ...	18 June 50	0	3100	...	100 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 0 0	0	3100	...	175 14 7	0	0	...	2 2 0	0	3100	...	173 12 7	0 0 0
———, George Thomas ...	23 April 64	0	30200	...	0 0 0	4084 0 9	0	0	...	14878 4 3	0	30200	...	10844 3 6	0	30200	...	10844 3 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Realty Account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	4954 11 4	0	0	...	4954 11 4	0	0	...	8151 6 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	3196 10 11
———, Personalty Account...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	20200	...	19628 13 0	0	20200	...	19628 13 0	0	20200	...	19628 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Marks, Charles Henry ...	... ...	0	0	...	14 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 4 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 4 2	0 0 0
Marshall, B., formerly Captain of the 25th N. I. ...	Taken charge 2 Oct. 50	0	500	...	164 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	174 14 7	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	174 10 7	0 0 0
———, Dr. John ...	19 June 54	0	9900	...	0 0 0	23 5 4	0	0	...	198 0 0	0	9900	...	174 10 8	0	0	...	197 13 4	0	9900	...	0 0 0	22 15 8
———, Apothecary William	20 June 61	0	0	...	165 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	165 6 8	0	0	...	165 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Caroline,—Account of Legacy to William Francis Pudintian Murray and Father and Mother of the deceased ...	28 Jan. 61	0	4000	...	572 8 5	0 0 0	0	700	...	100 0 0	0	4700	...	672 8 5	0	0	...	683 15 5	0	4700	...	0 0 0	11 7 0
———, Share Account of Thomas Charles Marshall...	Ditto	0	1600	...	87 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	1600	...	127 1 5	0	0	...	2 5 2	0	1600	...	124 12 3	0 0 0

———, Herbert Park,—Share Account of Frances Jane, Margaret Elizabeth, and Helen Mary Marshall, three Daughters of the deceased ...	18 Feb. 59	0	4000	...	468 10 10	0 0 0	0	600	...	101 4 0	0	4600	...	569 14 10	0	0	...	584 6 0	0	4600	...	0 0 0	14 7 2
Martin, Charles Ray ...	31 May 39	0	0	...	150 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 1 7	0 0 0
———, Richard Thos. (Barrister-at-Law) ...	10 June 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 10 3	0	0	...	144 10 3	0	0	...	144 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Masson Dr. John Macdougall,—Share Account of the Children ...	6 Feb. 49	0	10000	...	245 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	445 5 1	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	245 5 1	0 0 0
Mathison, Alexander ...	28 Feb. 60	0	2500	...	143 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	62 8 0	0	2500	...	205 14 7	0	0	...	2 13 0	0	2500	...	203 1 7	0 0 0
Maxwell, Col. James,—Share Account of George Maxwell	30 July 62	3000	500	...	817 0 1	0 0 0	0	600	...	76 8 0	3000	1100	...	893 8 1	0	0	...	589 6 8	3000	1100	...	304 1 5	0 0 0
———, Share Account of David Maxwell ...	Ditto	3000	500	...	817 0 1	0 0 0	0	600	...	76 8 0	3000	1100	...	893 8 1	0	0	...	632 9 3	3000	1100	...	260 14 10	0 0 0
Mead, Henry ...	Taken charge 16 Oct. 62	0	0	...	31 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 15 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 15 8	0 0 0
Melvill, Philip ...	14 Aug. 54	6975	29900	...	72 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	2120 6 5	6975	29900	...	2192 9 3	6975	29900	...	2192 9 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of the Children ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4650	19400	...	609 7 4	4650	19400	...	609 7 4	0	0	...	574 5 8	4650	19400	...	35 1 8	0 0 0
Melville, William ...	4 Nov. 40	0	600	...	209 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	221 13 3	0	0	...	0 13 7	0	600	...	220 15 8	0 0 0
———, on Account of Asiatic Annuity Company ...	Ditto	0	5200	...	285 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	115 12 0	0	5200	...	400 15 0	0	0	...	9 0 7	0	5200	...	391 14 5	0 0 0
———, on Account Annuity for Mrs. Sarah Waterman ...	Ditto	0	0	...	188 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	959 13 0	0	0	...	1147 15 5	0	0	...	639 14 0	0	0	...	508 1 5	0 0 0
———, on Account Annuity for Captain E. D. Watson...	Ditto	0	0	...	45 10 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	799 13 0	0	0	...	845 7 2	0	0	...	533 3 4	0	0	...	312 3 10	0 0 0
Melvin, Alexander ...	8 Sept. 13	0	23400	...	205 4 6	0 0 0	0	600	...	522 8 0	0	24000	...	727 12 6	0	0	...	623 7 9	0	24000	...	104 4 9	0 0 0
Meridith, James ...	24 Nov. 63	0	3700	...	0 0 0	103 14 3	0	0	...	4221 9 0	0	3700	...	4117 10 9	0	3700	...	4117 10 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Account of Master Edric James Meridith, the only Son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000	0	...	3068 5 7	3000	0	...	3068 5 7	0	0	...	3013 11 2	3000	0	...	54 10 5	0 0 0
Meyers, Mrs. Mariam,—Share Account of the late Mrs. E. S. Aviet ...	4 Sept. 61	0	1000	...	1 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	26 14 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	1 14 0	0 0 0
Milford, Henry ..	19 May 40	0	1200	...	239 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 8 0	0	1200	...	266 3 3	0	0	...	2 1 2	0	1200	...	264 2 1	0 0 0
Miller, Lieutenant George...	Taken charge 15 Aug. 62	0	0	...	291 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 3 8	0 0 0
———, Captain David ...	23 Aug. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 6 8	0	0	...	181 8 3	0	0	...	166 1 7	0	0	...	66 10 5	0	0	...	99 7 2	0 0 0
Mills, J. B. ...	5 May 64	0	1000	...	0 0 0	26 10 7	0	0	...	158 15 0	0	1000	...	132 4 5	0	0	...	4 5 1	0	1000	...	127 15 4	0 0 0
Milne, John Chalmers ...	Taken charge 20 June 64	0	0	...	455 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	455 6 8	0	0	..	15 3 7	0	0	...	440 3 1	0 0 0
Minos, Pogose,—Share Accounts of Mrs. H. M. Joseph and late Mrs. E. S. Aviet ...	28 Feb. 61	0	900	...	49 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	67 13 9	0	0	...	67 13 9	0	900	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mitchell, Miss Isabella ...	28 Feb. 55	0	1000	...	358 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	383 11 11	0	0	...	1 2 C	0	1000	...	382 9 11	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Isabella ...	10 Dec. 62	0	4300	...	367 2 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	201 11 6	0	4800	...	568 13 9	0	0	...	2575 3 8	0	4800	...	0 0 0	2006 5 11
———, Alexander ...	14 June 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2084 4 10	0	0	..	2084 4 10	0	0	...	132 4 1	0	0	...	1952 0 9	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Molloy, Robert ...	23 Feb. 63	0	2500	1*	511 4 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	3085 6 1	0	3000	1*	3596 10 5	0	2500	...	2432 13 6	0	500	1*	1163 12 11	0 0 0
Monerieff, Revd. E. T. R.	21 Sept. 58	0	2000	...	0 0 0	3 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 0	0	2000	...	0 0 0	0	2000	...	3 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. Geo. James ...	20 Feb. 61	0	0	...	95 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 9 1	0 0 0
Montreaux, Mrs. Roza Frances	30 June 36	700	500	...	0 0 0	9 8 4	0	0	...	52 6 11	700	500	...	42 14 7	0	0	...	4 1 11	700	500	...	38 12 8	0 0 0
Moore, Mrs. Catherine Ann ..	4 Nov. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	1955 11 10	0	0	...	1664 6 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	291 5 3
——, Account of Legacy for Mary Norah Best ...	Ditto	0	9000	...	35 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10063 8 9	0	9000	...	10098 11 6	0	9000	...	7132 6 9	0	0	...	2966 4 9	0 0 0
——, Life Interest for Mrs. F. E. Harper ...	Ditto	0	4000	...	2060 13 7	0 0 0	0	1900	...	80 0 0	0	5900	...	2140 13 7	0	0	...	2217 10 4	0	5900	...	0 0 0	76 12 9
——, Mrs. Constance M. O.	28 Mar. 57	0	2300	...	59 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 0 0	0	2300	...	110 2 7	0	0	...	2 4 3	0	2300	...	107 14 4	0 0 0
——, Revd. John James ...	29 Oct. 49	0	8300	...	554 4 8	0 0 0	0	700	...	168 0 0	0	9000	...	720 4 8	0	0	...	703 1 5	0	9 00	...	17 3 3	0 0 0
——, Mrs Susan ...	15 Feb. 43	3000	2100	...	498 14 7	0 0 0	0	500	...	112 4 0	3000	2600	...	611 2 7	0	0	...	502 15 11	3000	2600	...	108 2 8	0 0 0
——, Asst.-Surgeon Thomas	22 July 58	0	31700	...	0 0 0	358 12 11	0	0	...	1213 7 6	0	31700	...	854 10 7	0	500	...	659 9 2	0	31200	...	195 1 5	0 0 0
——, William Robert ...	3 July 54	0	800	...	339 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	355 7 11	0	0	...	0 7 0	0	800	...	355 0 11	0 0 0
——, William Richard ...	19 Aug. 57	0	0	...	11 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	0	...	11 5 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 5 3	0 0 0
——, William Jenkins ...	14 May 63	0	0	...	175 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	180 7 11	0	0	...	137 11 2	0	0	...	42 12 9	0 0 0
Moran, Daniel ...	31 Oct. 25	600	0	...	240 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 12 10	600	0	...	253 3 7	0	0	...	1 0 3	600	0	...	252 3 4	0 0 0
Morgan, Dr. Nathaniel ...	11 Sept. 49	0	10400	...	120 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	228 0 0	0	10400	...	348 2 3	0	0	...	6 9 0	0	10400	...	341 9 3	0 0 0
Morinet, Alphonse Remi ...	18 Sept. 60	0	12500	...	0 0 0	572 3 5	0	0	...	335 0 0	0	12500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 4	0	12500	...	0 0 0	252 3 9
Morin, Revd. A. P. ..	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1500	...	1375 15 0	0	1500	...	1375 15 0	0	0	...	1527 7 9	0	1500	...	0 0 0	151 8 9
Morris, Thomas ...	3 Oct. 61	0	500	...	125 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	139 2 6	0	0	...	0 9 4	0	500	...	138 9 2	0 0 0
——, Serjeant Robert ...	Taken charge 17 June 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	182 14 8	0	0	...	182 14 8	0	0	...	17 11 10	0	0	...	165 2 10	0 0 0
Morrison, John ...	24 April 60	0	0	...	391 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	391 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	391 9 0	0 0 0
Moseley, Captain Herbert Henry ...	11 July 63	0	0	...	880 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	880 15 3	0	0	...	880 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mosly, Lieutenant William Fielden ...	17 May 64	0	0	...	145 13 1	0 0 0	0	1200	...	1049 7 1	0	1200	...	1195 4 2	0	0	...	1181 11 8	0	1200	...	13 8 6	0 0 0
Mose, P. T. ...	25 Feb. 40	1300	3500	...	434 8 9	0 0 0	0	500	...	102 11 9	1300	4000	...	537 4 6	0	0	...	485 1 3	1300	4000	...	52 3 3	0 0 0
Moulinie, M. H. F. ...	23 Jan. 64	0	500	...	0 0 0	77 10 10	0	0	...	561 5 9	0	500	...	483 10 11	0	500	...	483 10 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

* Ganges Steam Navigation Company's Debenture for Rupees 10,000.

Murray, Dr. Andrew ...	23 Jan. 61	6825	1300	...	760	2	7	0	0	0	0	500	...	181	5	7	6825	1800	...	941	8	2	0	0	...	503	6	5	6825	1800	...	438	1	9	0	0	0
———, Lieut. Basil Hamilton, of 43rd Light Infantry ...	23 Oct. 49	0	700	...	0	0	0	65	5	7	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	0	0	700	...	0	0	0	51	11	7
Muscott, W. H. ...	28 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	423	6	2	0	0	...	423	6	2	0	0	...	107	1	6	0	0	...	316	4	8	0	0	0
Muston, William Pitt ...	22 Dec. 59	0	0	...	204	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	204	3	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	204	3	2	0	0	0
N.																																					
Nagle, Gunner John,—Interest Account of Mrs. J. Nagle, Widow of the deceased ...	17 June 63	0	2000	...	353	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	50	0	0	0	2000	...	403	11	10	0	0	...	50	0	0	0	2000	...	353	11	10	0	0	0
Napier, Mrs. Jane Collie,—Share Account of Miss Jane Napier ...	9 Mar. 58	2000	17000	...	3821	4	5	0	0	0	0	3800	...	382	10	8	2000	20800	...	4203	15	1	0	0	...	4131	6	11	2000	20800	...	72	8	2	0	0	0
Nash, Mrs. Mary (*alias* Bebee Biddulph) ...	19 Nov. 50	0	5200	...	332	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	109	0	0	0	5200	...	441	11	2	0	0	...	8	1	0	0	5200	...	438	10	2	0	0	0
Naylor, Charles Theophilus Metcalfe ...	15 April 63	0	0	...	851	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	199	15	0	0	0	...	1051	12	4	0	0	...	1052	2	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	6	0
Need, Walter Warsdell ...	23 Feb. 58	0	3100	...	229	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	77	8	0	0	3100	...	307	4	7	0	0	...	3	6	7	0	3100	...	303	14	0	0	0	0
Neish, Patrick ...	4 Dec. 41	0	700	...	454	0	4	0	0	0	0	500	...	14	0	0	0	1200	...	468	0	4	0	0	...	482	5	7	0	1200	...	0	0	0	14	5	3
Nelson, Vety. Surgeon Vincent	28 May 58	0	500	...	108	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	8	0	0	500	...	121	7	0	0	0	...	0	9	0	0	500	...	120	14	0	0	0	0
Nepean, Captain Evan Philip Tilghman ...	17 July 54	0	600	...	427	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	439	6	0	0	0	...	0	4	0	0	600	...	439	2	0	0	0	0
Neuville, Jules Thomas ...	4 Dec. 61	0	0	...	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	4097	8	3	0	0	...	4111	9	5	0	0	...	4111	9	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicholson, Lieut.-Col. John ...	17 Mar. 58	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1333	3	9	0	0	...	1333	3	9	0	0	...	1333	3	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Captain Charles Johnson ...	5 Feb. 63	0	0	...	3195	7	3	0	0	0	0	1600	...	0	0	0	0	1600	...	3195	7	3	0	0	...	3158	3	11	0	1600	...	37	3	4	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Micala ...	6 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	629	1	10	0	0	...	629	1	10	0	0	...	356	13	7	0	0	...	272	4	3	0	0	0
———, Account of the House No. 14, Emambaug 2nd Lane ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	7	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	33	7	3
———, Thomas ...	5 Feb. 62	0	0	...	298	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	298	8	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	298	8	1	0	0	0
Nicoll, James ...	12 June 51	0	12500	...	107	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	291	8	0	0	12500	...	398	15	1	0	0	...	8	6	0	0	12500	...	390	9	1	0	0	0
Nightingale, Assistant Surgeon Manby ...	1 Oct. 50	0	0	...	483	11	6	0	0	0	0	500	...	666	14	3	0	500	...	1150	9	9	0	500	...	1150	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nightingall, Genl. Sir Miles	27 Oct. 34	4200	5500	16*	1759	0	5	0	0	0	0	5600	...	3854	0	1	4200	11100	16*	5613	0	6	0	0	...	5662	6	8	4200	11100	16*	0	0	0	49	6	2
Nolan, Mrs. Isabella C.,—Share Account of Anna Maria Hackett, Arthur Herbert Nolan, and Allen Earnest Nolan, Children of the deceased ...	23 Nov. 61	0	500	...	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	8	0	0	500	...	36	8	2	0	0	...	74	8	0	0	500	...	0	0	0	37	15	10
Norris, Ensign John Sharpin	30 Mar. 64	0	0	...	572	1	7	0	0	0	0	500	...	0	0	0	0	500	...	572	1	7	0	0	...	495	6	0	0	500	...	76	11	7	0	0	0
Northam, Miss Ann ...	19 June 62	0	1500	...	73	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	35	0	0	0	1500	...	108	6	3	0	0	...	1	8	5	0	1500	...	106	13	10	0	0	0
Norton, Ensign George Eardley Blois ...	7 Feb. 42	0	1600	...	28	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	...	31	8	0	0	1600	...	322	15	1	0	0	...	2	11	7	0	1600	...	320	3	6	0	0	0
Norval, Dr. Joseph,—Account for sundry next of kin ...	12 Feb. 62	0	700	...	74	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	655	7	6	0	700	...	730	2	0	0	700	...	411	11	3	0	0	...	318	6	9	0	0	0

* Bank of Bengal Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. As. P.
O.																							
O'Brien, James Lloyd ...	18 Nov. 57	0	0	...	41 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	41 11 6	0	0	...	3 0 0	0	0	...	38 11 6	0 0 0
O'Bryen, Mrs. Elizabeth,—Trust Account of James Alexander Eliot ...	23 Sept. 53	0	1000	...	282 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	302 2 3	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	1000	...	301 9 3	0 0 0
O'Connor, Sub-Condr. Thomas	24 Aug. 52	1200	900	...	3440 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	2643 7 1	1200	900	...	6083 11 10	1200	900	...	6083 11 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Odell, Captain William	12 Jan. 61	0	3600	...	47 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 0 0	0	3600	...	146 9 10	0	0	...	4 5 9	0	3600	...	142 4 1	0 0 0
Ogle, Mrs. Matilda ...	3 Nov. 58	0	3000	...	186 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 0 0	0	3000	...	261 5 4	0	0	...	3 6 0	0	3000	...	257 15 4	0 0 0
O'Hanlon, Patrick,—Share Account of the Children of the late H. M. O'Hanlon ...	24 Mar. 51	0	11400	3*	0 0 0	109 15 1	0	0	...	879 4 7	0	11400	3*	769 5 6	0	0	...	6 11 0	0	11400	3*	762 10 6	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Revd. W. M. O'Hanlon ...	Ditto	0	17600	4½*	454 3 8	0 0 0	0	500	...	1324 15 10	0	18100	4½*	1779 3 6	0	0	...	1811 6 1	0	18100	4½*	32 2 7	0 0 0
Onslow, Henry Phillips ...	3 Oct. 63	0	1500	...	0 0 0	302 15 5	0	0	...	1066 12 0	0	1500	...	763 12 7	0	1500	...	763 12 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of the Child of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	261 4 11	0	500	...	261 4 11	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	500	...	161 4 11	0 0 0
Orchard, Mrs. Maria Esperanza	23 Oct. 56	0	500	...	313 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	325 9 0	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	325 0 0	0 0 0
Ord, William Christopher ...	18 June 56	0	8500	...	407 4 6	0 0 0	0	500	...	185 0 0	0	9000	...	592 4 6	0	0	...	582 11 10	0	9000	...	9 8 8	0 0 0
O'Reilly, Barnard ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	958 9 3	0	0	...	958 9 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, John ...	21 Aug. 27	0	1400	...	6 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 0 0	0	1400	...	74 6 8	0	0	...	5 8 5	0	1400	...	68 14 3	0 0 0
Orr, Patrick James ...	15 June 58	0	38200	...	411 6 5	0 0 0	0	1500	...	1700 15 0	0	39700	...	2112 5 5	0	0	...	1807 9 5	0	39700	...	304 12 0	0 0 0
Oswald, Lieutenant Alexander James Townsend Ernest ...	25 June 49	0	3500	...	155 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 0 0	0	3500	...	225 11 2	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	3500	...	223 11 2	0 0 0
Oreus, Ensign Edward Lloyd	9 Aug. 62	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	109 15 0	0	0	...	109 15 0	0	0	...	109 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
P.																							
Page, Lt. Elijah David,—Share Account of Geo. Page and Charles Alfred Page, Children of the deceased by his former marriage ...	30 Nov. 60	0	2600	...	0 0 0	126 10 2	0	0	...	71 8 0	0	2600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	71 8 0	0	2600	...	0 0 0	126 10 2
Palmer, Ensign George ...	17 May 33	600	0	...	5 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 12 10	600	0	...	18 6 10	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	0	...	18 0 10	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares.

——, John ...	31 Aug. 54	0	37800	...	165 14 5	0 0 0	0	900	...	790 0 0	0	38700	...	955 14 5	0	0	...	922 12 6	0	38700	...	33 1 11	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant John ...	19 Jan. 52	0	700	...	298 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	312 4 9	0	0	...	0 7 0	0	700	...	311 13 9	0 0 0
Parke, David Rowan ...	20 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1600	...	1979 4 0	0	1600	...	1979 4 0	0	0	...	1742 13 6	0	1600	...	236 6 6	0 0 0
Parker, Captain Sir George, *Bart.*,—Legacy Account of Miss Eliza Emma Marshall Parker ...	17 Jan. 59	0	1500	...	129 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 8 0	0	1500	...	167 5 0	0	0	...	2 4 0	0	1500	...	165 1 0	0 0 0
——, Legacy Account of Miss Gertrude Parker ...	Ditto	0	25000	...	141 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	622 8 0	0	25000	...	763 14 11	0	0	...	622 8 0	0	25000	...	141 6 11	0 0 0
——, Revd. William John	14 May 63	0	0	...	1870 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1870 3 11	0	0	...	1870 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of the two Children of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	748 1 8	0 0 0	0	600	...	49 8 0	0	600	...	797 9 8	0	0	...	715 9 8	0	600	...	82 0 0	0 0 0
Parkhouse, Sub-Condr. Samuel	9 Jan. 65	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 0 11	0	0	...	9 0 11	0	0	...	0 2 2	0	0	...	8 14 9	0 0 0
Parry, Henry ...	Taken charge 16 June 63	0	0	...	304 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	311 15 9	0	0	...	311 15 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Parson, Revd. Joseph ...	9 June 40	0	1200	...	387 4 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 12 0	0	1200	...	415 0 1	0	0	...	2 2 2	0	1200	...	412 13 11	0 0 0
Paschoud, Frederick Smith,—Account of F. A. Paschoud, Heir-at-Law ...	18 Dec. 55	0	2000	...	0 0 0	220 2 6	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 5 2	0	2000	...	0 0 0	182 7 8
Paterson, David (Mariner) ..	20 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	868 15 6	0	0	...	868 15 6	0	0	...	496 6 1	0	0	...	372 9 5	0 0 0
Patrick, Captain Francis,—Legacy of Begum Janu ...	23 May 43	0	9700	...	76 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	227 4 0	0	9700	...	303 10 2	0	0	...	17 14 9	0	9700	...	285 11 5	0 0 0
Pattenson, Lieutenant Thomas Francis ...	9 Jan. 43	0	1000	...	132 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	157 11 3	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	1000	...	155 11 3	0 0 0
Pattisson, Benjamine,—Share Account of Harriett Caroline Pattisson and Lydia Martha Ann Pattisson, infant Daughters of the deceased ...	15 Nov. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	161 15 0	0	0	...	684 2 2	0	0	...	522 3 2	0	0	...	221 0 5	0	0	...	301 2 9	0 0 0
Paul, Ruttna ...	28 July 56	0	22000	...	46 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	440 0 0	0	22000	...	486 13 0	0	0	...	425 14 0	0	22000	...	60 15 0	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant William ...	17 Jan. 59	0	0	...	102 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	102 12 8	0	0	...	102 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Payne, Manuel,—Share Account of John Hogan Payne, Heir-at-Law ...	21 Oct. 51	0	2500	...	0 0 0	275 15 2	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 8 0	0	2500	...	0 0 0	227 7 2
Peake, Riding Master Samuel,—Share Account of Miss E. S. Peake ...	27 Jan. 51	0	0	...	741 14 9	0 0 0	0	700	...	0 0 0	0	700	...	741 14 9	0	0	...	693 2 1	0	700	...	48 12 8	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Miss J. L. Peake ...	Ditto	0	600	...	0 0 0	45 15 11	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	34 3 11
Pearch, James ...	1 Oct. 58	0	0	...	1499 2 0	0 0 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	1500	...	1499 2 0	0	0	...	1459 11 1	0	1500	...	39 6 11	0 0 0
Pearson, Mrs. Margaret Luke	12 Aug. 50	0	2200	...	258 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	302 3 7	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	2200	...	300 14 7	0 0 0
Pell, Mrs. Mary Ann ...	... ...	500	0	...	0 0 0	12 7 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	500	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	500	0	...	0 0 0	12 7 6
Pennell, Spencer Percival ...	26 Feb. 64	0	800	...	0 0 0	140 1 11	0	0	...	886 10 10	0	800	...	746 8 11	0	800	...	337 12 11	0	0	...	408 12 0	0 0 0
Percival, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	19 Nov. 44	0	2200	...	71 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	115 5 11	0	0	...	3 5 2	0	2200	...	112 0 9	0 0 0
Perkins, Lieut. Henry Geo.—Share Account of Herbert Perkins, Brother of the deceased ..	12 April 58	0	0	...	24 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 1 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 1 2	0 0 0
Peters, Capt. Caitano Eugenio	14 June 53	0	500	...	0 0 0	498 6 8	0	0	...	309 10 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	351 11 11	0	500	...	0 0 0	540 8 7
——, George ...	3 June 47	0	1200	...	250 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	274 11 5	0	0	...	1 11 2	0	1200	...	273 0 3	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
P.																							
Pigou, Thomas ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	3 2 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	3 2 0
Pirola, Gaitano ..	9 May 62	0	500	...	14 2 7	0 0 0	1500	0	...	1749 5 3	1500	500	...	1763 7 10	0	0	...	1533 7 5	1500	500	...	230 0 5	0 0 0
Plum, Captain Edward Charles (Mariner) ...	28 Jan. 51	500	5900	...	0 0 0	6 4 7	0	0	...	128 10 8	500	5900	...	122 6 1	0	0	...	3 10 0	500	5900	...	118 12 1	0 0 0
Plunkett, Captain John ...	22 June 58	0	0	...	220 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	220 8 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	220 8 7	0 0 0
Polehampton, Revd. Henry Stedman ...	24 Mar. 58	0	900	...	101 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 12 0	0	900	...	125 15 9	0	0	...	0 15 11	0	900	...	124 15 10	0 0 0
Pollock, Captain Hugh Trevor	3 Sept. 63	0	0	...	0 0 0	92 5 4	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	87 5 4
Pope, Serjeant John ...	Taken charge 7 Sept. 60	0	0	...	196 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	196 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	196 3 8	0 0 0
——, Peter ...	2 Feb. 61	0	2500	...	42 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2468 10 1	0	2500	...	2510 13 1	0	2500	...	2510 13 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Popham, Major-Genl. George Munro ...	4 Sept. 38	13600	0	...	4 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	290 2 2	13600	0	...	294 7 7	0	0	...	290 1 0	13600	0	...	4 6 7	0 0 0
Pote, Charles ...	Taken charge 18 Jan. 60	0	0	...	94 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	94 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	94 9 9	0 0 0
Potter, Mrs. Mary Ann ...	Taken charge 20 April 57	0	500	...	140 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	152 13 5	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	152 4 5	0 0 0
Poulson, Jonathan ...	20 Mar. 37	0	5100	...	355 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	102 0 0	0	5100	...	457 1 6	0	0	...	8 1 7	0	5100	...	448 15 11	0 0 0
Powell, Edwin Plantaganet ...	18 May 60	0	500	...	25 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	39 1 4	0	0	...	0 9 4	0	500	...	38 8 0	0 0 0
Powys, Lieutenant John ...	15 Dec. 58	0	0	£600*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	£600*	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	£600*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Presgrave, Captain Duncan Kyd ...	3 Sept. 63	0	2500	...	370 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	65 0 0	0	2500	...	435 2 11	0	0	...	6 10 5	0	2500	...	428 8 6	0 0 0
Prosser, John ...	12 June 51	0	2800	...	259 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	59 12 0	0	2800	...	319 4 10	0	0	...	1 9 0	0	2800	...	317 11 10	0 0 0
Pullen, John Mansdan West...	28 June 64	0	0	...	965 8 6	0 0 0	0	1000	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	985 8 6	0	0	...	983 6 10	0	1000	...	2 1 8	0 0 0
R.																							
Raikes, George Davy,—Share Account of Revd. Francis Waller, Henry Campbell, Emma Finch, and Lawra Georgiana Raikes ...	11 Jan. 58	0	25000	...	1048 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	625 0 0	0	25000	...	1673 8 4	0	0	...	1212 8 0	0	25000	...	461 0 4	0 0 0

* Three per cent. annuity.

Raleigh, Lt. Walter Fredk. Keppel, of 7th Light Cavy.	Taken charge 23 Dec. 58	0	0	...	219 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	219 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	219 2 2	0 0 0
Ralph, James ...	27 April 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	341 0 0	0	0	...	341 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	0	...	340 10 0	0 0 0
Ramsay, Lieut. David ...	12 May 40	1600	2400	...	100 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	88 6 2	1600	2400	...	189 1 5	0	0	...	6 12 9	1600	2400	...	182 4 8	0 0 0
Randolph, Henry ...	5 Jan 53	0	700	...	177 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 4 0	0	700	...	196 12 10	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	700	...	196 3 10	0 0 0
———, Account of Legatees	Ditto	0	1000	...	228 15 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	1054 4 0	0	1500	...	1283 3 3	0	1000	...	1204 1 4	0	500	...	79 1 11	0 0 0
———, Legacy Account of Geo. Randolph Hayward ...	Ditto	0	1500	...	55 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	1537 5 7	0	1500	...	1593 1 6	0	1500	...	1 0 0	0	0	...	1592 1 6	0 0 0
———, Henry Pritchard ...	10 Aug. 55	0	0	...	135 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	135 1 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	135 1 11	0 0 0
Rayson, Paul ...	24 Nov. 63	0	5800	...	0 0 0	438 1 5	0	0	...	7053 9 5	0	5800	...	6615 8 0	0	5800	...	6615 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of John Elliott and Thomas Ellis Rayson, Children of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3600	...	4242 12 3	0	3600	..	4242 12 3	0	0	...	3953 10 4	0	3600	...	289 1 11	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Isabella Emblyn and Anna Rayson, Daughters of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	2121 6 0	0	2000	...	2121 6 0	0	0	...	1858 3 6	0	2000	...	263 2 6	0 0 0
Read, Charles ...	1 Nov. 52	0	14400	...	0 0 0	149 7 6	0	0	...	297 12 0	0	14400	...	148 4 6	0	0	...	8 9 0	0	14400	...	139 11 6	0 0 0
Ready, Patrick, Asst. Overseer	5 May 64	0	1300	...	80 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	131 10 3	0	1300	...	212 6 3	0	0	...	141 4 2	0	1300	...	71 2 1	0 0 0
Reason, Edwin ...	1 June 58	0	500	...	87 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	101 6 4	0	0	...	0 9 4	0	500	...	100 13 0	0 0 0
Reband, Mrs. Mary ..	1 Oct. 50	0	500	...	163 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	173 13 11	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	173 9 11	0 0 0
Reid, Geo. (late a Merchant) ..	15 Sept. 57	0	9000	...	0 0 0	183 7 0	0	0	...	237 8 0	0	9000	...	54 1 0	0	0	...	10 11 0	0	9000	...	43 6 0	0 0 0
——, Capt. Hugh Atkins ...	27 June 50	0	5000	...	17 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	5000	...	117 9 11	0	0	...	99 13 1	0	5000	...	17 12 10	0 0 0
——, Peter ...	11 July 63	0	600	...	0 0 0	506 8 0	0	0	...	579 6 0	0	600	...	72 14 0	0	600	...	0 1 9	0	0	...	72 12 3	0 0 0
Reynolds, Captain Charles Sheppard ...	14 June 53	0	500	...	107 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	117 14 3	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	117 10 3	0 0 0
Richardson, George ...	10 Nov. 57	0	1600	...	288 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	41 8 0	0	1600	...	330 4 6	0	0	...	1 13 0	0	1600	...	328 7 6	0 0 0
——— ——, Ralph ...	Taken charge 10 Sept. 58	0	0	...	292 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	292 4 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	292 4 9	0 0 0
———, Richard ...	8 Aug. 57	0	0	...	217 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	217 1 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	217 1 1	0 0 0
Richmond, Lieut Geo. Mitchell	17 May 64	0	0	...	428 13 7	0 0 0	0	2000	...	1613 2 7	0	2000	...	2042 0 2	0	0	...	1021 10 10	0	2000	...	117 5 4	0 0 0
Rider, Jacob ...	2 Oct. 37	1500	6700	...	244 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	177 4 0	1500	6700	...	422 2 4	0	0	...	13 13 10	1500	6700	...	408 4 6	0 0 0
Ritson, Captain William ...	10 Dec. 62	0	600	...	223 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 8 0	0	600	...	240 3 4	0	0	...	0 11 0	0	600	...	239 8 4	0 0 0
Robertson, John ...	5 April 59	0	0	...	372 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	372 8 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	372 8 5	0 0 0
Robinson, Henry Houlton ...	22 July 62	0	0	...	305 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 6	0	0	...	306 1 1	0	0	...	306 1 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, William ...	6 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	7400	...	8435 14 0	0	7400	...	8435 14 0	0	0	...	8067 3 2	0	7400	...	368 10 10	0 0 0
Robson, John Smith ...	13 Feb. 54	700	0	...	299 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 14 11	700	0	...	314 4 8	0	0	...	0 6 0	700	0	...	313 14 8	0 0 0
Roche, G. M. ...	... ...	0	3400	...	0 0 0	53 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	3400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	3400	...	0 0 0	53 2 8
Rodgers, George ..	18 Mar. 45	1000	500	...	260 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 1 4	1000	500	...	295 4 0	0	0	...	2 11 1	1000	500	...	292 8 11	0 0 0
Rodrigues, Miss Catherine ..	14 May 50	0	1500	...	182 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 12 0	0	1500	...	216 6 5	0	0	...	0 15 0	0	1500	...	215 7 5	0 0 0
———, Hospital Apprentice Joseph ...	Taken charge 9 July 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	66 3 7	0	0	...	66 3 7	0	0	...	16 8 0	0	0	...	49 11 7	0 0 0
Rogers, Captain Samuel ...	14 June 64	0	0	...	763 15 7	0 0 0	0	1300	...	738 5 1	0	1300	...	1502 4 8	0	0	...	1305 5 2	0	1300	...	196 15 6	0 0 0
Rondo, Joseph ...	18 May 46	0	2000	...	56 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	55 0 0	0	2000	...	111 11 8	0	0	...	4 5 0	0	2000	...	107 6 8	0 0 0
———, Account for Sundry Legatees ...	18 May 46	0	7000	...	272 13 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	115 8 0	0	7000	...	418 5 1	0	0	...	11 5 4	0	7000	...	406 15 9	0 0 0
Roofe, Riding-Master William	13 April 41	0	800	...	430 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	446 1 1	0	0	...	1 3 10	0	800	...	444 13 3	0 0 0
Roper, Henry ..	11 May 58	500	2300	...	0 0 0	6 6 2	0	0	...	68 2 8	500	2300	...	6. 12 6	0	0	...	2 15 5	500	2300	...	58 13 1	0 0 0
Rose, F. ...	Taken charge 21 Aug. 58	0	0	...	19 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 10 8	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
R.																							
Rose, James ...	17 Feb. 63	0	0	...	620 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	0	...	630 8 7	0	0	...	630 8 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ross, Lieut.-Col. David ..	7 July 58	0	0	...	265 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	265 5 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	265 5 10	0 0 0
Rothwell, James ...	1 Nov. 59	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 4 0	0	0	...	25 4 0	0	0	...	25 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ryan, Mrs. Bridget ...	25 Nov. 57	0	500	...	295 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 9 0	0	500	...	322 6 0	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	321 13 0	0 0 0
——, Sergeant J. ..	Taken charge, 2 Sept. 59	0	3200	...	199 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	79 0 0	0	3200	...	278 15 2	0	0	...	3 6 0	0	3200	...	275 9 2	0 0 0
S.																							
Sadlier, Lieutenant Thomas Rothwell ...	28 June 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	91 12 0	0	4400	12*	4215 4 6	0	4400	12*	4123 8 6	0	0	12*	4212 14 2	0	4400	...	0 0 0	89 5 8
Sainte, Antoine Francois ..	4 June 58	0	75000	...	15 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	1870 8 0	0	75000	...	1886 0 8	0	0	...	1099 13 4	0	75000	...	786 3 4	0 0 0
Salkeld, Lieutenant Philip ..	22 July 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	831 14 0	0	0	...	831 14 0	0	0	...	831 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Salmon, Capt. William Taylor	9 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	9†	4656 13 0	0	0	9†	4656 13 0	0	0	...	255 13 6	0	0	9†	4400 15 6	0 0 0
Salter, Charles Henry,—Share Account of Ella Augusta Salter, Daughter of the deceased ..	5 Oct. 59	0	2000	...	328 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	368 4 8	0	0	...	155 7 1	0	2000	...	212 13 7	0 0 0
Sanderson, Alexander ...	Taken charge, 25 Sept. 52	0	500	...	119 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	129 14 1	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	129 10 1	0 0 0
Sands, Alexander ...	Taken charge, 28 Sept. 58	0	0	...	86 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	86 6 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	86 6 3	0 0 0
Satchwell, John Adrian Vanreuen ..	29 June 58	0	500	...	51 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	64 12 8	0	0	...	0 10 5	0	500	...	64 2 3	0 0 0
Saxton, Eldred Claudius ...	26 July 62	0	0	...	193 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	198 9 10	0	0	...	67 0 0	0	0	...	131 9 10	0 0 0
Scholfield, John ...	Taken charge, 26 April 61	0	0	...	158 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	158 5 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	158 5 11	0 0 0
Schramm, Louis ...	9 Oct. 63	0	0	..	193 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	0	...	215 7 0	0	0	...	215 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Scott, Mrs. Annie, Widow of J. G. Scott ...	6 Dec. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2729 11 3	0	0	...	2729 11 3	0	0	...	1429 3 3	0	0	...	1300 8 0	0 0

* Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company's, "Limited," Shares.

† Bengal Coal Company's, "Limited," Shares.

——, Apothecary James Geo.	18 Mar. 61	0	8000	...	449 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	8000	...	649 12 11	0	8000	...	649 12 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Account of the Widow and Children of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	417 8 5	0	8000	...	3671 13 4	0	8000	...	3254 4 11	0	8000	...	3215 7 6	0	0	...	38 13 5	0 0 0
——, Share Account of James Edlin Scott, Son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0	0	...	57 10 2	0	2000	...	0 0 0	30 11 0
——, Share Account of James George Scott, Son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Alice Constance Scott, Daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	2000	...	26 15 0	0 0 0
——, Realty Account of the four Children of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	299 14 0	0	0	...	299 14 0	0	0	...	80 15 11	0	0	...	218 14 1	0 0 0
——, John ...	5 May 64	0	0	...	371 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	821 10 6	0	0	...	1196 9 9	0	0	...	12 5 11	0	0	...	1184 3 10	0 0 0
——, Ensign Montague Alexander,—Share Account of Wm. Wilkinson Scott ...	9 Sept. 61	0	500	...	227 6 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	237 6 5	0	0	...	0 8 10	0	500	...	236 13 7	0 0 0
——, Captain Thos. Frederick Ouseley ...	5 Dec. 63	0	3900	10*	13483 2 8	0 0 0	0	13600	...	156 0 0	0	17500	10*	13639 2 8	0	0	...	15410 7 7	0	17500	10*	0 0 0	1771 4 11
——, William ...	29 June 47	0	500	...	299 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	309 11 11	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	309 7 11	0 0 0
——, Colonel William ...	24 June 34	600	500	...	0 0 0	7 9 9	0	0	...	42 12 10	600	500	...	35 3 1	0	0	...	3 6 3	600	500	...	31 12 10	0 0 0
——, Private George ...	Taken charge 30 Aug. 62	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 5 8	0	0	...	54 5 8	0	0	...	54 5 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Serrao, Anthony ..	12 June 51	0	1300	...	15 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1300	...	51 9 3	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	1300	...	50 8 3	0 0 0
Sewell, Major-Genl. Thomas...	19 Feb. 63	0	0	...	5943 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5943 4 0	0	0	...	5943 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Shaw, Lieutenant Alexander...	23 Nov. 59	0	500	...	136 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	149 3 2	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	148 10 2	0 0 0
——, Conductor George ...	28 May 63	0	2000	...	42 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	2093 13 5	0	2000	...	2136 0 11	0	2000	...	2136 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Asst. Surgeon William Joseph ...	3 Sept. 63	0	1200	...	169 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	1303 9 8	0	1200	...	1472 14 9	0	1200	...	1472 14 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Shebbeare, Capt. and Brevet-Major Robert Haydon ...	10 April 62	0	2800	20*	338 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 0 0	0	2800	20*	420 3 3	0	0	...	3 10 8	0	2800	20*	416 8 7	0 0 0
Sheehan, Mrs. Eliza ...	1 Oct. 58	5000	14100	...	181 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	23577 1 8	5000	14100	...	23758 11 3	5000	14100	...	23758 11 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
————, Share Account of Miss Emma Adelade Sheehan, now Mrs. Paterson, Daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	7433 11 7	0	0	...	7433 11 7	0	0	...	4 12 0	0	0	...	7428 15 7	0 0 0
————, Share Account of Thomas O'Brien, Son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	9000	...	10426 13 4	0	9000	...	10426 13 4	0	0	...	10284 6 6	0	9000	...	142 6 10	0 0 0
Sherman, James Hawes ...	12 April 58	0	0	...	399 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	399 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	399 13 4	0 0 0
Sherrington, Thomas ...	25 Nov. 62	0	0	...	36 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	267 0 0	0	0	...	503 6 7	0	0	...	266 14 2	0	0	...	36 8 5	0 0 0
Shipp, Condr. Geo. Ashley ...	Taken charge 1 Aug. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 15 0	0	0	...	29 15 0	0	0	...	15 7 2	0	0	...	14 7 10	0 0 0
Shircore, Mrs. Elizabeth Aratoon Manook ...	14 Feb. 56	0	10700	...	115 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	257 0 0	0	10700	...	372 8 4	0	0	...	11 3 8	0	10700	...	361 4 8	0 0 0
Shire, Capt. William Henry (Mariner),—Account of Life Interest for John Wright ..	16 July 57	0	12500	...	0 0 0	243 15 0	0	0	...	250 0 0	0	12500	...	6 1 0	0	0	...	250 0 0	0	12500	...	0 0 0	243 15 0

* East India Steam Navigation Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
S.																							
Shuter, Richard Francis ...	19 July 64	0	0	...	446 8 9	0 0 0	1200	900	...	2863 12 3	1200	900	...	3310 5 0	0	900	...	2779 13 2	1200	0	...	530 7 10	0 0 0
———, Richard Valpey ...	13 Feb. 43	0	500	...	70 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	82 13 5	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	500	...	81 13 5	0 0 0
Siddons, Major Geo. Richard..	17 Feb. 57	1500	23500	...	227 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	519 8 0	1500	23500	...	747 7 7	0	0	...	519 8 0	1500	23500	...	227 15 7	0 0 0
Sim, Charles Grant ...	Taken charge 4 Dec. 63	0	0	...	328 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	328 9 8	0	0	...	3 0 0	0	0	...	325 9 8	0 0 0
Simpson, Mrs. Annie Eliza ...	5 May 64	0	0	...	753 4 5	0 0 0	0	800	...	0 0 0	0	800	...	753 4 5	0	0	...	779 8 0	0	800	...	0 0 0	26 3 7
Skene, George Alexander ...	21 Nov. 52	0	500	...	258 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	268 5 3	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	267 9 3	0 0 0
Slade, Edward ...	28 July 57	600	4600	...	477 5 6	0 0 0	0	600	...	127 12 10	600	5200	...	605 2 4	0	0	...	586 12 6	600	5200	...	18 5 10	0 0 0
Slater, Mrs. Harriet Lydia ...	19 Mar. 57	0	1500	...	285 14 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	323 6 0	0	2000	...	609 4 5	0	0	...	509 5 7	0	2000	...	99 14 10	0 0 0
Smallpiece, Ensign Charles ...	8 Nov. 54	0	1500	...	14 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	1500	...	54 12 3	0	0	...	1 3 0	0	1500	...	53 9 3	0 0 0
Smith, David ...	15 Dec. 58	0	500	...	99 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	111 14 11	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	111 5 11	0 0 0
——, George ...	21 Nov. 62	0	0	...	12511 2 8	0 0 0	0	5800	...	5480 11 0	0	5800	...	17991 13 8	0	5800	...	17991 13 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
————, Share Account of the four Children of Wm. Smith, predeceased Brother of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2400	...	3040 13 0	0	2400	...	3040 13 0	0	1200	...	2684 10 1	0	1200	...	356 2 11	0 0 0
————, Share Account of the three Children of Thomas Smith, predeceased Brother of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2400	...	3040 12 10	0	2400	...	3040 12 10	0	0	...	2327 7 1	0	2400	...	713 5 9	0 0 0
————, Share Account of the three Children Jessie Grey, predeceased Sister of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2400	...	4550 10 7	0	2400	...	4550 10 7	0	1600	...	4312 13 6	0	800	...	237 13 1	0 0 0
——, Lieut.-Colonel George Acklom ...	27 Mar. 58	0	3900	...	444 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	107 4 0	0	3900	...	551 5 6	0	0	...	4 12 9	0	3900	...	546 8 9	0 0 0
——, George Macallan Gow	18 Jan. 58	0	500	...	9 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	19 15 9	0	0	...	0 6 5	0	500	...	19 9 4	0 0 0
——, Captain Henry ...	23 Dec. 63	0	0	...	885 10 9	0 0 0	0	1600	...	1962 2 4	0	1600	...	2847 13 1	0	1600	...	2847 13 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Henry Scott ...	3 Aug. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2200	...	3233 1 6	0	2200	...	3233 1 6	0	0	...	2723 6 4	0	2200	...	509 11 2	0 0 0
——, John (Mariner),—Share Account of William Longmire, Son of the deceased ...	21 Dec. 61	0	700	...	49 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	63 8 4	0	0	...	0 12 9	0	700	...	62 11 7	0 0 0
——, James ...	3 Sept. 63	1800	0	...	41 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	1800	0	...	56 2 1	1800	0	...	56 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

——, Capt. James William	2 May 63	0	900	...	35 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	966 4 5	0	900	...	1001 9 7	0	900	...	1001 9 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, John (of Cachar) ...	Taken charge 11 Aug. 63	0	0	...	187 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	187 9 1	0	0	...	187 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, John L. ...	Taken charge 15 Sept. 63	0	0	...	393 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	393 6 4	0	0	...	333 6 4	0	0	...	60 0 0	0 0 0
——, William (Mariner) ...	24 Oct. 56	0	600	...	273 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	255 6 6	0	0	...	0 6 11	0	600	...	284 15 7	0 0 0
Smylie, Mrs. Jessie ...	24 Nov. 58	0	4100	...	410 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	86 8 0	0	4100	...	497 3 0	0	0	...	3 10 10	0	4100	...	493 8 2	0 0 0
——, Account of Legacy for Miss Ruth Smylie	Ditto	0	500	...	240 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	252 15 6	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	252 3 6	0 0 0
Smyth, Mrs. Jane,—Legacy Account to the Orphans at the Entally Convent ..	24 Sept. 60	0	5000	..	527 12 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	116 4 0	0	5500	...	644 0 5	0	0	...	494 5 10	0	5500	...	149 10 7	0 0 0
——, Sub-Conductor Patrick	8 Nov. 54	0	6400	...	290 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	128 0 0	0	6400	...	418 2 9	0	0	...	3 11 0	0	6400	...	414 7 9	0 0 0
——, Thomas William ...	6 Oct. 63	0	1500	...	0 0 0	53 3 8	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	1500	...	6 12 4	0	0	...	104 2 5	0	1500	...	0 0 0	97 6 1
Speirs, Mrs. Helen (*alias* Bebee Bunnoo) ...	22 June 60	0	0	...	1538 10 7	0 0 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	1500	...	1538 10 7	0	0	...	1461 11 1	0	1500	...	76 15 6	0 0 0
Spilsbury, Dr. George Green...	15 Sept. 57	0	0	...	4 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 8 0	0 0 0
Squires, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth ..	7 Nov. 54	0	0	...	38 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 3 5	0 0 0
——, Share Account of F. S. Homfray	Ditto	700	4600	...	76 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	116 14 11	700	4600	...	193 1 8	0	0	...	3 7 0	700	4600	...	189 10 8	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth,—Share Account of L. D. Homfray ..	Ditto	700	4100	...	249 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	700	4100	...	249 4 2	700	4100	...	249 4 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stack, William Plunkett ...	4 June 63	0	5000	...	566 8 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	22 15 11	0	5500	...	589 7 11	0	5500	...	589 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Annie Stack, Daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000	5500	...	3240 11 11	3000	5500	...	3240 11 11	0	0	...	3185 9 4	3000	5500	...	55 2 7	0 0 0
Stafford, Mrs. Harriet ...	1 Aug. 53	49958	35000	...	538 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	765 12 3	49958	35000	...	2304 0 9	0	0	...	1765 7 4	49958	35000	...	538 9 5	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Miss Eliza Stafford ...	Ditto	40000	600	...	329 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	865 5 4	40000	600	...	1194 10 5	0	0	...	817 13 0	40000	600	...	376 13 5	0 0 0
Staunton, Michael Stokes ...	7 Dec. 59	0	500	...	150 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	162 15 8	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	162 6 8	0 0 0
Stedman, George Gabriel ...	8 June 60	0	0	...	248 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 12 3	0 0 0
Steele, Ninian George ...	20 Dec. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	639 5 0	0	0	...	639 5 0	0	0	...	102 11 6	0	0	...	536 9 6	0 0 0
Sterling, Robert S. ...	29 Nov. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1842 7 0	0	0	...	1842 7 0	0	0	...	390 13 1	0	0	...	1451 9 11	0 0 0
Stevenson, Isabella ...	21 May 63	0	5000	...	0 0 0	333 15 11	0	0	...	2558 10 2	0	5000	...	2224 10 3	0	0	...	38 4 10	0	5000	...	2186 5 5	0 0 0
Stewart, Serjeant James ...	21 Aug. 48	0	6200	...	237 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	132 12 0	0	6200	...	369 14 2	0	0	...	10 9 2	0	6200	...	359 5 0	0 0 0
——, Thomas (of East Indian Railway, Howrah) ...	30 Mar. 64	0	3600	...	0 0 0	114 8 6	0	0	...	117 0 0	0	3600	...	2 7 6	0	0	...	187 15 7	0	3600	...	0 0 0	185 8 1
——, Capt. William Fredk.	6 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2300	...	2193 5 7	0	2300	...	2193 5 7	0	0	...	2353 3 9	0	2300	...	0 0 0	159 14 2
Stobo, Captain James ...	Taken charge 2 July 63	0	0	...	62 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	69 13 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 13 5	0 0 0
Stockwell, George ...	5 July 47	19800	0	...	80 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	422 6 5	19800	0	...	503 3 4	0	0	...	422 6 5	19800	0	...	80 12 11	0 0 0
Stokes, Lt. Samuel William,—Account Legacy to H. W. S. F. Stokes ...	5 June 55	0	4600	...	27 15 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	94 8 0	0	4600	...	122 7 4	0	0	...	94 8 1	0	4600	...	27 15 3	0 0 0
Stonehouse, George Harris (Indigo Planter) ...	24 Dec. 41	0	500	...	336 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	346 14 1	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	346 2 1	0 0 0
Stowell, Christopher Sweedland,—Share Account of Albert Mose Stowell ...	12 June 55	0	3500	...	566 15 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	75 0 0	0	4000	...	641 15 0	0	0	...	491 15 0	0	4000	...	150 0 0	0 0 0

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payment from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P,	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A, P.
S.																							
Stowell, Christopher Sweedland,—Share Account of C. F. W. Stowell ...	12 June 55	0	4000	...	733 11 0	0 0 0	0	700	...	74 8 0	0	4700	...	808 3 0	0	0	...	686 8 9	0	4700	...	121 10 3	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Creasy Sweedland Stowell...	Ditto	0	4000	...	760 10 4	0 0 0	0	700	...	88 12 0	0	4700	...	849 6 4	0	0	...	696 14 4	0	4700	...	152 8 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Miss Mary Stowell ...	Ditto	0	0	...	2036 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	814 7 0	0	0	...	2850 9 9	0	0	...	2850 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of John Alexander Stowell ...	Ditto	0	0	...	147 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	147 3 8	0	0	...	147 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of C. W. Stowell ...	Ditto	0	0	...	147 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	147 3 7	0	0	...	147 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Miss Mary ...	20 Sept. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000	0	...	2850 9 9	3000	0	...	2850 9 9	0	0	...	3217 3 9	3000	0	...	0 0 0	366 10 0
Streatfeild, Lt. Herbert Philip	17 May 64	0	1000	...	0 0 0	1 0 5	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	1000	...	58 15 7	0	0	...	2 13 5	0	1000	...	56 2 2	0 0 0
Strong, Colin Ross ...	2 Dec. 63	0	0	...	3527 1 4	0 0 0	0	3400	...	0 0 0	0	3400	...	3527 1 4	0	0	...	3308 10 3	0	3400	...	218 7 1	0 0 0
Stroyan, Stuart ...	28 Feb. 60	0	1200	...	0 0 0	258 1 2	0	0	...	33 0 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 6 11	0	1200	...	0 0 0	226 8 1
Struthers, Bt.-Major William	5 Feb. 49	0	500	...	99 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	109 7 5	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	108 11 8	0 0 0
Stuart, Major-Genl. Charles ...	11 Oct. 36	0	500	...	53 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	65 15 6	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	500	...	64 15 6	0 0 0
———, Quarter-Master Serjeant Michael ...	14 Sept. 40	0	700	...	352 13 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	366 13 1	0	0	...	1 1 2	0	700	...	365 11 11	0 0 0
———, Walter Somerville ...	30 June 63	0	0	...	21 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 0 0	0	0	...	21 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sturt, Richard Rocke ...	20 June 54	0	0	...	1041 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1041 10 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1041 10 1	0 0 0
Sutherland, Charles,—Share Account of C. G. Sutherland	1 Dec. 59	0	41400	...	0 0 0	2635 14 9	0	3500	...	4456 1 5	0	44900	...	1820 2 8	0	3000	...	950 8 8	0	41900	...	869 10 0	0 0 0
———, Lieut.-Col. John..	4 June 49	0	700	...	265 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	279 7 6	0	0	...	1 1 2	0	700	...	278 6 4	0 0 0
———, Asst. Surgn. Wm.	3 Oct. 63	2200	0	...	0 0 0	458 15 5	0	0	...	623 8 4	2200	0	...	166 8 11	2200	0	...	166 8 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of Collin and William Sutherland, Sons of the deceased...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	2200	0	...	622 8 9	2200	0	...	622 8 9	600	0	...	630 9 6	1600	0	...	0 0 0	8 0 9
Swarris, Mrs. A. ...	16 Jan. 08	1600	14500	...	550 10 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	312 14 2	1600	15000	...	893 8 6	0	0	...	514 8 3	1600	15000	...	379 0 3	0 0 0
Swinden, William Weldon ...	30 June 63	0	0	...	367 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 13 3	0	0	...	379 15 10	0	0	...	379 15 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Personality Account	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	250 10 10	0	0	...	250 10 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	250 10 10	0 0 0
———, Realty Account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	120 3 10	0	0	...	120 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	120 3 10	0 0 0
Swinton, Cornet Geo. Keith...	28 Mar. 55	0	1000	...	129 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	149 0 0	0	0	...	0 13 10	0	1000	...	148 2 2	0 0 0

T.																																
Tabernacle, Henry William	2 Feb. 64	0	1500	...	0	0	0	185	8	7	0	0	...	306	2	1	0	1500	...	120	9	6	0	0	...	8	0	2	0	1500	...	112	9	4	0	0	0
Tabor, Capt. Samuel James, of 7th Light Cavalry	6 Dec. 49	0	900	...	257	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	275	6	4	0	0	...	0	7	0	0	900	...	274	15	4	0	0	0
Talbot, Major John Robert	9 Jan. 54	0	13000	...	0	0	0	1721	11	5	0	0	...	260	0	0	0	13000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	47	14	4	0	13000	...	0	0	0	1509	9	9
Tammadge, Mrs. Eliza	6 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	...	1582	13	6	0	700	...	1582	13	6	0	0	...	810	9	5	0	700	...	772	4	1	0	0	0
Tandy, Lieut. Francis Latter	21 Aug. 60	0	1700	...	406	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	48	12	0	0	1700	...	453	2	0	0	0	...	2	0	3	0	1700	...	451	1	9	0	0	0
———, John O'Brien	26 Oct. 57	0	2500	...	0	0	0	30	14	1	0	0	...	77	8	0	0	2500	...	46	9	11	0	0	...	3	6	6	0	2500	...	43	3	5	0	0	0
Tanner, William Fraser	27 Sept. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	6000	3500	10*	10864	2	11	6000	3500	10*	10861	2	11	0	0	...	10367	7	5	6000	3500	10*	496	11	6	0	0	0
Taylor, Captain John Henry George	21 May 56	0	1300	...	217	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	8	0	0	1300	...	251	8	11	0	0	...	1	8	3	0	1300	...	250	0	8	0	0	0
Tedford, Mrs. Honoria	12 Jan. 61	0	6200	...	443	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	160	8	0	0	6200	...	603	10	10	0	0	...	7	1	6	0	6200	...	596	9	4	0	0	0
Thaliatin, Messrop David	25 Jan. 63	0	4500	...	151	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	113	12	0	0	4500	...	265	3	9	0	0	...	5	1	4	0	4500	...	260	2	5	0	0	0
Thoman, Mariam Chatoor,—Share Account of Carrapiet Abraham	19 Mar. 56	0	2000	...	0	0	0	55	10	1	0	0	...	40	0	0	0	2000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	5	2	0	2000	...	0	0	0	17	15	3
———, Mariam Chatoor,—Share Account of Thakoee	Ditto	0	500	...	48	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	8	0	0	500	...	60	12	4	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	60	0	4	0	0	0
Thomas, David	18 Nov. 57	0	1700	...	232	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	37	12	0	0	1700	...	270	5	3	0	0	...	1	9	1	0	1700	...	268	12	2	0	0	0
Thompson, William Francis. (c. s.)	30 June 43	0	0	...	53	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	53	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	53	2	0	0	0	0
Thomson, James	26 Mar. 44	0	1200	...	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	500	...	537	0	7	0	1700	...	535	15	1	0	500	...	503	8	1	0	1200	...	32	7	0	0	0	0
———, Dr. William J.	18 Mar. 42	0	600	...	431	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	443	14	3	0	0	...	0	13	7	0	600	...	443	0	8	0	0	0
———, Captain Francis Ringler	12 Jan. 63	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1470	0	0	0	0	...	1470	0	0	0	0	...	1470	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thornhill, Henry Bensley	19 May 58	0	6000	...	315	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	158	12	0	0	6000	...	474	2	10	0	0	...	7	1	1	0	6000	...	467	1	9	0	0	0
———, John Bensley	Ditto	0	5000	...	555	9	11	0	0	0	0	500	...	137	8	0	0	5500	...	693	1	11	0	0	...	493	12	11	0	5500	...	199	5	0	0	0	0
Thriepland, Thomas,—Share Account of Master Patrick Thriepland	23 Feb. 58	0	3200	...	28	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	86	12	0	0	3200	...	115	6	0	0	0	...	3	15	9	0	3200	...	111	6	3	0	0	0
———, Share Account of Miss Lucy Thriepland	Ditto	0	3200	...	28	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	86	12	0	0	3200	...	115	6	1	0	0	...	3	15	9	0	3200	...	111	6	4	0	0	0
———, Share Account of Charles Thriepland	Ditto	0	1900	...	0	0	0	182	14	6	0	0	...	52	4	0	0	1900	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	5	6	0	1900	...	0	0	0	133	0	0
Tomkins, George Edward	23 July 60	0	700	...	0	0	0	14	11	9	0	0	...	19	4	0	0	700	...	4	8	3	0	0	...	0	13	8	0	700	...	3	10	7	0	0	0
Toogood, William	Taken charge 26 June 60	0	0	...	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	7	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	7	0	0	0	0
Tosh, James,—Share Account of Louisa Tosh	21 Oct. 51	0	10700	...	159	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	216	8	0	0	10700	...	375	8	4	0	0	...	161	1	0	0	10700	...	214	7	4	0	0	0
Townshend, William	23 Dec. 63	0	0	...	404	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	404	7	6	0	0	...	40	8	0	0	0	...	363	15	6	0	0	0
Tozer, Capt. Richard Melford John	14 May 63	0	0	...	17	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	1535	14	0	0	0	...	1553	1	7	0	0	...	23	0	6	0	0	...	1530	1	1	0	0	0
Travers, Lieutenant Reginald	8 Oct. 60	0	0	...	101	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	101	3	8	0	0	...	101	3	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treston, Edward	20 May 55	0	82400	...	86	12	1	0	0	0	0	1400	...	3397	4	4	0	83800	...	3484	0	5	0	0	...	3610	12	0	0	83800	...	0	0	0	126	11	7
Tripp, Benjamin Capel	Taken charge 18 June 60	0	1400	...	0	0	0	55	14	1	0	0	...	110	0	0	0	1400	...	54	1	11	0	0	...	4	10	2	0	1400	...	49	7	9	0	0	0
Tritton, Major William Mills	22 July 61	0	0	...	156	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	156	11	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	156	11	10	0	0	0

* East India Tea Company's "Limited" Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
T.																							
Trower, Captain Charles Farquhar ...	14 June 47	0	700	...	196 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	700	...	214 6 6	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	700	...	213 1 6	0 0 0
———, Lt. Sydney Campbell	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	58 0 0
Tucker, Lieut-Colonel Thomas Tudor ...	30 July 58	0	6100	...	420 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	162 12 0	0	6100	...	583 11 11	0	0	...	7 3 1	0	6100	...	576 8 10	0 0 0
Tudor, Lieut.-Colonel James Colley ...	15 Dec. 58	0	0	...	709 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	709 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	709 2 3	0 0 0
Tully, Mrs. Maria ...	15 Dec. 56	0	1500	...	435 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	465 13 8	0	0	...	1 4 2	0	1500	...	464 9 6	0 0 0
Turnbull, John Law ...	18 June 61	0	199000	...	722 4 9	0 0 0	0	1000	...	9277 13 0	0	200000	...	10000 1 9	0	0	...	4114 5 5	0	200000	...	5885 12 4	0 0 0
Turner, Captain Athill ...	25 Jan. 58	0	4800	...	75 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 12 0	0	4800	...	196 13 2	0	0	...	119 14 9	0	4800	...	76 14 5	0 0 0
———, William ...	14 Mar. 63	0	2000	...	114 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	166 9 5	0	2000	...	280 12 3	0	2000	...	280 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Share Account of J. L. Turner ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	126 9 5	0	1000	...	0 0 0	126 9 5
———, Share Account of Miss A. E. Turner ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	117 6 8	0	1000	...	117 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	1000	...	117 6 8	0 0 0
V.																							
Valle, Bartholomew ...	9 Jan. 37	2000	4600	...	406 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 2 8	2000	4600	...	550 9 7	0	0	...	11 3 4	2000	4600	...	539 6 3	0 0 0
Vanzette, Capt. George Lewis	22 June 35	0	600	...	329 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	341 6 9	0	0	...	0 13 7	0	600	...	340 9 2	0 0 0
Vanqulin, John ...	27 May 50	500	4000	...	67 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	94 6 8	500	4000	...	162 3 8	0	0	...	2 10 0	500	4000	...	159 9 8	0 0 0
Verlie, Jean Xavier ...	21 June 51	0	500	...	232 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	242 9 9	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	500	...	242 5 9	0 0 0
Vibart, Captain and Brevet-Major Edward,—Share Account of Misses Georgiana Caroline and Louisa Hamilton Vibart ...	31 May 59	0	500	...	39 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	500	...	56 10 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	55 14 0	0 0 0
Viguard, Simon ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	56 3 3
Vint, Captain George ...	23 May 48	0	101000	...	523 10 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	2020 0 0	0	101000	...	2543 10 7	0	0	...	2020 0 0	0	101000	...	523 10 7	0 0 0
Virgin, John,—Share Account of Mr. Hubert and Miss Emma Virgin ...	23 Mar. 60	0	500	...	150 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	162 8 4	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	161 12 4	0 0 0
Vrignon, Francis,—Trust Account ...	5 July 29	2500	0	...	72 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 5 4	2500	0	...	126 2 9	0	0	...	102 7 0	2500	0	...	23 11 9	0 0 0

W.

Waddy, Captain William Poole	18 Sept. 60	0	800	...	51 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	387 6 0	0	800	...	438 7 5	0	0	...	7 2 11	0	800	...	431 4 6	0 [illegible]
Walcot, Bt.-Capt. Wm. Henry	... ...	0	2000	...	404 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 8 0	0	2000	...	456 10 4	0	0	...	2 4 7	0	2000	...	454 5 9	0 [illegible]
Wallace, Robert,—Account for the next of kin ...	28 Mar. 57	0	0	...	357 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	357 1 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	357 1 5	[illegible]
——, William ...	11 July 39	500	600	...	404 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 10 8	500	600	...	426 13 3	0	0	...	1 10 1	500	600	...	425 3 2	[illegible]
Wallis, William ...	24 Oct. 51	0	0	...	133 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	133 11 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	133 11 1	[illegible]
——, Account of Life Interest for Mrs. Lydia Tweedie	Ditto	128200	15600	...	1027 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	913 9 7	28200	15600	...	1941 2 2	0	0	...	912 10 10	28200	15600	...	1028 7 4	[illegible]
——, Account of Life Interest for John Wallis ...	Ditto	28200	15600	...	1046 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	913 9 8	28200	15600	...	1959 13 5	0	0	...	912 10 11	28200	15600	...	1047 2 6	[illegible]
——, Account of Life Interest for Mrs. Ann Preston,—Share Account of Herbert Preston ...	Ditto	4700	2600	...	138 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	152 4 4	4700	2600	...	290 7 10	0	0	...	170 1 [illegible]	4700	2600	...	120 6 4	[illegible]
——, Account of Life Interest for Mrs. Ann Preston,—Share Account of Martha Preston ...	Ditto	4700	2600	...	290 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	152 4 3	4700	2600	...	442 11 8	0	0	...	156 14 2	4700	2600	...	285 13 6	[illegible]
——, Account of Life Interest for Mrs. Ann Preston,—Share Account of William Preston ...	Ditto	4700	2600	...	138 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	152 4 3	4700	2600	...	290 15 5	0	0	...	152 1 6	4700	2600	...	138 13 11	0 0 [illegible]
Walsh, Pension Serjeant John	16 Feb. 62	0	100)	...	360 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	380 5 1	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	1000	...	379 12 1	0 0 [illegible]
Ward, James Townsend ...	Taken charge 20 Aug. 62	0	0	...	90 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 0 0	0 0 [illegible]
Warriage, Mrs. Mary ...	31 July 63	0	600	...	0 0 0	43 6 6	0	0	...	634 5 5	0	600	...	590 14 11	0	600	...	590 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 [illegible]
Warwick, Lieutenant Francis...	3 May 61	0	5000	...	382 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	137 8 0	0	5000	...	519 8 11	0	0	...	6 3 0	0	5000	...	513 5 11	0 0 [illegible]
Waterworth, Charles Albert ...	19 July 64	0	0	...	6067 11 11	0 0 0	1500	6000	...	1627 15 4	1500	6000	...	7695 11 3	0	0	...	7431 9 11	1500	6000	...	264 1 4	0 0 [illegible]
Watson, Miss Ann Eyres ...	26 Jan. 58	4000	500	...	0 0 0	9 9 8	0	0	...	97 13 4	4000	500	...	88 3 8	0	0	...	3 1 0	4000	500	...	85 2 8	0 0 [illegible]
——, Dr. James ...	1 July 64	0	8600	1*	928 1 8	0 0 0	0	1600	...	1486 3 0	0	10200	1*	2414 4 8	0	0	...	2782 12 2	0	10200	1*	0 0 0	368 7 [illegible]
Watts, Mrs. Norah,—Share Account of the three Children	25 June 55	0	500	...	0 0 0	36 13 3	0	0	...	471 5 10	0	500	...	434 8 7	0	500	...	1 2 9	0	0	...	433 5 10	0 0 [illegible]
Wear, Conductor Thomas ...	20 Jan. 63	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 [illegible]
Webb, Gilbert ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	314 1 0	0	0	...	314 1 9	0	0	...	20 6 11	0	0	...	293 10 10	0 0 [illegible]
Welch, James,—Life Interest to Louisa Margaret Onslow	8 Aug. 61	0	40500	...	458 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	922 8 0	0	40500	...	1380 10 9	0	0	...	922 8 0	0	40500	...	458 2 9	0 0 0
Wells, Hospital Steward George	5 Dec. 56	0	1400	...	176 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 0 0	0	1400	...	211 1 10	0	0	...	186 12 3	0	1400	...	24 5 7	0 0 0
Welton, John (Inspector) ...	16 April 56	0	1200	...	444 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	468 0 4	0	0	...	0 15 9	0	1200	...	467 0 7	0 0 0
Wemyss, Mrs. Amy—Legacy to Robert Wemyss Tod, otherwise called Wemyss Tod ...	15 Aug. 61	0	14100	...	314 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	352 8 0	0	14100	...	666 9 2	0	0	...	271 1 2	0	14100	...	395 8 0	0 0 0
——, Legacy to John Green Beauland's five Children ...	Ditto	500	13900	...	0 0 0	150 3 1	0	0	...	358 2 8	500	13900	...	207 15 7	0	0	...	355 6 7	500	13900	...	0 0 0	147 7 0
——, Legacy to James Fleming, Junior, and John Fleming ...	Ditto	0	3000	...	158 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 8 0	0	3000	...	231 *2 11	0	0	...	4 4 9	0	3000	...	226 14 2	0 0 0

* Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company's (Limited) Stock Certificate.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
W.																							
Wemyss,—Annuity Account of Mrs. Agnes Campbell	15 Aug. 61	0	8600	...	221 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	236 8 0	0	8600	...	458 0 7	0	0	...	410 10 4	0	8600	...	47 6 3	0 0 0
West, James	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	287 5 0	0	0	...	287 5 0	0	0	...	4 4 11	0	0	...	283 0 1	0 0 0
——, W. W.	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	3 0 0
Wharton, Mrs. H.	Taken charge 5 June 57	0	0	...	60 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 15 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 15 2	0 0 0
Wheatley, Lieutenant Charles Edward	19 Nov. 59	0	0	...	227 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	227 7 7	0	0	...	227 7 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Whelan, Serjeant James	3 Feb. 60	0	3000	...	93 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 0 0	0	3000	...	168 15 6	0	0	...	3 6 0	0	3000	...	165 9 6	0 0 0
Whish, Lieutenant General William Samson, K. C. B.	6 Sept. 53	0	0	...	145 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	145 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	145 3 8	0 0 0
White, George Grindall	16 May 54	0	1200	...	125 10 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	149 10 7	0	0	...	0 10 0	0	1200	...	149 0 7	0 0 0
——, Lieut.-Colonel Humphery Jervis, of 50th Native Infantry,—Share Account of Miss A. F. J. White	6 May 60	0	16700	...	5 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	1519 9 8	0	16700	...	1524 11 0	0	16700	...	1524 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Master H. M. J. White	Ditto	0	12500	...	102 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	250 0 0	0	12500	...	352 0 6	0	0	...	249 12 4	0	12500	...	102 4 2	0 0 0
——, Captain John	6 Oct. 07	0	74700	...	499 10 2	0 0 0	0	1500	...	1600 4 0	0	76200	...	2099 14 2	0	0	...	1552 8 3	0	76200	...	547 5 11	0 0 0
——, William	8 June 60	0	1500	...	266 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 8 0	0	1500	...	303 15 3	0	0	...	1 11 0	0	1500	...	302 4 3	0 0 0
——, Captain John Reay	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1117 1 6	0	0	...	1117 1 6	0	0	...	41 9 11	0	0	...	1075 7 7	0 0 0
Wilcox, Richard	8 July 51	0	800	...	347 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	363 11 11	0	0	...	0 7 0	0	800	...	363 4 11	0 0 0
Wildig, Capt. Henry Park	22 June 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	77 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	77 15 4
Wilford, Colonel Francis	16 May 37	0	600	...	22 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	600	...	37 9 5	0	0	...	1 2 0	0	600	...	36 7 5	0 0 0
——, Share Account of Mrs. Matilda Warden	Ditto	56600	4800	...	237 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	1290 10 7	56600	4800	...	1528 1 1	0	0	...	1302 7 1	56600	4800	...	225 10 0	0 0 0
Wilkins, Joseph	18 Feb. 59	0	1100	...	11 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 0 0	0	1100	...	46 8 8	0	0	...	1 7 4	0	1100	...	45 1 4	0 0 0
Willetts, William	3 Jan. 56	1000	14300	...	519 6 8	0 0 0	0	500	...	323 9 4	1000	14800	...	843 0 0	0	0	...	501 14 0	1000	14800	...	341 2 0	0 0 0
Williams, Mrs. Mary	13 Oct. 40	0	1600	...	199 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 8 0	0	1600	...	233 10 11	0	0	...	2 11 7	0	1600	...	230 15 4	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Nancy	30 May 45	0	1200	...	502 12 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	90 0 0	0	1700	...	592 12 4	0	0	...	491 4 0	0	1700	...	101 8 4	0 0 0
——, Thos. Scourfield,—Account for the next of kin of the deceased	26 May 56	0	3000	...	22 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 0 0	0	3000	...	92 13 10	0	0	...	4 2 7	0	3000	...	88 11 3	0 0 0

Williamson, Captain William	9 Mar. 58	0	53500	...	565 10 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	1375 8 0	0	54000	...	1941 2 2	0	0	...	1056 14 5	0	54000	...	884 3 9	0 0 0
Willoughby, Lieut.-Colonel Richard ...	27 Oct. 25	0	2000	...	353 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 12 0	0	2000	...	397 9 9	0	0	...	3 6 0	0	2000	...	394 3 9	0 0 0
Wilson, Archibald ...	18 Nov. 57	0	1000	...	194 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	214 2 11	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	1000	...	213 3 6	0 0 0
——, Horace Hayman ...	20 Nov. 60	0	0	18¼*	0 0 0	81 12 2	0	0	6¼*	51750 4 2	0	0	25*	51668 8 0	0	0	...	51785 15 7	0	0	25*	0 0 0	117 7 7
——, Mrs. Jane ...	16 Mar. 59	0	2000	...	220 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	55 0 0	0	2000	...	275 2 0	0	0	...	2 6 2	0	2000	...	272 11 10	0 0 0
——, George Skinner ...	Taken charge 7 Mar. 63	0	0	...	220 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	227 5 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	227 5 8	0 0 0
——, Isaac ...	3 Sept. 63	0	0	...	1549 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	1564 0 3	0	0	...	1564 0 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Share Account of the Children of the Late Wm. Wilson ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	255 10 3	0	0	...	255 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	255 10 3	0 0 0
Wimberly, Lieutenant Edwin Balfour ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000	0	...	3334 0 9	3000	0	...	3334 0 9	0	0	...	3154 7 3	3000	0	...	179 9 6	0 0 0
Woodcock, Elborough Edward	5 May 64	0	0	...	932 0 2	0 0 0	0	800	...	0 0 0	0	800	...	932 0 2	0	0	...	779 8 1	0	800	...	152 8 1	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Hotham Taylor ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1500	0	...	2026 4 1	1500	0	...	2026 4 1	0	0	...	1628 15 10	1500	0	...	397 4 3	0 0 0
Woolley, Dr. William,—Personalty Account ...	23 Dec. 63	0	67200	...	0 0 0	1527 12 4	0	4000	...	83542 0 8	0	71200	...	82014 4 4	0	71200	...	76270 15 5	0	0	...	5743 4 11	0 0 0
——, Realty Account ...	Ditto	2000	0	...	88 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 10 8	2000	0	...	131 9 8	0	0	...	4 7 11	2000	0	...	127 1 9	0 0 0
Wrench, Captain Alfred ...	23 Jan. 57	0	1500	...	0 0 0	82 15 11	0	0	...	37 8 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 7 5	0	1500	...	0 0 0	82 15 4
Wrixon, Robert Bentley ...	21 April 59	0	1700	...	0 0 0	251 5 11	0	0	...	46 12 0	0	1700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 3	0	1700	...	0 0 0	206 10 2
Wyatt, Alexander,—Gift for the Children of the deceased ...	12 Jan. 61	0	0	...	392 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	392 7 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	392 7 7	0 0 0
——, Share Account of the eight Children ...	11 July 59	0	4000	...	524 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 0 0	0	4000	...	614 6 1	0	0	...	5 5 2	0	4000	...	609 0 11	0 0 0
Wymer, Band-Master John ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	3146 0 0	0	1000	...	3146 0 0	0	0	...	1289 8 1	0	1000	...	1856 7 11	0 0 0
Wynne, Michael ...	8 June 60	0	0	...	96 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	96 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	96 11 0	0 0 0
Y.																							
Yerbury, James Browning ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1674 15 1	0	0	...	1674 15 1	0	0	...	103 10 2	0	0	...	1571 4 11	0 0 0
York, Lieutenant James ...	1 June 58	0	500	...	412 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	424 10 3	0	0	...	0 9 0	0	500	...	424 1 3	0 0 0
Young, Mrs. Ann ...	18 May 41	0	7300	...	21 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	152 4 0	0	7300	...	173 9 11	0	0	...	11 14 9	0	7300	...	161 11 2	0 0 0
——, Major Thomas, of 54th Native Infantry ...	26 June 32	0	700	...	417 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	431 8 0	0	0	...	1 1 2	0	700	...	430 6 10	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares.

E. E.,

C. S. HOGG,
Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1864.

SCHEDULE C. of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of HINDOO and MAHOMEDAN Estates remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout and the Balances, prepared up to the 31st December 1864, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st July 1864.					Receipts up to 31st December 1864.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1864.				Balance on 31st December 1864.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
Assaram Burmono ...	20 May 50	1100	7800	...	539 6 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	442 2 5	1100	8300	...	981 8 10	0	0	...	757 13 10	1100	8300	...	223 11 0	0 0 0
B.																							
Banaik Rao, Moharaj ...	19 Mar. 55	2200	454700	...	0 0 0	350 7 5	9500	0	...	11553 10 11	11700	454700	...	11203 3 6	0	0	...	10007 2 1	11700	454700	...	1196 1 5	0 0 0
Baney Madub Mitter,—Joint Account of two Widows ...	26 June 60	0	500	...	0 0 0	25 10 7	0	0	...	37 8 0	0	500	...	11 13 5	0	0	...	2 4 0	0	500	...	9 9 5	0 0 0
Bebee Auksafere ...	10 Sept. 41	0	2800	...	279 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	59 12 0	0	2800	...	338 13 3	0	0	...	4 10 9	0	2800	...	334 2 6	0 0 0
——— Bidwell ...	29 April 56	500	2000	...	0 0 0	21 7 8	0	0	...	50 10 8	500	2000	...	29 3 0	0	0	...	2 2 1	500	2000	...	27 0 11	0 0 0
——— Hosseinee ...	Taken charge 1 Oct. 58	0	500	...	163 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	173 2 10	0	0	...	0 6 5	0	500	...	172 12 5	0 0 0
——— Kattee *alias* Johanes Kattee ...	27 Aug. 39	2200	1900	...	165 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	91 14 11	2200	1900	...	257 7 0	0	0	...	6 13 3	2200	1900	...	250 9 9	0 0 0
——— Kuthky ...	12 Oct. 38	0	500	...	218 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	228 15 2	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	228 3 2	0 0 0
——— Mahondy Khanum ...	1 Aug. 34	0	600	...	220 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	232 1 4	0	0	...	0 13 7	0	600	...	231 3 9	0 0 0
——— Mary ...	31 July 38	1800	6500	...	158 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	168 6 4	1800	6500	...	326 14 3	0	0	...	323 7 1	1800	6500	...	3 7 2	0 0 0
Beharry Dosaie ...	Taken charge 19 Dec. 61	0	1000	...	0 0 0	918 11 10	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 12 2	0	1000	...	0 0 0	899 8 1
C.																							
Chunder Nissa Khatoon *alias* Bebee C. M. Hunter,—Account of Douglas Adam Hunter, sole Legatee under the Will ...	10 May 60	0	3000	...	139 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	77 8 0	0	3000	...	217 4 0	0	0	...	89 12 2	0	3000	...	127 7 10	0 0 1
D.																							
Dudley Chaund Johurry ...	24 Feb. 63	0	2100	...	449 10 9	0 0 0	0	500	...	806 6 0	0	2600	...	1256 0 9	0	0	...	486 7 4	0	2600	...	769 9 5	0 0 1
H.																							
Hurromoney Bewah, Sreemutty ...	15 July 63	0	1400	...	0 0 0	865 5 0	0	0	...	1489 6 2	0	1400	...	624 1 2	0	1400	...	212 3 7	0	0	...	411 13 7	0 0 0

J.																																		
Joykissen Doss ...	23 Feb. 46	83500	392000	...	0	0	0	1914	0	2	0	0	...	11058	0	4	83500	392000	...	9144	0	2	0	0	...	9211	6	8	83500	392000	...	0	0	0	67	6	6
Joymoney Bustomee ...	9 Sept. 45	0	1900	...	464	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	40	8	0	0	1900	...	504	11	10	0	0	...	3	2	5	0	1900	...	501	9	5	0	0	0
K.																																			
Khetter Mohun Ghose ...	6 Aug. 55	22900	10700	...	704	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	718	8	6	22900	10700	...	1423	2	2	0	0	...	717	5	9	22900	10700	...	705	12	5	0	0	0
Kistnauth Roy, Rajah ...	1 April 45	0	28400	...	224	8	7	0	0	0	0	500	...	604	4	0	0	28900	...	828	12	7	0	0	...	517	5	0	0	28900	...	311	7	7	0	0	0
Kootubooddeen, Prince,—Share Account of Jebunnessa and Khoyrunnessa Begum ...	... ...	0	0	...	294	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	294	13	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	294	13	5	0	0	0
M.																																			
Misaree Khanum ...	19 Aug. 56	3000	600	...	220	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	79	0	0	3000	600	...	299	6	11	0	0	...	3	6	11	3000	600	...	296	0	0	0	0	0
Mohendro Nauth Paul ...	26 Jan. 59	0	13800	...	321	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	12643	7	8	0	13800	...	12965	4	5	0	10700	...	7084	12	5	0	3100	...	5880	8	0	0	0	0
Montazooma Dowlah Mehdy Ally Khawn ...	14 Sept. 45	0	12400	...	344	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	268	4	0	0	12400	...	613	0	3	0	0	...	20	15	7	0	12400	...	592	0	8	0	0	0
Muckun Doss ...	3 April 45	0	500	...	137	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	147	0	6	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	146	4	6	0	0	0
R.																																			
Radha Madhub Bannerjee ...	13 July 60	0	51700	...	1082	13	10	0	0	0	0	2600	...	7744	3	9	0	54300	...	8827	1	7	0	46600	...	6116	3	5	0	7700	...	2710	14	2	0	0	0
———, Spence's Debt Account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	9000	35900	...	24589	7	2	9000	35900	...	24589	7	2	0	29100	...	23743	0	3	9000	6800	...	846	6	11	0	0	0
———, Account of Rents of Baraset Property ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12500	...	1864	10	0	0	12500	...	1864	10	0	0	0	...	1580	6	6	0	12500	...	284	3	6	0	0	0
Rajrajessury Dossee ...	Taken charge 20 July 57	0	500	...	187	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	197	15	6	0	0	...	0	6	5	0	500	...	197	9	1	0	0	0
S.																																			
Sahib Ally Khan ..	20 Feb. 48	0	8400	...	302	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	180	12	0	0	8400	...	483	6	3	0	0	...	14	5	7	0	8400	...	469	0	8	0	0	0
Seo Buksh Sing, Subadar ...	30 Jan. 44	0	4000	...	4	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	113	12	0	0	4000	...	117	14	7	0	0	...	9	1	0	0	4000	...	108	13	7	0	0	0
Shib Chunder Mookerjee ...	27 Oct. 59	0	1000	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1000	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sreekissen Ghose,—Legacy Account of Bissolucklay Dossee ...	25 Feb. 63	0	2100	...	0	0	0	26	13	4	0	0	...	42	0	0	0	2100	...	15	2	8	0	0	...	2	7	1	0	2100	...	12	11	7	0	0	0
———, Account, Limited, Life Estate of Sreemutty Bemola Dossee ...	Ditto	1000	119200	...	0	0	0	2572	2	2	0	0	...	3583	13	4	1000	119200	...	1011	11	2	0	0	...	3914	0	6	1000	119200	...	0	0	0	2902	5	4
Sumbhoo Chunder Banerjee ...	3 Sept. 58	0	0	...	1173	11	0	0	0	0	0	5000	...	17628	3	9	0	5000	...	18801	14	9	0	5000	...	17525	12	8	0	0	...	1276	2	1	0	0	0
Surbosoondery Dabee Sreemutty, a Lunatic ...	... ...	0	11500	...	94	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	240	0	0	0	11500	...	334	11	6	0	0	...	19	3	0	0	11500	...	315	8	6	0	0	0
T.																																			
Takoor Doss Baboo ...	20 Aug. 61	0	29700	...	467	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	767	0	0	0	29700	...	1234	13	5	0	0	...	115	10	3	0	29700	...	1119	3	2	0	0	0
Tarrakissen Banerjee ...	11 May 55	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	504	8	3	0	0	...	504	8	3	0	0	...	254	6	6	0	0	...	250	1	9	0	0	0
U.																																			
Unwar Begum ...	15 May 55	1500	25300	...	144	[illegible]	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	765	4	0	1500	25300	...	709	6	11	0	0	...	25	0	7	1500	25300	...	684	6	4	0	0	0

E E,

C. S. HOGG,

Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA,

The 31st December 1861.

SCHEDULE D. of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 31st December 1864 set apart to meet the admitted claims of Creditors against the undermentioned Estates:—

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1864. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1864. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1864. Rs. A. P.
A.		B.			
Aikman, Lieutenant C. R.	106 1 2	Baber, Henry	42 15 6	Becher, Lieutenant R. A.	16 6 3
Aire, Captain J. R.	36 2 5	Bacon, Overseer Serjeant T.	19 9 8	Bell, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Thomas	61 14 2
Alcock, Captain R. P.	1061 13 1	Bagshaw, Lieutenant F. J. S.	10 8 0	——, Malcolm	32 8 0
——, Lieutenant W.	84 9 10	Bailey, Jonathan	77 1 0	Bellew, F. D.	22 12 0
Alexander, Lieutenant D. C.	986 8 4	Baird, Ensign G. W.	43 6 9	Bennet, Lieutenant J. P.	365 7 8
——, Ensign G. W.	51 2 6	Baker, Brevet-Captain Frederick	27 10 3	Bennett, Serjeant J.	72 8 0
——, James	33 15 8	Baldry, Private John	35 8 0	——, Captain J. S.	16 0 0
——, Lieutenant J. S.	36 9 6	Balk, Captain R.	8 13 3	Benson, Major W.	580 4 3
——, Lieutenant R. W.	115 10 4	Ballands, Captain A. (Mariner)	27 13 2	Bentley, Mrs. F.	55 0 0
——, Ensign W. F.	39 5 6	Ballard, W. J.	9 9 10	Benton, W.	100 6 6
Allan, R. W.	96 5 2	Banks, Major J. S.	65 0 0	Berkeley, L.	0 13 11
Allardyce, Lieutenant J. G.	179 11 7	Barber, Dr. J.	131 15 3	Besnard, R. L.	28 11 6
Alston, Captain W.	65 5 6	Barclay, Lieutenant A.	643 15 7	Beverley, George	6 7 1
Amies, Riding-Master W. E. H.	179 0 0	Barlow, Captain G. R. P.	3 15 8	Biggs, Veterinary Surgeon George	189 0 0
Ammon, J. R. A.	526 7 8	Barry, Captain H.	161 13 6	Bignell, Captain W. E. P.	19 8 10
Anderson, Charles	44 5 5	Bartlett, Lieutenant J. A.	171 10 9	Billings, H. W.	3 4 11
——, Major J.	13 2 0	——, Pilot Master T.	90 5 9	Bizzett, Dr. W. W.	43 0 0
——, Lieutenant J. W. S.	282 7 9	Barwell, Lieutenant E. W.	107 11 4	Black, Captain William	319 15 6
——, Major P. C.	102 1 8	Basse, Dr. C. F.	67 7 4	——, Dr. J. H.	214 12 0
——, Cornet R.	31 4 4	Bathurst, John	88 5 0	Blackall, Thomas (Deputy Collector)	5 13 7
——, Lieutenant R. W.	38 12 3	Battye, Lieutenant Q.	23 0 0	Blackburne, Lieutenant T. G.	357 15 0
Anderton, Lieutenant H. C.	35 3 4	Bax, Lieutenant G. J.	23 10 6	Blackwood, Assistant Surgeon James	15 0 11
Andlan, Captain the Barbon F. V.	37 8 0	Bayldon, Major R.	168 13 10	Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D.	141 6 4
Apperly, Captain H., of Horse Artillery	295 13 0	Bayles, Captain T.	839 14 8	Blake, Lieutenant G. C.	169 1 8
Appleford, J.	73 7 0	Bayley, Lieutenant J. M.	18 7 6	——, M.	695 14 10
Archer, Henry	18 7 4	Bean, Captain C. J.	964 14 0	Blaney, A. B.	519 7 4
Ashburner, Lieutenant B.	26 8 0	Beatson, Lieutenant D. C. T.	282 9 0	Blayds, Lieutenant Thomas	239 9 6
Ashe, Lieutenant St. George	172 0 10	——, Captain W. S.	243 9 4	Bloomfield, Lieutenant C. R.	50 0 11
Aslat, E. H.	3 0 0	——, George	40 0 0	Boileau, Major H. C.	374 3 8
Aubert, Lieutenant F.	285 13 6	Bebee Hosseinee	4 12 0	Boisragon, Captain C. H.	11 14 5
Auld, James	26 13 1	Bebee Sarah Russell	5 7 0	Bolshaw, F. G.	7 0 0
Austen, Captain G. P.	209 11 7	Becher, Mrs. Elizabeth	83 0 1	Bordieu, Mrs. H.	40 15 0

Boulnois, Lieutenant A.	45	15	6
Bourchier, Lieutenant P.	124	3	9
Bourdieu, Lieutenant-Colenel J.	141	10	7
Bourke, J. B.	50	4	6
Bowie, Lieutenant A. B.	15	9	2
Bowring, Captain G. G.	29	0	11
Box, Captain Thomas	296	0	0
Boyd, Lieutenant F. B.	808	6	1
Boyle, Revd. W.	549	5	7
Boys, Captain W. J. E.	30	15	5
Bracken, Captain John	16	15	11
Bradbury, S. W.	15	15	2
Bridgeman, Ensign C. O. H.	396	13	3
Brierley, R.	17	3	5
Bright, G. W.	1640	0	0
Brightman, Edward	1268	6	0
Broadfoot, Major G.	938	3	4
Brodie, Lieutenant F. W.	4075	2	3
———, Lieutenant G. M.	138	2	11
Brown, Lieutenant John	57	4	2
———, Lieutenant J. H.	13	0	0
———, W. J.	15	10	0
———, Dr. A.	302	2	10
———, Mrs. Caroline	0	11	7
———, Serjeant-Major F. B.	98	11	2
———, John (late of Cawnpore)	31	13	4
Browne, Colonel B.	150	10	4
———, Lieutenant G. D.	7	4	8
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	456	11	4
———, J. G. W.	35	6	0
———, R. W.	283	6	4
Bruere, Major C. F.	801	9	0
———, Lieutenant J. R. J.	219	11	4
Bryce, Lieutenant J. H.	93	11	1
Buist, Dr. G.	2	11	0
Bunce, Captain John	714	5	8
Burgess, Lieutenant F. J.	16	7	10
Burke, John	18	0	0
Burlton, Lieutenant P. H. C.	50	0	0
———, Captain F. M. H.	488	13	1
Burnett, Captain C. J. F.	1036	5	4
Burt, Captain J.	2	2	4
Burton, Captain and Brevet-Major C. E.	64	9	0
———, W. W.	5	0	0
Bushby, G. A.	66	9	2
Butcher, G. H. B.	46	14	5
Butler, Captain C. J.	5	13	9
Byng, Captain E. D.	30	0	0
———, Captain the Hon'ble R. B. P.	84	12	0
Byrne, F. J.	565	6	5

C.

Caddell, Captain W.	280	3	10
Cameron, F. M.	38	12	8
Campbell, Major A.	184	8	11
———, N. H. A.	4	12	8
———, A. E.	8	11	9
———, Ensign A. F. M.	327	10	1
Cannon, Captain F. W.	83	8	10
Cape, Lieutenant J.	62	12	6
Cardew, Lieutenant A.	13	2	2
Carlyon, Lieutenant C.	32	9	11
Carroll, Lieutenant C. M.	243	3	6
———, Apothecary G. E.	32	7	8
Carter, Lieutenant H.	190	7	6
Carty, John	2054	0	8
Cary, Lieutenant S.	2786	1	7
Caspersz, Mrs. L. L.	128	4	5
Cathcart, Lieutenant James	32	12	8
———, Robert	37	0	7
Cattermole, Lieutenant E. G.	358	7	4
Cauntor, Lieutenant John Eales	18	15	0
Chalmers, Lieutenant W. A.	11	11	6
Chase, Captain D. A.	313	6	5
Chattelier, Sub-Assistant Surgeon J.	36	9	6
Chavasse, Dr. W. B.	29	11	3
Cheyne, Surgeon G. M.	198	14	0
Childs, Captain R. H.	147	14	0
Chisholm, J. S.	161	15	6
———, Lieutenant L. H.	22	0	0
Christian, G. J.	93	9	3
Christie, Brevet-Major E.	696	5	4
———, Captain C. R. H.	48	8	1
———, Robert	91	15	4
Churcher, T. H.	5518	10	5
Clark, D.	447	4	4
———, James	4	9	3
———, E. N.	15	0	0
———, Private William	16	7	6
Clarke, Mrs Jane	11	4	0
Claxton, William	51	10	9
Clifford, W.	89	0	8
Cock, H.	199	10	8
Cockrell, H. E.	25	8	0
Cole, C.	14	0	0
Collett, G. S.	289	5	2
Colliard, T. S. (Senior)	43	7	3
Comon, Assistant Surgeon J. R.	96	6	1
Conlan, Thomas	1025	2	0
Connolly, Lieutenant C.	49	8	0
———, Brevet-Captain E. B.	1835	12	6
Cooper, Lieutenant B. S.	193	13	4
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	2006	3	0
———, Lieutenant L. H.	65	1	5
Copeland, Lieutenant J. E.	70	4	6
Cops, Captain Alfred	83	2	0
Corker, Veterinary Surgeon C.	7	2	1
Corser, E.	18	4	0
Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry	550	2	0
Cowley, Major C. W.	217	8	1
Cox, Captain G. H.	24	11	11
Crafter, Richard	13	12	0
Crahley, R. G.	5	1	0
Craig, Alexander	129	8	0
Craigie, Lieutenant A. W.	51	12	0
———, Dr. George	164	10	5
Crawford, Lieutenant A. R.	74	0	11
Creighton, Lieutenant Robert	31	10	5
Crolly, Lieutenant P. R.	115	6	10
Croly, Lieutenant G. A.	158	15	4
Crosbie, Assistant Surgeon P. M.	682	12	7
Crow, M.	47	12	1
Cumberlege, Major John	417	6	0
Cunliffe, C. W.	301	5	0
———, Lieutenant F. J.	706	4	7
Cunningham, Captain J. D.	1322	0	8
Currie, Captain J. A.	68	6	1
———, Assistant Surgeon J. A.	99	14	0
Cussen, Francis	13	6	5

D.

DaCosta, Captain L. G.	51	14	0
DeBrandy, Monsieur C.	59	4	0
DeCourcey, Mrs. Mary	17	10	4
DeFountain, Captain A.	8	9	1
DeGama, J. X.	0	9	1
DeMello, Mrs. Anna Maria	2	0	0
DeMomet Lieutenant Theodore	89	7	10
DeRozario, P.	1	12	0
DeSanta, Maria Revd. F. S. A.	202	12	6
DeSouza, Mrs. B.	6	0	0
Daley, J. C.	16	15	8
Dallas, Captain Charles	61	14	2
Dalston, Major G.	234	12	7
Daniel, M. E.	321	4	4

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.
D.	
Daniell, Captain J. H.	175 5 7
———, Lieutenant C. A.	630 4 10
Davers, Ensign R. W.	45 8 8
Darby, Assistant Surgeon E.	111 0 0
Darling, Lieutenant P.	224 4 9
Davidson, Lieutenant G. H.	219 0 0
———, Ensign J. T.	33 2 5
———, T. R.	43 9 11
Davis, Captain Charles F.	48 0 0
———, S. F.	2576 3 9
Dawkins, Captain C. D.	276 6 7
Dawson, Veterinary Surgeon C. J.	35 14 1
Day, Ensign H. W.	5 13 11
Delamain, Captain J. W.	4 6 4
Delany, Mrs. Mary	76 1 0
Depratz, F.	5817 15 4
Dick, John	429 13 7
Dillon, Peter	300 1 8
———, Serjeant James	35 0 0
Dixon, Captain Thomas	160 15 0
Don, Captain W. G.	468 0 0
Donaldson, John	147 8 0
Dorin, Captain Henry Alexander	44 9 4
———, Lieutenant J. A.	26 8 0
Down, Ensign R. W.	173 4 2
Dawson, Captain R., of 5th Native Infantry ...	130 1 2
Doyley, Captain E. A. C.	983 1 4
Drews, Assistant Overseer E. V.	23 2 5
Driver, Serjeant George	6 0 0
Dukes, Dr. F. F....	2 8 6
Duncan, Captain J. J. L.	32 13 0
Dunlop, Ensign R.	407 6 4
Duthoit, Assistant Surgeon T. J.	40 0 0

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.
E.	
Eales, Captain E. D. O.	59 0 0
Earle, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.	278 0 0
Eaton, James	29 13 0
Eborall, W. H.	229 12 3
Eccles, Lieutenant J. W.	25 7 10
Eden, Lieutenant F. G.	506 8 6
Edwardes, Lieutenant H. J.	634 12 11
Ekins, Lieutenant G. E., of 1st E. B. Fusiliers ...	18 0 0
Elderton, Lieutenant E. D.	85 10 0
Elliott, Lieutenant G., of 2nd E. B. Fusiliers ...	42 4 6
———, Lieutenant G. D.	16 0 0
———, Lieutenant E. H. H.	99 7 7
Ellis, Lieutenant H. A. L.	90 5 0
———, John C.	438 5 6
Elsegood, Lieutenant F. J.	6 11 3
Evans, Lieutenant J.	22 15 1
———, Richard	142 2 0
———, Captain H. J.	110 4 11
F.	
Fagan, Captain James	20 12 9
———, Lieutenant H.	5 14 2
———, Captain R. C. H. B.	1858 4 7
Fairhurst, Revd. P.	100 0 0
Faithful, Major-General H.	1063 11 0
Farnell, Ensign W. A. P.	300 3 11
Farquhar, A.	58 0 1
Farrington, Captain J. J.	478 14 1
Fawcett, Ensign W. F.	172 14 6
Fell, Robert	52 3 6
———, J. W. A.	96 0 0
Ferris, Captain J. H.	238 5 6

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.
Field, W. H.	98 8 0
Fielding, Alexander	72 8 0
Finney, Farrier Major W.	58 8 0
Fisher, Ensign H. G., of 60th Native Infantry ...	17 0 6
———, Captain John	1153 2 0
———, Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel S. ...	210 14 0
FitzGerald, James	83 5 4
———, Lieutenant J. H....	15 0 0
———, Thomas	69 0 0
Flyter, Captain James	218 9 6
Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.	18 13 11
Forbes, Assistant Surgeon Charles	166 13 4
———, T. C.	1 12 0
Ford, William	4 1 9
Forman, Ensign T. W.	0 10 2
Fox, William Henry	152 15 9
Foy, C. C.	210 0 1
———, Dr. C.	0 14 11
Frankland, Lieutenant T.	219 5 3
Franklin, Lieutenant R. M.	73 14 11
Fraser, Captain E. W.	26 6 11
———, Lieutenant S. C.	0 13 0
Frederick, Lieutenant-Colonel H. O.	12 0 0
French, J. G.	17 3 3
Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	1642 9 6
Fullerton, Assistant Surgeon John	30 0 0
Furnell, Lieutenant W. H.	313 0 0
G.	
Galland, B. H.	108 0 0
Gallichan, John	10 0 0
Garbett, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	533 3 3

Gardner, Lieutenant H. F.	187	13	5	Grounds, Captain J. E., of 46th Native Infantry ...	71	4	8	Henry, Dr. William	44	12	7
Garrett, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain E. ...	226	7	3	Guise, Captain H. J.	20	0	0	Hickey, Captain C. E.	289	15	10
Gee, Assistant Surgeon A. J. ...	84	14	6	Gundry, Lieutenant C. B.	132	1	5	———, Captain W. A. G.	865	9	6
Geldart, Captain T J.	29	4	9	Gunning, Lieutenant R.	918	4	8	Hickie, Michael	541	10	0
Gennys, Lieutenant R. H.	310	11	8					Hicks, Captain G. W. S.	259	11	11
Gepp, Lieutenant T. S.	13	0	6	H.				Higgins, J. W. (Branch Pilot)	211	9	9
Gerrard, Miss Mary Ann	111	12	2					Higginson, Lieutenant T. E.	89	3	10
———, Dr. W. R.	221	15	9	Habberly, Robert	340	8	0	Hildebrand, Lieutenant E. H.	186	12	0
Gibbes, Lieutenant P. O.	433	0	4	Hailes, Captain H. W.	57	2	9	Hilliard, Lieutenant T. H.	22	7	3
Gibbings, Captain A.	51	8	0	Haines, J. H.	4	0	0	Hindmarsh, Captain J.	47	4	3
Gibbon, Captain W. M.	1469	10	2	Hair, W. F.	1000	0	0	Hodges, N.	218	3	2
Gilbert, Lieutenant F. M.	383	10	11	Hale, Captain E. D.	305	14	2	Hodgetts, J. H.	42	2	0
Gillet, Captain A.	1192	15	8	Halfhide, R. S.	47	10	4	Hodgson, John	714	6	0
Gladstone, Lieutenant C. A.	1602	0	10	Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.	38	15	1	Hollings, Captain G. E.	9	0	0
Glennie, Dr. W. R.	170	5	9	Halkett, Lieutenant R. D. C.	200	0	0	Holmes, John	11	0	0
Goad, Lieutenant C. R.	8	15	10	———, R. C.	63	12	8	———, Major J. G.	67	10	1
Goldie, Brevet-Major D. W.	1074	2	10	Halloran, Serjeant M.	7	10	11	———, J. O.	77	7	6
Goldsworthy, Lieutenant F. T.	48	0	2	Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W. A.	495	5	8	Homfray, Lieutenant R. P.	101	0	0
Gomes, Mrs. M.	27	9	0	———, John	1876	14	9	Hooke, Lieutenant F. A.	6	6	0
Goodridge, Dr. W. G.	155	10	4	———, Hon'ble Mrs. M. A.	2	0	0	Hooper; Lieutenant W.	179	6	7
Goodwyn, Lieutenant H.	193	13	7	———, W. H.	5	3	6	Hore, Captain W.	37	10	3
Gordon, Ensign Arthur	75	9	8	———, Lieutenant R. A.	84	12	7	Horn, John	69	0	0
———, Surgeon A. C.	13	7	6	Hamond, Cornet P	41	2	0	Horne, Mrs. F. W.	39	7	0
———, Ensign George	161	11	2	Handscombe, Brigadier-General J. H.	50	0	0	Hotham, Lieutenant G. F.	61	3	2
———, James	13	2	0	Handyside, Lieutenant C.	231	8	3	Hotson, Lieutenant R. M.	124	13	5
———. Captain R. K.	211	6	2	Harcourt, Lieutenant H.	105	5	10	Hourigan, Gunner D.	67	11	8
———, Lieutenant H. T.	17	6	0	Hardinge, Captain G. N.	79	10	0	Houston, Lieutenant A. C.	2	10	6
Gooringe, Captain C.	6	9	3	Hardy, Thomas	150	0	5	Howden, Dr. W. M.	154	5	10
Gorton, James	58	12	4	Harington, Captain T. T.	164	11	0	Howe, T. S. C.	120	2	5
Gother, Lieutenant William	55	14	3	Harkness, Mrs. C. V.	24	4	3	Howell, Captain W. R. H. J.	112	1	6
Gough, Veterinary Surgeon W. R.	12	7	3	Harper, Serjeant T. H.	115	7	0	Hughes, Edward	24	4	3
Graham, Lieutenant J.	517	14	8	Harris, Major A.	7	9	5	———, Captain E. J.	499	15	10
———, R. B.	96	1	7	Harrison, Lieutenant W. L. S.	76	2	1	Hughesdon, J.	44	2	6
———, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. J.	319	4	11	Harvey, Robert	84	5	0	Hull, Major L. N.	967	4	4
———, Captain W.	258	1	11	Hastings. Captain the Hon'ble E. P. R. H. ...	215	5	0	Humbert, Charles	13	6	1
Grant, Lieutenant A. P.	36	8	0	Hatch, Lieutenant R. C.	409	12	4	Humfrays, Captain A.	296	4	4
———, Lieutenant B. D.	46	9	6	Hatchell, Captain J. H.	342	14	9	Humphrys, Lieutenant M A.	16	5	0
———, Lieutenant R. J.	399	0	0	Hawes, Captain B.	0	11	0	Hungerford, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. W. ...	149	9	5
———, W. C.	132	4	11	——, Lieutenant G. H.	21	10	11	Hunt, George	99	2	11
Gray, Major J. C. C.	470	9	7	Hay, Captain John	37	5	8	——, Lieutenant C. J.	225	3	1
Greaves, William	162	3	10	——, J. D.	11	0	0	Hunter, C. M.	65	0	9
Gregg, Lieutenant H. J.	20	0	0	——, Lieutenant R.	2121	10	8	———, Lieutenant John	264	1	10
Greig, Dr. A.	84	15	10	Hayes, Serjeant T.	14	10	11	———, Captain R. M.	15	7	7
U. Grenon, Captain F. J.	11	1	9	Hayton, J. L.	14	12	6	———, Lieutenant T. H.	295	18	2
Grierson, Lieutenant W. M.	50	0	0	Heald, Thomas	16	12	10	Hutcheson, Charles	63	15	4
Griffin, Mrs. Mary	88	4	4	Heather, Mrs. Elizabeth	16	0	0	Hutchings, Lieutenant George	8	15	9
———, T.	47	14	3	Heffernan, R.	35	0	0	Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.	100	4	8
Griffith, Dr. S. M.	22	15	9	Heinze, P. L.	3	0	0	———, J. C.	16	13	0
Grissell, Major C.	111	12	0	Hely, Veterinary Surgeon F. A.	167	14	10	———, J. R.	1	13	6
Grome, Cattle Serjeant C. F.	205	0	2	Henderson, Lieutenant D. H.	20	12	9	Hutton, J. F. E.	409	0	4

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.
I.	
Imlach, Alexander	14 8 0
Ingelly, Lieutenant R. M.	546 9 5
Innes, Lieutenant C. D.	5 2 6
Ireland Joseph	457 9 5
Irwin, Lieutenant T. S.	78 12 0
J.	
Jackson, Mrs. C.	24 0 0
———, Lieutenant S. H.	40 3 0
James, Dr. W. H.	538 2 0
Jellicoe, Major A. H., of 55th N. I.	53 0 7
———, Lieutenant F. G.	110 4 7
Jenkins, Lieutenant C. H.	80 6 5
Jervois, Lieutenant J. P.	36 0 5
Jenne, Lieutenant F. A.	95 11 6
Johnson, Captain E.	65 12 0
———, Serjeant William	16 8 9
Johnston, George	85 10 8
Jones, Key Serjeant J.	6 14 0
——, J. M.	106 13 3
——, Ensign Thomas	43 13 6
——, J. W.	131 2 5
Jorden, Captain C.	59 8 0
Joynt, Mrs. Ann	122 0 6
K.	
Kay, J. R.	56 8 0
Keaveny, M.	169 4 5
Keelan, Thomas	3 0 0
Keighley, Captain C. H.	127 14 7
Keiller, Major D. C.	24 4 9
Keith, Dr. D.	12 8 0
Kellner, H.	8 0 7
Kemp, H. C.	13 4 0
Kendall, Captain B.	249 8 0
Kent, Lieutenant-Colonel R.	102 10 0
King, Lieutenant T. T.	135 10 1
——, Thomas	2 8 0
Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	1364 1 11
——, Dr. K. W.	68 2 0
Knox, Lieutenant R. T.	1040 11 7
L.	
Laing, William	22 0 0
Lamb, Dr. M. B.	59 2 0
Lambard, Lieutenant J., of 57th N. I.	322 3 8
Lambert, Lieutenant J.	1089 15 11
———, Lieutenant P. C.	34 0 0
Lane, C, ...	2 0 0
——, Ensign Frederick	53 14 5
Larkins, Major G.	1634 11 8
Larmour, R. T.	2789 1 4
Latter, Captain Thomas	272 7 11
Laughton, Colonel John	468 15 9
Law, W. A. (c. s.)	43 14 0
Laws, W. W.	1 1 1
Leadbeater, Major W. E. B.	815 5 1
Leathes, Lieutenant H. S.	34 14 6
Leeson, Brevet-Major J.	862 7 11
Lefebur, Victor	161 1 10
Lemesurier, J. P.	404 9 6
Leslie, Lieutenant Sir N. R.	12 12 11
Lester, Lieutenant H S.	70 14 1
Lever, George Melville	260 2 11
Lewis, Lieutenant E. D. F.	250 0 0
Liddell, William	659 2 1
Liddy, M. H.	75 8 0
Littlefield, John	22 12 3
Llewellyn, Dr. C.	2 15 0
Llewelyn, J. B. W.	93 10 3
Lloyd, Ensign C. O.	6 2 8
Lochner, W. C.	388 2 9
———, F. H.	21 0 0
Logan, Lieutenant T. B., of 63rd Native Infantry ...	48 5 8
Lomer, Captain O.	82 5 8
Loose, B. E.	71 12 2
Loveday, Captain B. M.	194 8 7
Ludwig, P.	10 4 11
Lucken, Lieutenant J. H. H.	125 0 6
Lumsden, Lieutenant David	204 8 2
Lynch, Dr. W. E.	603 6 2
M.	
McAuliffe, Lieutenant and Riding Master R. ...	47 0 5
McBarnett, Captain G. G.	1515 0 0
McCallar, Andrew	55 15 0
McDonald, Captain A. R.	2707 12 0
———, Dr. C. J.	16 3 4
———, Dr. J. B.	106 7 0
McDonnell, Lieutenant F. J.	597 10 11
McDowell, Lieutenant C. T. M.	270 11 6
McFarquhar, A. H.	4 0 0
McGrath, Surgeon John	5 12 10
McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M.	178 9 1
———, Lieutenant E. O. H.	299 12 0

McGregor, Lieutenant F. A. R. M.	5	5	4	Maxwell, Brigadier-Colonel W. G.	84	5	0	Newman, Lieutenant R. G.	255	8	4
McKenly, Captain H. C.	791	3	9	Medlicott, George	61	10	2	Nicholls, George	32	13	0
McKenzie, George Hay	158	4	1	Mee, Ensign John E.	144	3	9	Nicholetts, Captain and Brevet-Major W H. ...	1786	0	10
———, John	2	0	0	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan, (His Highness) ...	3680	4	9	Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	432	11	11
———, Lieutenant N. K. J.	151	4	0	Meiklejohn, H. C.	96	11	11	Nicolson, Lieutenant G E.	257	10	5
McLean, Assistant-Surgeon A	94	11	0	Mellish, Captain D. G. A. F. H.	381	10	11	———, Lieutenant M.	9	5	0
———, Captain A. M. L.	938	1	8	Melvill, Philip	7	2	0	Nightingale, Assistant Surgeon M.	10	8	0
———, Lieutenant L A.	834	8	1	Melville, A L. (c. s.)	5	15	11	Norton, Mrs. Frances	176	0	0
McLeod, Dr. B. W.	370	5	0	Mendes, F. P.	236	5	0				
———, Captain D. J.	198	9	4	Merewether, Brevet-Captain A.	50	0	0	O.			
McMullen, Lieutenant, F. S.	328	2	5	Meridith, James	300	6	5				
McMurray, J. W.	14	8	0	Middleton, R. B....	98	12	8	O'Brien, J. L	102	10	7
McPherson, Ensign A. G.	12	1	9	———, Lieutenant C. F.	10	0	0	O'Conner, Sub-Conductor Thomas	23	15	6
Machell Thomas	21	12	0	Miles, Assistant-Surgeon R. D....	2	5	4	O'Dowda, Lieutenant R. C.	55	8	0
Mackean, Dr. Archard	220	2	4	Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J.	2	8	3	Oatley, Lieutenant J. P.	695	8	8
Mackeson, Lieutenant-Colonel F.	12	0	0	Moline, Staff Surgeon J. P.	31	4	0	Odell, Captain W.	50	0	0
———, Lieutenant J. A.	559	3	9	Molloy, Robert	14	4	0	Oliver, Andrew	10	15	3
———, P.	210	1	3	Money, Captain James	81	2	8	———, Lieutenant Colonel John	1311	4	11
Mackie, John	32	3	7	Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J.	105	0	0	Onslow, H. P.	128	9	3
Mackintosh, Captain W. L.	5	14	1	Moore, Ensign H.	51	3	2	Oram, Alfred	3	10	7
Maconachie, H. D. M.	240	4	1	———, Revd. J. J.	3438	0	1	Oswald, Lieutenant A. J. T. E.	147	3	6
Macsween, Lieutenant H. D., of Artillery ...	115	8	0	———, William Robert	90	15	0	Oultram, Thomas...	75	3	2
Macvitie, Major W. J.	84	8	10	———, Assistant Surgeon T.	250	1	7	Ouseley, R. O.	231	4	7
Maddock, R	22	13	0	———, W. J.	176	4	10	———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R.	240	8	7
Magnay, Lieutenant Christopher	167	9	6	Morgan, Assistant Surgeon R. B.	7	11	11	Ovenger, H. A.	13	0	1
Mahon, Michael	38	14	6	———, R. H.	25	11	7	Ovens, Ensign E. L.	180	4	3
Maidman, Captain W. R.	175	1	8	Morris, Brevet-Captain A. B.	90	15	9	Ovenstone, Captain D.	56	14	5
Main, Alexander	101	8	1	———, Lieutenant William Lucas Gordon, of 56th				Owen, C. B.	600	0	0
Mainwaring, Lieutenant H.	278	11	10	Native Infantry	39	2	8	———, Assistant-Surgeon W. C.	118	3	3
———, Cornet C.	14	0	3	———, Thomas	24	0	0				
———, Captain J. J.	160	8	9	Morrison, Ensign C. M.	308	8	0	P.			
———, Captain N. W.	25	3	1	Mosley, Brevet-Captain W. B.	383	2	8				
Maitland, Overseer C.	120	1	2	Moultrie, Captain William	104	15	5	Page, Lieutenant E. D.	191	2	0
Maling, Lieutenant C R.	86	0	1	Mowatt, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L.	2	1	0	Paley, Captain William	48	5	8
———, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S.	208	6	2	Munro, D. E.	23	4	0	Palmer, George	49	2	5
Mallock, Lieutenant R. J.	245	4	6	———, Captain J.	28	1	2	———, Serjeant E. W.	53	13	7
Manuk, J. M.	1939	0	0	———, Major R.	53	5	4	Park, G. F. W. J.	150	8	9
Marcus, J. P.	31	14	9	Murray, Lieutenant B. H.	27	4	0	Parker, A. W. R.	153	10	4
———, J. P., Junior	120	4	0	———, Lieutenant J. M.	69	8	0	———, Revd. W. J.	114	10	0
Marshall, Ensign H. W.	145	0	0	———, Lieutenant A. W.	20	5	0	Parrott, J. G.	515	15	0
———, C. A.	116	8	0	———, Serjeant James	8	0	11	Paterson, Major F. S.	398	13	0
———, H. P.	3	0	0					Paton, Dr. A.	6	0	0
———, Apothecary William	11	3	11	N.				Patullo, Captain James	217	10	5
Martin, Cornet L.	40	12	11					Paul, Lieutenant W.	36	7	0
———, William	8	3	5	Napier, J. C.	8	0	0	Payne, Carpenter Serjeant C. W.	5	0	0
Martindell, G. H.	39	1	0	Napleton, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. A.	389	15	5	Payter, J. W.	16	0	0
Masson, Dr. J. M.	80	0	0	Narain Chand Set	186	5	1	Pearson, R. K.	26	5	1
Master, Captain G. W.	69	10	7	Nash, Major S.	1668	8	11	Peel, Lieutenant J., of 37th Native Infantry ...	28	0	0
Mathews, Apothecary John	654	3	4	Naylor, C. T. M.	346	6	4	Pennington, R. C.	11	13	4
Mathias, Captain J.	265	8	6	Nembhard, Lieutenant E.	169	14	1	Perkins, Lieutenant H. G.	58	8	0
Mathison, A.	47	13	0	Neuville, J. T.	229	8	1	Perry, Ensign C. H.	79	4	6

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.
P.	
Petrie, Lieutenant M.	106 15 1
Pettet, Captain F.	64 5 0
Phillimore, Captain W. T.	0 9 11
Phillipps, Ensign E. A. L.	541 15 7
Phillips, Dr. John	48 8 0
———, Captain J. G.	786 9 0
Phillpotts, Lieutenant Thomas Charles	140 9 6
Pickance, Mrs. Mary	16 0 11
Pitcaithly, Revd. L.	164 10 4
Pitt, Lieutenant R. H.	97 15 6
Playfair, Lieutenant H. A.	56 10 6
Plowden, A. U. C.	2159 1 8
———, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. C.	21 1 1
Plum, Captain E. C. (Mariner)	40 3 6
Plunkett, Captain John	31 8 0
Pogson, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W.	365 15 6
Pollard, Dr. W. E.	754 3 4
Poole, G. H. M.	381 1 11
Pope, Serjeant John	22 0 0
Powell, Lieutenant T. E.	19 8 0
Powys, Lieutenant John	9 14 9
Pratt, Revd. Henry	633 3 4
———, J. N.	131 7 11
Pringle, Dr. W.	27 3 7
———, Ensign G. S.	15 5 0
Proctor, Lieutenant A.	121 3 6
Prole, Captain W. S.	19 3 6
Pronje, J. L.	14 5 7
Prosser, John	21 0 0
Prudhoe, J.	103 11 0
Q.	
Quayle, Lieutenant William F.	10 12 0
Quin, Lieutenant R. O.	31 5 1
Quin, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	147 15 6
Quinan, W.	76 14 5
R.	
Raikes, G. D.	13 5 6
———, R. C.	7 13 7
Raleigh, Lieutenant W. F. K	58 4 1
Ralfe, Captain C.	183 1 1
Ramsay, Lieutenant Alexander	7 7 2
Randolph, Henry	88 1 8
Rattray, R H.	76 5 0
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	110 12 9
———, Mr. W. C. F. (Mariner)	143 1 8
Reddie, John	751 10 1
Regelly, Vincent	5 9 0
Reid, Lieutenant D. T.	222 2 9
——, George	510 0 0
——, Lieutenant Henry	499 3 4
——, Captain C. A.	45 11 2
Remington, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain James ...	64 14 8
Remmington, Lieutenant J. C.	36 15 0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F.	125 10 9
Repton, Ensign H. T.	27 1 0
———, Captain W. W	94 11 9
Reveley, Lieutenant M. H.	2 8 0
Reynolds, Captain C. S.	253 0 6
———, Captain H. C.	191 11 11
Rich, Brigadier-General Robert	68 10 0
Richardson, Richard	109 7 0
Richmond, Mrs. Mary	125 0 0
Ridge, E.	9 11 0
Ritchie, Ensign T. J.	2 4 3
Rivett, Edward (Pensioner Serjeant)	478 0 11
Rix, Serjeant R.	4 11 0
Robertson, Lieutenant G., of 37th Native Infantry ...	72 10 10
Robinson, John	48 0 0
Roebuck, Major G. D.	88 14 1
Rogers, Dr. R. C.	38 12 9
Rolland, Dr. P.	205 15 0
Roper, Henry	19 8 0
Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel D.	28 13 0
Ruddach, J. M.	23 0 0
Ryan, E. B.	9 7 11
Ryves, Captain W. C. L.	339 2 6
S.	
Sale, Lieutenant H. P.	380 4 0
Salkeld, Lieutenant P.	418 0 6
Salmon, Captain M. M.	375 1 2
Salter, C. H.	7 12 0
Samson, Captain C. L.	23 5 3
Sanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	165 12 4
Sandford, Ensign D. A.	87 9 9
———, E. M.	92 7 5
Sandham, Captain G. H.	122 13 3
Sandford, Major C. A.	416 13 4
Savigny, Alfred	86 13 6
Scott, Ensign M. A.	829 4 0
——, Major J.	7 14 0
——, James	78 6 5
——, Cornet W.	202 1 4
——, Captain T. F. O.	702 6 0
Searles, George	5 8 3
Senior, Serjeant-Major S. M.	81 1 1

Sewell, Captain A. H. C.	37	10	6	Stedman, G. G.	8	10	0	Thompson, Ensign William	282	10	
——, Lieutenant H. T.	94	7	1	Stephens, James	80	15	4	Thomson, Sir James (K. C. B.)	14	0	
Sharkey, Conductor P.	0	6	1	Stewart, Alexander	191	3	10	——, Lieutenant-Colonel G.	201	7	
Sharpe, Lieutenant Edmond	215	0	11	——, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	1247	10	1	——, Captain M. A. F.	80	9	
——, Captain J. E.	12	13	4	St. George, R. J.	0	1	0	——, Captain F. R.	78	0	
Shaw, Lieutenant A.	29	6	0	——, Lieutenant Sir R. D.	142	11	6	Thornhill, Captain A.	11	14	
——, Lieutenant James	295	6	7	St. John, Lieutenant the Hon'ble S. M.	432	4	7	——, J. B.	4	8	
——, William	37	10	9	Stoddart, Major G. D.	168	1	3	Tidcombe, Lieutenant Thomas	26	13	
Sheehan, Band-Master Thomas	53	11	4	Stokes, Dr. J. M.	69	11	4	Tierney, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	8	11	
Shepherd, Lieutenant A. M., of 6th Light Cavalry	100	4	3	——, Lieutenant S. W.	187	10	5	Till, Gilbert	2	3	
Sherriff, Lieutenant D. F.	193	14	9	Stone, M. B.	133	11	9	Tinnings, Captain H.	11	8	
Shirref, Major F.	2	9	6	Stowell, C. S.	20	1	3	Tonge, Mrs. M.	188	6	
Suttleworth, Lieutenant F.	391	15	9	Stroyan, Stuart	6	14	0	Toulmin, Edward	10	0	
Siddons, Captain W. Y.	1441	14	3	Struthers, Brevet-Major W.	63	6	0	——, Lieutenant T. H.	4	1	
——, Major G. R.	23	3	0	Stuart, Dr. A. M.	171	7	9	Tranter, Sub-Assistant Surgeon G.	672	8	
Sim, Lieutenant H. G.	27	1	6	——, W. S.	410	12	5	Travers, Ensign J. O.	14	12	
Simons, A. M.	58	3	7	Sutherland, Captain and Brevet-Major A. G. C.	1014	4	6	——, Lieutenant R.	35	15	
Sinaes, W. DeMonte	20	8	0	——, John	705	3	4	Tritton, Major W. M.	281	0	
Sinclair, Lieutenant Henry	42	8	0	——, William	81	9	0	Trood, Charles	689	9	10
Sitwell, Ensign W. H.	32	0	7	Sweetland, W. H. M.	5	8	10	Troup, Major W. A.	83	8	
Slade, E.	29	15	0	Swete, Lieutenant G. H. W.	468	5	11	Trower, Captain C. F.	3311	0	
Slater, Mrs. H. L.	42	10	0	Swinden, W. W.	15	10	6	Tudor, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	1163	11	
Sloane, F.	631	3	5	Swinton, Captain S. C. A.	87	8	0	Tulloch, Lieutenant S. W. R.	55	0	
Small, A.	35	13	2	Symers, Captain A.	226	12	9	Tulloh, Captain Robert Henry	14	1	
——, James	183	3	11	Symons, Assistant Surgeon J. S. C.	58	5	1	Turner, Mrs. Ann	28	0	
Smalpage, Lieutenant F. J.	616	7	4					——, Captain A.	13	10	
Smart, Captain J. R.	7	12	0	T.				——, Lieutenant F. M.	250	15	
Smelt, Henry	43	4	11					——, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. F. W.	143	6	
Smith, John	10	0	0	Tabor, Captain S. J.	748	1	6	——, Captain J.	81	2	
——, Lieutenant B. C.	75	5	5	Tait, Captain Thomas	46	5	4	——, William	57	9	
——, H. J.	111	9	9	Tallan, Lieutenant W.	175	7	4	——, Lieutenant William	109	10	
——, Captain J. H.	48	10	2	Tandy, Lieutenant F. L.	7	2	0	Twycross, Lieutenant W. S.	190	10	
——, Captain R. M.	24	3	11	Tapley, Lieutenant Richard	117	7	6				
——, Captain S.	2	0	0	Tarrakissen Banerjee	33	1	0	U.			
——, Ensign W. J.	461	7	5	Tatham, Robert	38	7	0				
——, P. K.	31	0	0	Tatlock, Assistant Surgeon W.	11	14	5	Urquhart, Major C. F.	11	4	0
——, G. M. G.	255	7	0	Taylor, Captain J. H. G.	10	4	0				
——, Captain J. W.	8	0	0	——, Mrs. M. M., *alias* Dhermainville	28	9	11	V.			
——, Captain H.	8	12	0	——, Lieutenant R. T.	726	13	2				
Smyth, C. C.	555	10	8	——, William	7	8	0				
Solly, Lieutenant W. H.	13	3	10	Tedford, Mrs. H.	37	0	0	Vallings, Lieutenant G. A.	11	3	2
Somerville, Captain M. R.	188	14	0	Templeton, Jeremiah	5	8	3	Vanhomrigh, Captain H. D.	122	15	10
Speed, D. W. H.	325	7	3	Thackwell, Lieutenant O. D.	164	7	8	Vanrenen, Lieutenant A. J.	541	15	9
Speke, Lieutenant E.	45	1	0	Thomas, Captain F.	453	5	3	Veal, Dr. William	205	4	0
Spence, Lieutenant John	24	1	2	——, Lieutenant F. H.	342	5	3	Vincent, Ensign Robert	122	13	9
Spencer, Brevet-Major R.	437	3	11	——, Joseph	5	0	0				
Spiller, Major F. J.	58	6	8	——, Lieutenant W. H.	3	0	0	W.			
——, Mrs. Louisa	76	1	0	Thompson, Henry	42	4	8				
Spilsbury, Dr. G. G.	9	12	0	——, Captain James, of 19th N. I.	118	14	1	Waddy, Captain W. P.	29	14	5
Sprot, Lieutenant G. H.	237	12	2	——, Lieutenant James, of Artillery	325	8	0	Wallace, Lieutenant F.	86	8	8
Staples, Lieutenant M.	127	3	2	——, Captain R.	718	0	0	——, Lieutenant-Colonel N.	227	13	5

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on 31st December 1864. Rs. A. P.
W.					
Wallace, Serjeant William	24 2 5	Whiffin, Thomas	107 5 9	Wilson, Assistant Surgeon John	21 9 0
Walsh, C.	4 0 0	Whish, Lieutenant E. S.	7 15 0	Winniett, Lieutenant A. W.	17 6 3
Ward, Brevet-Major Thomas	35 7 7	Whistler, Lieutenant G. H.	73 13 9	Wishart, W.	149 6 3
——, T. C B.	306 13 5	White, C. P.	56 12 8	Wollen, Lieutenant J. G.	380 6 1
Warde, Lieutenant W. W., of 56th N. I. ...	396 8 9	——, Captain E. J.	73 1 0	Woodburn, Dr. D.	310 12 9
Warne, Captain G. F.	28 1 3	Wigney, Lieutenant C. W.	168 14 7	Woodhouse, Captain C. R.	1682 19 4
Warner, Captain and Brevet-Major W. H.... ...	16 6 0	Wilkinson, Captain H. R.	167 6 1	Worsely, Major H. N.	224 11 8
Warren, Lieutenant C. H. L.	208 1 3	Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	280 12 9	——, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	673 3 4
——, Lieutenant D. C.	24 13 11	——, T. S.	16 8 0	Wray, Assistant Surgeon C. W.	119 9 10
Waterfield, Major John	44 0 0	Williamson, Major F. A.	75 7 0	Wrench, Captain Alfred	63 1 5
Watkins, Dr. John	16 13 10	——, Brigadier George	806 10 11	Wrixon, R. B.	88 15 0
Watson, Dr. W.	171 2 0	——, Riding Master Thomas	294 13 6	Wylly, Captain F. A.	1516 6 7
Waudby, Lieutenant W. R.	18 0 6	——, Captain W.	10 7 4	**Y.**	
Wealins, James	6 0 3	Willis, George	14 12 6		
Weaver, John	12 15 2	Willoughby, Lieutenant G. D.	18 2 0	Young, Lieutenant William	18 10 8
West, Richard Edward	121 13 3	Wilson, Mrs. Jane	4819 3 0	Younge, Mrs. Caroline	45 0 10
Whelan, Lieutenant E.	94 13 2	——, Private John	52 7 11	Younghusband, Lieutenant G. D. A.	81 3 9

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1864.

E. E.,
C. S. HOGG,
Administrator-General.

SCHEDULE E. of Unclaimed Balances of Estates under 500 Rupees deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th October 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
A.		
Abbott, Lieutenant G.	5 June 38	2 1 7
Abdool Summud, Moulvy	Taken charge 1 June 58	45 3 8
Aberdeen, W.	31 May 42	27 5 7
Ainslie, Colonel J.	23 Sept. 34	7 12 0
Aitchison, R. H.	1 April 39	111 6 7
Alexander, Ensign W. F.	15 April 33	317 6 5
———, John	12 Oct. 41	168 14 11
———, Ensign G. W.	2 Nov. 40	20 1 4
Allan, R. W.	25 Jan. 53	6 9 11
Alldin, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J.	15 Dec. 34	41 9 2
Amos, Serjeant A.	16 Sept. 34	301 3 8
Anderson, Lieutenant R. W.	28 Nov. 54	6 2 9
———, James	15 May 43	76 12 3
Andrews, Brevet-Major W. E.	21 Nov. 54	7 8 2
Anquitel, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J.	4 Aug. 43	26 2 3
Aplin, Major C. D.	19 May 34	15 10 5
Apperley, Overseer J.	Taken charge 26 July 52	45 15 3
Apperly, Captain H., of Horse Artillery	... ..	57 5 4
Arnold, Revd. Richard	15 July 39	262 5 4
Arrow, Lieutenant C.	12 Oct. 38	3 10 8
Ashruff Mistry, Shaik	5 Aug. 45	6 15 2
Auber, Captain Charles	17 Nov. 41	17 15 8
Augustin, Clement Simon	25 June 44	285 1 11
Auslan, C. P.	... ...	15 11 0
Austin, Mrs. Alice	Taken charge 2 Jan. 55	107 7 10
Awdry, Lieutenant James	18 Jan. 36	9 3 8
B.		
Babington, Dr. H.	16 Oct. 34	2 10 0
Babonau, H.	2 July 41	97 0 6
Bacon, Brevet-Major W.	27 Aug. 39	236 12 11
Bagg, Color Serjeant J.,—Legacy Account of Private Charles Arter	11 Jan. 62	20 0 0
Bailey, Francis	10 Nov. 51	11 9 1
Baillie, Mrs. Rosinah	12 June 49	45 1 6
Baird, Ensign G. W.	13 Feb. 55	4 3 1
Baker, Brevet-Captain F.	... ...	36 3 11
Bannerman, D.	12 May 35	72 10 11
———, J. M.	... ...	33 4 0
Barlow, A.	... ...	21 12 4
Barnes, Serjeant-Major Thomas	17 Dec. 45	361 10 2
Barnett, E.	27 Nov. 37	2 4 2
Barretto, Mrs. Rozalia (Senior)	1 Oct. 33	19 13 7
Barrow, George	26 July 43	77 11 6
Barry, Assistant Apothecary W., of 2nd Fusiliers,—Share Account of James T. Reilly, half-brother of the deceased	... ...	460 3 0
Barwell, Mrs. A. M.	9 April 22	177 8 10
Bateman, J. W.	13 Oct. 40	55 3 11
Bayldon, Major R.	31 Dec. 44	8 6 5
Beadon, H.	Taken charge In 1849	32 6 5
Bean, Lieutenant C. C.	Taken charge 11 Oct. 54	4 11 0
Bebee Hannah	27 May 20	8 12 10
—— Jowanee	... ...	10 5 1
—— Katto	Taken charge In 1847	9 2 4
—— Nancy Munro	... ...	8 11 4
—— Mahorel Nissa	... ...	9 6 6
—— Radha	22 Jan. 38	13 6 0
—— Sophia	3 Mar. 46	187 4 7
Bebee Sydee	... ...	12 11 7
Becher, C.	... ...	53 12 0
Begbie, Peter	... ...	33 14 2
Bell, James	28 Nov. 43	21 14 11
Bellringers, W. V.	Taken charge In 1846	9 12 10
Bandall, George Henry	Taken charge 18 Aug. 55	3 1 9
Bennett, Francis (late of Colgong Concern)	Taken charge 3 Mar. 49	31 13 1
——Miss L.	... ...	7 12 3
Benson, James W.	Taken charge 23 Aug. 53	4 12 1
Bernard, Charles	12 June 51	288 4 0
Billing, H. W.	... ..	15 10 11
Binny, Charles	17 Oct 37	4 0 8
——, Mrs. Isabella	10 Feb. 34	27 14 0
Birch, C. J. (formerly Lieutenant)	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	257 9 4
Black, Ensign J. R. C.	23 April 53	4 1 9
——, Captain William	3 Mar. 46	26 5 11
Blackburne, W.	16 Jan. 37	151 7 7
Blake, Captain B.	26 June 38	222 1 11
Blaney, A. B.	3 Mar. 51	53 11 6
Blood, Lieutenant M.	20 Dec. 31	2 15 3
Boddam, R. H.	20 Dec. 36	10 7 8
Bogle, George	10 June 34	12 7 6
Bolst, William Chapman	Taken charge 1 Mar. 55	5 15 8
Bond, F. E.	24 April 48	5 6 10
Bonner, Alexander	17 Dec. 45	10 8 9
Bosanquet, J. J.	10 Sept. 45	2 3 5

E.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
B.		
Bourchier, Miss S. E. (Representative to the Estate of Captain W. W. West)	10 June 34	281 2 1
Boulton, Lieutenant C.	20 Oct. 40	4 14 0
Bowie, Mrs. Mary...	... ...	81 0 6
Boys, Captain W. J. E.	25 July 54	9 14 5
Braddon, Major R.	22 Aug. 37	5 12 3
Bradshawe, Mrs. C. M.	... ...	6 10 11
Bradnot, J. H.	6 Mar. 39	228 15 2
Breen, James	7 Aug. 38	83 5 5
Brenan, Major A.	14 July 34	126 1 7
Bright, Lieutenant A.	... ...	8 4 11
Brightman, Ensign John Edward ...	Taken charge 15 Mar. 51	6 3 8
Broadfoot, Captain William	19 Dec. 43	89 5 6
Brodie, W.	8 Dec. 34	100 1 8
Brown, Brigadier-General C.	28 June 41	126 2 8
———, John, (Preventive Officer)	27 Mar. 50	7 6 1
———, R. C.	... ...	4 5 1
———, W. A.,—Account Legacy to Jeremiah Avershaw	... ...	101 10 3
———, Dr.,—Account Legacy to Miss Rose DeCruz ...	... ...	200 0 0
Browne, Captain A. P.	1 April 39	3 10 7
———, Colonel B.	... ...	16 12 7
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	... ...	37 8 0
———, Lieutenant R. R., of Artillery	1 April 39	19 14 4
Buckingham, J.	23 Nov. 30	33 6 7
Burgess, Mrs. Catherine	3 Jan. 43	76 11 9
Burke, J.	... ...	195 14 0
Burney, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	25 Aug. 46	307 13 0
Burridge, Joseph	28 Sept. 57	6 1 8
Burrows, Lieutenant R.	... ...	2 2 6
Burt, Captain J....	9 Jan. 55	13 8 2
Burton, Thomas	14 May 48	14 15 5
Byng, Captain E. D.	... ...	12 12 6

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
Byrne, Felix ...	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	1 9 10
Byron, Apothecary John	3 June 37	226 10 4
C.		
Cahil, R.	22 July 44	2 11 11
Calcroft, Major-General H. F.	20 Oct. 34	25 4 11
Camac, W.	... ...	83 14 9
Cameron, Surgeon William	17 Aug. 47	26 7 9
Campbell, D. K.	9 Dec. 50	4 14 1
———, E.	4 Jan. 40	15 2 8
———, John	18 Aug. 34	68 3 5
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	17 May 36	227 8 4
Canning, John,—1st Account	17 Nov. 04	208 11 2
Capes, E. E.	8 Mar. 41	130 4 11
Carbry, D.,—Share Account of Robert, George, and Amelia Hanna A. Carbry, Children of the deceased	Taken charge 13 April 60	137 8 3
Carey, P., Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	3 April 50	5 13 11
Carnel, Lieutenant R. R.	28 Sept. 60	8 14 8
Carr, Gunner Joseph	5 July 55	4 10 9
——, Gunner J.,—Legacy Account of William Henry Carr	Ditto	4 1 2
Carrington, Mrs. Eliza	Taken charge 22 Aug. 53	127 4 6
Carter, Richard	Taken charge 18 Oct. 53	45 14 5
Carty, John	... ...	328 9 11
Casment, Julius	25 June 35	57 3 3
———, Major-General Sir W.	... ...	5 5 1
Cearns, Master Pilot W. N.	5 Mar. 49	43 7 7
Chapman, Samuel Thomas	19 Aug. 45	252 8 4
Charlton, Dr. C.	.. ...	11 7 7

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
Chew, P. W.	29 Dec. 46	47 [illegible]
Chisholm, John Seton	24 Jan. 54	12 [illegible]
Christie, Brevet-Major E.	20 Nov 49	75 [illegible]
Clark, Lieutenant John	20 Oct. 31	60 [illegible]
Clarke, Allen	Taken charge In 1847	11[illegible]
Claxton, W.	12 June 49	[illegible]
Clayton, Serjeant Charles	24 Sept. 50	81[illegible]
Cleaver, Richard	20 Mar. 34	3[illegible]
Clerkson, Mrs. Eliza	20 Mar. 43	[illegible]
———, Lieutenant H. C.	3 July 27	[illegible]
Cliff, Captain E. H.	21 Nov. 42	[illegible]
Clifford, Band-Master J.	Taken charge 19 Aug. 50	[illegible]
Collins, G. T.	2 Dec. 33	[illegible]
Collinson, Lieutenant W. C. P.	9 Nov. 40	[illegible]
Colquhoun, A.	25 Aug. 34	[illegible]
Compton, Dr. T....	17 Sept. 33	[illegible]
———, John	Taken charge 6 Aug. 50	[illegible]
Condie, Lieutenant W.	5 April 59	[illegible]
Conlon, J.,—Share Account of Henry Conlon and Miss Catherline Conlon, Children of the deceased ...	22 Nov. 52	[illegible]
Conroy, Conductor H. F.	... ...	[illegible]
Constable, Lieutenant C. G.	9 Nov. 21	[illegible]
Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	21 Sept 58	[illegible]
Cormack, W.	16 May 37	[illegible]
Cormick, Dr. John	13 May 34	[illegible]
Corrie, Captain A. A. L.	9 Jan. 44	[illegible]
Corson, A.	25 Mar. 28	[illegible]
Cox, E. G.	14 May 53	[illegible]
——, Captain G. H.	8 June 41	[illegible]
Crahley, R. G.,—Account of the ground at Sealdah ...	25 April 56	[illegible]

Craig, James	Taken charge 6 Nov. 54	36	12	9
Craigie, Lieutenant-Colonel John	... ...	145	4	10
Crispin, Lieutenant G. C.	13 April 41	290	12	7
Cubitt, Lieutenant Thomas, of 49th N. I. ...	23 Dec. 50	35	2	6
Cumming, A.	... ...	1	3	1
Cunningham, David	Taken charge In 1839	90	13	6

D.

DaCosta, J. S.	7 May 41	105	10	1
DaCruz, Mrs. H.	5 June 58	55	8	4
DeCruz, Miss Ann	... ...	119	4	3
———, Mrs. Rose	... ...	173	4	1
DeCruze, M ,—Share Account of L. F. DeCruze ...	29 July 59	399	14	6
Dalbs, F.	20 July 40	23	0	8
Dalston, Major G.	29 May 49	20	13	1
Dalzell, J.	14 April 40	78	6	0
Daniell, Captain J. H.	22 April 50	25	15	1
Dare, Lieutenant William	13 Dec. 20	185	6	11
Darling, Lieutenant P.	Taken charge 26 Dec. 54	10	4	1
Davidson, Captain G. (Mariner	Taken charge 5 Feb. 50	4	6	9
———, Dr. R. O.	24 Sept. 43	31	3	3
———, T. R.	21 Oct. 51	54	3	1
———, William	21 April 29	102	1	0
Davis, Captain Charles Farquhar	1 June 55	7	0	3
——, Bugle-Major G. W.	2 Dec. 52	2	2	3
Dawkins, Captain C. D.	... ...	7	9	4
DeBast, Monsieur Charles	Taken charge Dec. 48	232	2	7
Deeds, E.	3 July 48	25	9	5
DeMello, Mrs. Anna Maria	Taken charge 17 April 52	32	11	11
Denby , Lieutenant-Colonel W. C.	3 May 42	140	14	10
Denham, F. R.	7 Nov. 54	91	12	8
———, T. H.	Ditto	80	14	3
DeRozario, Mrs Frances	27 Oct. 36	125	3	8
———, John	6 Dec. 53	5	2	9
Desanto, Anna Maria	... ...	19	0	4
DeSequiera, Maria	1 June 46	2	15	5
DeSilva, D.	15 July 58	126	5	3
———, Manuel	17 Mar. 42	242	0	8
———, Mary	... ...	182	1	9
DeSylva, M. P.	Taken charge 20 Sept. 51	72	1	2
Dick, J.	9 Aug. 25	255	6	11
Dickson, Mrs.	... ...	29	0	3
———, Lieutenant-Colonel William	4 June 44	52	2	8
Dillner, Band-Master C.	Taken charge 15 Dec. 60	38	4	7
Doathis, F.	Taken charge 5 Nov. 60	2	7	4
Donald, J. A.	Taken charge 7 Dec. 57	13	5	9
Donaldson, Dr. H. D.	14 May 39	80	5	5
Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. James	Taken charge 26 Sept. 51	106	4	7
Dornet, J.	... ...	12	3	1
Doorga Raur	... ...	212	0	10
Doris, Mr. F.	... ...	21	4	6
Douglas, Mrs Catherine	Taken charge 7 Nov. 55	4	2	6
Dowie, Lieutenant-Colonel D.	27 Nov. 37	47	9	9
Dowson, Captain R., of 5th N. I.	12 Aug. 51	15	3	10
Doyle, Mrs. Anne	1 Oct. 33	16	9	11
Doyly, Captain T.	8 Aug. 37	19	3	0
Drummond, Hon'ble F.	5 June 44	32	5	3
Duff, Dr. W.	21 Feb. 42	55	12	0
——, W. H.	31 July 54	56	3	10
Dun, Major-General J.	17 Feb. 51	38	7	5
Dunbersing, Lalla	15 April 46	34	14	9
Duncan, Alexander	21 June 47	192	7	2
———, Captain J. J. L.	Taken charge 10 July 60	6	1	6
Dunlop, William	17 Sept. 41	243	2	5
Duntze, S. M.	10 Aug. 41	84	5	8
Dupius, Monsieur G.	Taken charge 8 April 55	6	8	3
Durie, Lieutenant A. L.	16 Mar. 30	32	4	3
Dyce, C. A.	Taken charge 9 April 53	7	11	3
——, Colonel G. A. D.	24 April 34	185	13	11
Dyson, Ensign J. C.	Taken charge 3 Jan. 59	188	14	0

E.

Edge, Dr. J.	25 Sept. 42	815	9	2
Edmonstone, N. B.	23 July 41	130	1	1
Edom, Monsieur C.	Taken charge 28 April 35	4	1	4
Edward, George (Groom)	Taken charge 7 Aug. 50	50	2	11
Egerton, Captain J. F.	7 Sept. 47	4	8	3
Ekins, Lieutenant G. E., of 1st E. B. Fusiliers ...	6 Dec. 53	107	7	2
Elison, L.	Taken charge 13 Jan. 60	157	1	0
Erskine, Sir John Drummond	9 June 40	103	0	3
———, Major-General J.	... ...	53	8	0

F.

Fagan, Lieutenant H., of 56th N. I.	Taken charge 5 Oct. 58	14	9	2
Fairhurst, Revd. P.	2 May 61	32	15	8
Faithful, Lieutenant W. L. R.	5 Sept. 37	162	3	7
Falconer, Captain Peter	... ...	20	15	9
Fergusson, Robert Cutler	27 Feb. 41	9	1	8
Fewell, W.	2 Dec. 34	56	9	7
Field, W. H.	21 July 46	226	14	0
Finney, Farrier-Major W.	Taken charge 3 Oct. 60	33	8	8
FitzClarence, Lieutenant Henry	17 Nov. 41	13	8	6
FitzGerald, Mrs. M.	... ...	281	5	6
Fitzroy, Cornet F. W.	21 Feb. 44	177	10	1
Fleming, D.	Taken charge 15 May 50	129	9	8
———, Lieutenant P. J.	17 Oct. 33	159	7	9
Flood, James	26 Dec. 37	2	5	7
Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.	21 Feb. 55	13	4	3
Foley, Mrs. E.	18 Mar. 44	312	0	11
Foot, Captain J.	2 Dec. 34	67	10	6
Forbes, Assistant Surgeon Charles	3 Jan. 55	4	1	9
Fowley, W.	... ...	12	5	0
Fraser, Lieutenant W.	... ...	4	6	3
———, Lieutenant S. C., of 2nd E. B. Fusiliers ...	6 Mar. 54	10	1	0
Fraser, Captain E. W.	2 Sept. 51	184	9	3
French, Serjeant R.	17 Nov. 53	6	8	8
———, J. G.	... ...	50	13	10
Frost, Captain W. W.	23 May 48	70	10	2
Frushard, Lieutenat-Colonel James	30 Oct. 48	50	8	4
Fullerton, Assistant Overseer John	Taken charge 19 Jan. 52	257	5	11
Fulton, Captain G. W. W.	... ...	270	14	5
Futhulla, Esoof Suba	... ...	43	2	1

G.

George, Ensign R. G.	3 Feb. 40	19	0	11
Gerard, Captain P.	22 Dec. 51	12	1	7
Gerrard, Mrs. M. A.	... ...	51	11	11
Gibson, Mrs. Sophia	4 Dec. 37	189	15	10
———, Stewart	3 April 50	297	7	11
———, W.	... ...	2	4	7
Gilbert, James	3 Aug. 35	57	13	4

E.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
G.		
Gilmore, H. C. C.	... ...	24 1 8
Ginders, Dr. T.	2 July 41	120 1 8
Glanville, H. B. or H. V.	Taken charge 27 June 55	9 10 10
Glennie, Dr. W. R.	29 April 50	45 2 2
Glomier, Mr. M. S.	6 April 35	5 14 11
Golding, Lieutenant G. W.	20 Feb. 43	199 12 4
Goldsworthy, Lieutenant F. S.	... ...	9 10 5
Golucknoney Raur	... ...	13 14 2
Gomes, Mrs. M.	... ...	25 5 5
——, H.	... ...	35 2 2
Gonsalves, Mrs. A. M. B.	... ...	21 2 8
Goons, Miss Mary	... ...	9 12 6
Gordon, James	31 Jan. 53	124 14 11
——, John	Taken charge 20 Feb. 50	102 0 0
——, Captain P.	30 Dec. 34	102 4 2
Graham, John	25 April 37	1 7 2
——, Robert	27 Dec. 25	4 13 8
——, R. B.	23 July 55	411 14 8
Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel A.	30 Jan. 43	161 12 1
——, Lieutenant B. D.	12 June 55	6 4 1
——, Dr. G.	31 July 55	4 13 9
——, Dr. James (Civil Assistant Surgeon)	Taken charge 25 June 53	8 5 2
——, Sir J. P.	28 Aug. 48	149 14 0
——, William (Auditor)	3 Feb. 47	149 9 0
Gray, Major J. C. C.	21 Sept. 52	19 0 0
Graves, William	13 Sept. 45	45 6 7
Greenway, C. C.	11 Dec. 46	146 12 8
Gregg, Lieutenant H. J.	6 Jan. 47	205 4 0
Gregorie, Miss Julia	3 April 47	96 2 5
Gregory, Mrs. F. A.	11 Feb. 39	304 14 7
Grenon, Captain F. J.	... ...	35 2 5
Griffin, Ensign J. C.	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	12 3 4
Griffiths, Evan	3 April 43	57 4 3
——, Lieutenant T. E.	30 Mar. 30	1 4 10
Grindall, Lieutnant F. C.	20 May 50	191 3 2
H.		
Hajee Mahomed Ally	22 June 46	175 12 2
Hall, H.	27 Feb. 43	60 11 9
Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W. H.	... ...	104 6 10
——, Henry	27 Mar. 27	3 15 7
Hampton, John	7 Aug. 48	2 7 1
Handscomb, Brigadier-General J. H.	28 May 58	45 4 9
Harcourt, Lieutenant Henry	18 Sept. 48	8 11 9
Hardwick, Captain Thomas	22 Oct. 41	2 15 10
——, Major-General Thomas	Ditto	52 1 10
Harknett, Thomas	24 April 51	119 8 0
Harper, Lieutenant-Colonel W.	4 May 30	343 3 8
Hart, Captain and Brevet-Major S.	9 Nov. 40	40 4 11
Hartley, Mrs. E.	16 Jan. 37	214 9 3
Hatch, Lieutenant R. C.	30 April 44	20 15 9
Hay, Brevet-Captain E.	18 June 44	20 7 6
——, Captain J. (Mariner)	13 Oct. 40	119 10 6
——, Lieutenant R.	20 Jan. 37	176 0 0
Haynes, Assistant Surgeon William	24 Oct. 53	18 0 0
Heald, Thomas	Taken charge 14 Sept. 52	10 8 6
Heap, Thomas	10 Sept. 33	9 9 9
Heard, W. J.	23 April 46	54 9 0
Heather,—Account of Legatees of Mathew Cranenburgh	... ...	222 1 3
Heffernan, R.	Taken charge 8 July 58	26 11 4
Hemming, Captain F.	24 Sept. 28	1 14 3
Henderson, G. H.	21 May 44	111 0 11
——, Lieutenant D.	Taken charge 2 Oct. 58	379 4 0
Henley, Edward	14 Nov. 46	441 13 3
Henly, John	Taken charge 4 Jan. 51	5 0 8
Henry, Dr. W.	Taken charge 15 April 50	18 3 2
Hewes, H. H.	Taken charge 2 April 50	331 14 11
Hickie, Michael	2 May 37	137 9 6
Hickman, Mrs. M. A.	Taken charge 7 Jan. 57	17 0 4
Hicks, Captain G. W. S.	20 April 52	46 9 0
Higgins, G. F.	Taken charge 15 Sept. 51	106 11 4
Hill, Lieutenant L.	19 Nov. 41	33 4 1
——, J. M.	9 July 55	311 5 5
Hindmarsh, Captain J.	Taken charge In 1839	48 4 2
Hodges, Mrs. S.	... ..	3 8 9
Hodgson, Brian (c. s.)	23 Oct. 49	79 11 0
Hood, W.	Taken charge 17 Jan. 60	446 15 8
Hogg, A.	Taken charge 13 July 60	256 6 0
Holgate, James	16 Oct. 48	78 12 8
Horn, P. S.	22 Aug. 56	114 15 11
Hopkins, Captain P.	19 Dec. 43	3 6 8
Hore, Major W., of Her Majesty's 67th Foot	12 Jan. 35	75 6 11

Hossannah Narces	2 Feb. 47	22	11	9
Howard, Lieutenant James J. E.	28 Nov. 51	4	1	9
———, Captain W. H.	. . ...	7	6	0
Howe, T. S. C.	... ...	29	0	11
Howell, Captain W. R. H. T.	15 Dec. 58	179	11	0
Huet, R. H.	8 Feb. 49	213	3	4
Hughes, M. John	1 Oct. 23	75	0	2
———, Captain E. J.	17 Jan. 59	17	6	8
Hull, Major L. N.	14 May 48	118	0	0
Humfrays, Captain A., of Artillery	7 Sept. 47	34	4	0
Humfreys, Captain R. A.	... ...	8	5	4
Hunt, J.	Taken charge 22 Aug. 57	14	6	3
Hunter, Lieutenant John	30 Dec. 45	49	4	9
Hutchings, Lieutenant G.	14 July 40	18	9	4
Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.	15 July 50	84	0	3
Hutchison, Lieutenant P. G.	8 Oct. 60	22	5	0
I.				
Inhoff, Charles	10 May 25	326	8	2
Irwin, J. A.	29 June 30	382	12	7
Issur Chunder Mookerjee	Taken charge In 1847	11	10	1
J.				
Jackson, Captain A.	2 June 40	1	15	3
———, Mrs. C.	Taken charge 24 Feb. 58	191	8	9
———, Lieutenant S. H.	9 Mar. 59	226	14	2
Jaley Syrang	Taken charge 30 Sept. 56	21	15	10
Jamehoodeen, Prince	28 Sept. 44	10	11	0
James, Lieutenant J. T.	... ...	32	13	4
——, Mrs. M.	. ...	215	13	5
Jellicoe, Major A. H., of 55th N. I.	14 Jan. 50	8	9	3
Jenkins, E. W.	17 Dec. 41	3	2	0
Jerdan, G. C.	. ...	36	3	1
Jervis, Gamaliel	Taken charge 26 June 51	182	10	11
Johnson, Major J.	3 Feb. 40	324	0	6
———, Colonel J. M.	23 Sept. 34	293	5	7
Johnston, George ...	... ...	9	15	5
Jones, G.	... ...	204	8	11
K.				
Kadar Hussain Khan Bahadoor, Nowab Meer ...	12 Sept. 37	337	12	10
Karr, Andrew Setoni	25 Nov. 34	60	10	2
Kauntze, Julia	29 Oct. 49	26	0	4
Keating, Mrs. Bridget	Taken charge 11 Dec. 54	41	1	5
Keiller, Major D. C.	9 Sept. 51	8	1	10
Kellett, Cornet W. N.	13 Mar. 20	158	3	3
Kelley, Dr. J.,—Trust Account of Mrs. E. Kelley and Children.	29 June 30	70	9	11
———, M.	Taken charge 11 May 50	152	5	11
Kenderdine, D.	25 Jan. 36	25	6	5
Kennedy, Serjeant D.	3 May 45	13	11	4
Kerr, W. D.	... ...	12	14	2
Kew, W. D.	... ...	12	15	2
Keymer, James	22 April 33	183	3	3
Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	... ...	113	7	6
Kistomony Boistobee	15 May 38	51	13	10
———— Dossee, Sreemutty	... ...	9	2	4
Knight, Captain J. R.	24 Jan. 27	4	7	6
Komulpersaud Banniah	1 Oct. 49	76	15	0
Kootuboodeen, Prince	... ...	78	12	8
L.				
Lacy, Captain W.	Taken charge 3 Mar. 51	68	8	2
Lambert, Lieutenant J.	11 June 47	86	8	7
———, J. C.	24 Nov. 45	97	5	0
———, Lieutenant P. C.	8 Feb. 47	90	9	10
Landers, J. H.	7 June 42	1	4	4
Lane, W.	... ...	3	7	3
——, Thomas	... ..	265	9	2
Larke, —	Taken charge 4 Oct. 59	165	2	3
Lawrence, E. C.	4 June 44	25	4	4
———, T. J.	Taken charge 17 Mar. 59	88	3	11
Lawrie, A.	6 May 45	2	5	6
Leeson, Brevet-Major J.	16 Oct. 48	30	0	0
LeFevre, Major-General P.	13 Mar. 46	514	1	1
Lefraper, E.	Taken charge 1 Nov. 55	336	13	4
LeVade, Mrs. Mary	... ..	14	4	10
Lewin, Lieutenant E. P.	10 Oct. 60	92	0	7
Lewis, Ensign C. L.	26 May 46	21	10	11
——, Mr. James	14 June 15	59	7	0
Lindsay, G.	Taken charge 2 Oct. 50	14	3	4
———, Ensign G., of 1st N. I.	Taken charge 2 Oct. 58	361	3	6
Ling, Trooper Thomas	Taken charge 15 Dec. 60	156	11	0
Lithgow, Conductor Thomas	30 May 56	4	3	8
Lockhart, Major R. A.	Taken charge 3 Nov. 49	9	8	5
———, Ensign R. D.	Ditto	30	15	10
Long, Lieutenant R.	12 Oct. 38	7	12	10
Lowder, Lieutenant W.	2 Nov. 30	102	11	1
Lowman, Mrs. E.	Taken charge 27 June 53	190	15	1
Lowrie, James	Taken charge 3 Oct. 50	73	13	8
Luckin, Lieutenant John H. H., of 14th N. I. ...	Taken charge 13 June 50	9	0	5
M.				
Mabert, W. T.	... ...	212	14	5
Macalister, Major-General K....	17 Oct. 37	6	2	0
Macomchie, D S.	... ...	180	13	8
Macdonald, Alexander	15 Sept. 46	63	1	10
———, Lieutenant J. J.	8 Dec. 51	32	3	10
———, Major R. C	4 May 41	193	9	8
———, Major R. D. H.	... ...	7	9	8
Macdonel, Mrs. H.	Taken charge 16 Dec. 56	39	0	5
McCoy, Captain	Taken charge 29 July 52	56	0	6
McFarquhar, Major H	... ...	14	10	8
McGrath, Surgeon John	20 Jan. 47	16	2	8
McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M.	3 Nov. 46	95	3	7
McGowan, Ensign S.	16 Sept. 34	41	11	1
McHardy, Captain James	11 Aug. 34	346	13	5
McKenly, Captain C. B.	21 Nov. 42	4	13	10
McLanders, Serjeant T. M.	Taken charge 29 Nov. 58	90	11	2
Mackenzie, Alexander	10 Sept. 34	40	7	9
———, Captain George	26 Jan. 35	28	4	6
———, Lieutenant G. S.	31 Mar. 45	22	6	3
———, Dr. H.	27 Nov. 37	4	4	10
Mackinnon, C.	12 Mar. 44	202	4	7
———, Miss J.,—Personalty Account ...	29 May 49	127	11	1
Mackintosh, A.	Taken charge Mar. 49	23	10	3
———, Captain J.	24 Jan. 27	157	10	2
MacLachlan, James	Taken charge 4 Aug. 52	186	0	2
McLean, Dr. Alexander	29 Jan. 55	5	12	6
McLellan, Charles	19 Nov. 49	7	15	0
McLeod, J.	... ...	2	4	0
———, Dr. B. W.	23 Dec. 56	15	8	0
McMullen, Lieutenant F. S.	29 Aug. 43	140	3	6
McPherson, Ensign A G.	... ...	116	5	11
Maconachie, H. D. M.	... ...	88	13	4
Macsween, Lieutenant H. D....	... ..	16	0	0
Madden, Mrs. C.	18 Feb. 42	35	0	1
Madub Doss *alias* Madoo Mistry	Taken charge 6 April 58	103	14	2
Maelzer, Mrs. Amelia	Taken charge 14 Sept 49	1	4	10
Maghoo, Mrs. Catherine	17 Dec. 41	12	10	1

E.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
M.		
Magnay, Lieutenant C.	Taken charge 10 May 56	10 2 4
Mahon, Mrs. Mary Ann	16 May 37	46 13 2
Malchus, P. J.	... ...	147 4 8
Mansfield, James	... ...	89 4 3
Manuk, Gavork	23 Aug. 31	479 8 10
Marcus, C. P.	... ...	2 14 8
———, J. P. (Senior)	27 July 58	54 12 1
———, J. P. (Junior)	18 June 50	35 5 8
Marshall, C. A.	19 Aug. 56	181 9 8
Martin, Lieutenant R.	14 Aug. 43	3 0 1
Marooth. H.	24 Sept. 39	212 15 5
Mason, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. H. M. ...	3 Nov. 58	12 14 2
Master, Lieutenant G. A.	Taken charge 30 Sept. 58	72 4 9
Matheson, Ensign T. T. M.	14 Mar. 48	13 0 4
Maule, Lieutenant R.	... ...	20 2 8
Mavor, Captain G.	19 Jan. 35	54 8 0
Maxwell, Dr. Charles	30 Jan. 44	171 2 9
———, Brigadier-Colonel W. G.	... ...	4 12 8
May, Captain J. F.	11 Mar. 36	101 11 9
Mee, Ensign John Edmond	12 May 40	35 2 6
Meiklejohn, H. C.	19 July 49	21 2 11
Melville, William,—on account Annuity for Mrs. M. McNair	1 Nov. 40	8 10 11
———, J.	... ...	4 13 5
Michie, Jonathan	Taken charge In 1841	31 1 10
Middleton, John	16 April 30	96 5 1
———, R. B.	21 Nov. 34	36 10 0
Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J.	5 April 59	8 0 0
Miller, Lieutenant George	1 Aug. 53	4 1 9
———, Mrs. A.	... ...	6 8 7
Mills, John	... ...	99 1 11
Mist, H.	Taken charge 18 Nov. 54	93 3 7
Michell, P. S.	Taken charge Before 1834	114 6 10
Mitford, Robert	3 Aug. 41	457 14 4
Money, Lieutenant E. K.	27 June 12	29 10 7
———, Captain James	21 Nov. 55	10 4 9
Monk, Pay-Master R.	14 Dec. 41	2 3 8
Mooney, W.	Taken charge 6 April 59	42 10 11
More, E.	Taken charge 7 Oct. 58	61 10 5
Morgan, Dr. John	22 Nov. 58	446 14 4
Morris, Mrs. Ann	... ...	3 8 11
———, Brevet-Captain A. B., of 20th N. I. ...	2 Sept. 50	31 6 10
Morton, Thomas	10 Sept. 41	7 5 8
———, Revd. William	23 Feb. 58	5 13 11
Muir, M. F.	... ...	4 2 3
Mullins, Captain F.	23 Jan. 44	58 3 4
Mundy, Henry	16 Jan. 37	18 10 10
Munro, David E....	27 Sept. 36	142 1 0
———, W. R.	27 Mar. 37	120 10 8
Munroud, F.	Taken charge 24 June 58	93 9 2
Murton, C. C.	Taken charge 13 June 57	63 8 10
Musslebrooke, James	Taken charge 6 May 51	91 8 11
N.		
Napleton, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. A.	15 June 52	13 0 0
Narain Chund Seat	... ...	8 15 3
Naylor, Major C. H.	Taken charge 28 Dec. 54	5 14 4
Neave, Robert (c. s.)	5 Feb. 49	75 1 4
Nepean, F.	14 Oct. 33	2 4 6
Nevell, Charles	Ditto	2 5 8
Newall, Henry	28 Aug. 50	99 8 0
Newton, Assistant Surgeon C.	2 Aug. 36	15 12 2
———, Captain R.	2 Mar. 35	158 15 6
Nicollee, Colonel P.	30 June 34	43 13 6
Norton, Mr. F.	3 April 37	18 10 8
———, Account of Legacy for Mr. and Mrs. Benoist	3 April 57	328 15 10
Norval, Dr. J.,—Account for Sundry Legatees ...	12 Feb. 62	434 1 0
Nott, Major-General Sir William	24 April 41	16 0 2
O.		
O'Conor, M. J.	Taken charge 26 July 49	68 4 7
Ogilvy, Lieutenant A. B.	17 Nov. 31	10 7 3
Oliver, Captain James	2 Oct. 44	79 3 9
Orton, Robert	3 Mar. 40	4 1 9
Ousely, Lieutenant-Colonel J. P.	8 April 50	10 14 5
Ovenstone, Captain D.	23 Mar. 43	48 9 0
Ovington, Surgeon J.	9 Dec. 18	342 13 4
Owen, Major J.	13 July 24	338 11 8
———, Assistant Surgeon W. C.	18 Oct. 53	183 0 4
P.		
Parkers, A. W. R.	3 Aug. 52	10 10 6
Paschal, Mrs. A., or Nayrah	1 Dec. 57	253 6 10

Paterson, Charles	8 Feb. 25	341 10 7	
——, Dr. J. J.	11 Dec. 37	97 1 5	
Paton, Captain John	18 Dec. 27	3 2 11	
Pattenson, Charles	14 Nov. 42	44 0 9	
——, John	6 Feb. 35	77 1 3	
Paul, Mrs. Ann	Taken charge 24 Oct. 48	55 1 7	
Payne, Mrs. E.	13 June 51	8 15 8	
——, M.	21 Oct. 51	9 12 6	
Peach, Serjeant	Taken charge 5 Feb. 50	7 1 9	
Pearson, D.	27 Dec. 42	155 0 8	
Peckett, Colonel James	... ...	44 4 10	
Pedderick, Henry	Taken charge 7 Mar. 53	6 4 8	
Peel, Lieutenant J., of 37th N. I.	27 Aug. 49	3 10 0	
Penny, Mrs. Margaret	8 April 39	57 11 7	
Perron, General C.	... ...	18 2 1	
Perry, Ensign C. H.	Taken charge 18 July 55	18 5 3	
Pew, Colonel P. L.	... ...	201 2 0	
Peychers, A.	23 Mar. 60	53 2 1	
Phillips, Captain R. H.	8 Oct. 41	22 1 2	
Phipps, Lieutenant W. F.	16 June 34	26 9 6	
Pigou, William	... ..	3 2 1	
Pitcher, C. P., Private of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons	Taken charge 20 April 50	13 14 11	
Pinto, Francis D'Assis	Taken charge 22 Dec. 51	23 13 9	
Playfair, Lieutenant H. A.	22 July 50	20 1 0	
Pole, A.	Taken charge In 1843	62 12 3	
Poole, G. H. M.	29 Jan. 51	118 11 8	
Poran, Hammerman	Taken charge 23 Oct. 56	52 3 3	
Poynton, William	12 June 51	163 10 8	
Price, Band-Master J. H.	22 Sept. 46	3 8 7	
——, Joseph	14 Aug. 49	402 15 6	
——, Captain J.	... ...	6 10 3	
Priest, Pensioner Bombardier O.	Taken charge 6 Sept. 56	40 15 11	
Pringle, Captain R.	18 Aug. 24	159 5 8	
Prompe, Monsieur J. L.	...	9 14 5	
Pugh, Hugh	5 Nov. 45	4 15 3	
Purvis, Lieutenant William (R. N.)	Taken charge In 1843	12 13 8	
Pyne, Lieutenant A. F.	24 June 23	86 5 4	

Q.

Queros, C.	12 Sept. 43	46 0 11	

R.

Radanauth Dhur	10 Jan. 47	7 10 5	
Ragen, Mrs. E.	31 Dec. 61	650 0 0	
Raggett, William	Taken charge May 48	124 15 11	
Ramdhone Capooriah	22 April 45	15 9 4	
Ramnarain Koondoo	Dec. 43	12 9 0	
Ravenscroft, Mrs. J.—Legacy Account of G. Stagg	12 June 57	69 0 0	
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	... ...	143 15 4	
Read, James Henry Wallace	12 Aug. 45	119 8 5	
Reaves, George	14 Oct. 33	17 10 7	
Rees, Lieutenant W. E.	2 April 38	38 1 2	
Reid, Captain George	3 Feb. 46	177 0 1	
Remmington, Lieutenant J. C.	3 June 45	42 5 3	
Repton, Ensign H. T.	17 Aug. 41	20 6 2	
——, Captain W. W.	12 April 54	10 13 2	
Rich, Brigadier-General Robert	3 Jan. 53	4 12 4	
Richard, L.	... ...	4 5 4	
Richmond, D. (Conductor of Ordnance)	17 Feb. 46	38 8 3	
Robertson, Captain C. (Mariner)	7 Mar. 32	17 8 8	
——, Colonel J.	16 Mar. 35	28 6 5	
Robinson, George	11 Mar. 36	17 3 2	
——, Captain G. M.	5 July 41	64 6 8	
——, John	Taken charge 24 Jan. 55	64 15 8	
——, Lieutenant D.	23 Mar. 35	1 11 3	
Rogers, George	8 Feb. 45	109 0 3	
——, Dr. W. H.	20 Sept. 36	29 15 11	
Rolland, Assistant Surgeon P.,—Legacy Account of the Widow of the deceased	1 Dec. 58	50 0 0	
Rees, David	Taken charge In 1848	6 14 4	
——, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	5 Nov. 38	58 4 1	
——, Lieutenant William Henry Drummond	Taken charge 25 April 55	4 3 11	
Rothney, Assistant Surgeon J. H.	31 Oct. 43	132 7 3	
Rowarth, Mark	28 Dec. 30	4 15 6	
Roy, Captain Peter	5 July 41	6 10 4	
Rujjubally Khansamah	30 July 45	187 1 11	
Rushworth, Mrs. E.	... ...	34 10 10	
Ruspini, Ensign W. B.	... ..	12 6 6	
Ryder, Major C.	7 July 34	126 13 9	
——, T. C.	Taken charge Aug. 48	100 7 11	

S.

Saddler, Captain J.	23 May 41	10 3 8	
Sage, Lieutenant T. E.	30 Sept. 31	270 4 10	
Sale, Lieutenant Henry P.	14 April 42	15 9 2	
Salt, J.	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	99 4 [illegible]	
Sandford, E. M.	8 Dec. 41	20 3 [illegible]	
Sargant, Captain W.	23 Nov. 30	206 10 [illegible]	
Sargent, Captain Richard	Taken charge 21 Aug. 49	54 2 [illegible]	
Saunders, Captain J.	25 Mar. 45	134 8 [illegible]	
Savigny, Alfred	1 Nov. 52	117 11 [illegible]	
Scott, Bazar Serjeant James	... ...	14 10 [illegible]	
——, Dr. W.	22 Mar. 35	25 11 [illegible]	
Seagrove, Sally	7 Dec. 10	33 12 [illegible]	
Seanor, William, *alias* W. D.	21 Dec. 35	111 0 [illegible]	
Seelar, Sahib	Taken charge 6 Dec. 60	63 13 0	
Shairp, Lieutenant C. M.	14 Feb. 42	368 15 [illegible]	
Shaw, Captain Duncan	Taken charge 15 July 52	251 3 [illegible]	
——, Jessina Rosa	22 Sept. 34	1 15 [illegible]	
Sheills, Edward	26 May 47	10 8 [illegible]	
Sheriff, M.	30 Sept. 34	3 12 [illegible]	
Shortreed, Captain William	8 Feb. 47	20 1 [illegible]	
Simons, A. M.	27 June 53	15 15 [illegible]	
Sinaes, J. D. M.	8 Oct. 44	23 0 [illegible]	
——, William DeMonte	12 June 51	187 15 [illegible]	
Sinion, P.	Taken charge 28 Nov. 59	142 3 [illegible]	
Siret, Mathew	16 April 17	6 8 [illegible]	
Skane, George	Taken charge 21 Mar. 54	193 0 [illegible]	
Small, A.	Taken charge 5 Mar. 51	45 2 [illegible]	
Smalpage, Lieutenant Francis James	29 June 47	23 0 [illegible]	
Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J.	9 Aug. 44	443 6 0	
——, J. F. (Mariner)	12 July 53	324 13 6	
——, Captain J. H.	21 Dec. 41	58 12 [illegible]	
——, Captain M.	... ...	3 7 [illegible]	
——, Robert	19 Sept. 51	17 7 [illegible]	
——, William	... ...	4 3 [illegible]	
——, W. B.	Taken charge Before 1834	28 8 [illegible]	
——, Ensign W. J.	17 Feb. 46	90 15 0	
——, William T.	13 May 34	178 5 11	
——, John	... ...	6 15 [illegible]	
——, J. T.	Taken charge 25 Oct. 58	92 10 11	
Sparks, Mrs. Mary	17 Nov. 41	27 8 11	
Spence, Captain R.	Taken charge In 1841	19 17 11	
Spencer, Dr. T. K.	20 Sept. 35	12 2 [illegible]	
Spear, Dr. R.	... ...	5 0 [illegible]	
Sprat, Lieutenant G. H.	29 Oct. 49	15 [illegible]	

E.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration	Cash. Rs. A. P.
S.		
Stanley, Charles Hatfield	Taken charge 11 May 59	6 6 1
Stewart, Colonel B.	21 Dec. 30	164 15 4
———, John	5 Oct. 47	201 3 7
———, Assistant-Surgeon J. F.	7 Feb. 47	16 6 0
———, Major-General Robert	7 Aug. 38	3 14 9
St. John, Lieutenant the Hon'ble S. M.	2 Sept. 50	22 11 10
Stotiery, H., *alias* C. Knight ...	Taken charge 13 Jan. 60	59 4 [illegible]
Stratton, Assistant Surgeon A.	4 Dec. 37	5 3 11
Strettel, C. G.	Taken charge 11 June 60	48 8 0
Stuart, Major-General Charles	11 Oct. 36	262 11 8
———, James	31 Dec. 38	22 11 11
Sturt, Captain Frederick St. John	5 Oct. 41	324 8 11
———, Lieutenant John L. D.	20 Feb 43	121 9 0
———, T. L. N.	.. ..	80 11 6
Sumbhoo Persaud Bhuckett	18 July 56	41 9 11
T.		
Takoor Tewary, Jemadar	Taken charge 6 May 57	30 9 7
Talbert, John (Ship Chandler)	5 Dec. 43	151 9 8
Tallan, Lieutenant William	7 Mar. 53	19 10 0
Tapley, Lieutenant R.	6 Mar. 16	132 9 9
Tatham, Robert	Taken charge In 1848	21 10 7
Taylor, Mrs. M. M., *alias* Dhermainville	1 June 41	41 6 3
———, William	Taken charge 6 Feb. 52	48 5 1
Taylor, J. (Pensioner)	Taken charge 7 April 60	57 9 3
Teema Rao Kalia	11 Aug. 34	38 11 1
Thomas, George	Taken charge 6 May 15	61 0 10
———, John	... ...	59 6 7
———, Major-General L.	... ...	672 0 8
———, W. B.	19 July 52	6 12 5
———, Joseph	29 Oct. 57	181 14 0
———, Captain M. A. F.	... ...	25 2 2
Thompson, William	5 June 40	1 11 3
———, Attorney-at-Law	25 July 54	343 8 0
Tidcombe, Lieutenant Thomas	20 Dec. 53	8 1 11
———, J. O.	13 Aug. 41	392 11 4
Torrens, H. W.	14 Sept. 52	20 4 6
Torrick, Michael	14 Feb. 16	114 3 3
Toulmein, E.	Taken charge In Jan. 48	238 2 9
Tregear, V.	21 Sept. 58	69 14 4
Treloar, T. W. R.	Taken charge 13 Aug. 60	346 8 5
Trevor, Brevet-Captain R. S.	25 April 43	23 8 11
Troup, Major W. A.	31 July 48	21 3 1
Trueman, Serjeant	Taken charge 23 Dec. 50	9 10 10
Turnbull, Dr. David	30 Sept. 34	562 7 4
Turner, Mrs. Ann	Taken charge 6 June 53	293 14 4
———, Lieutenant C. W.	9 June 23	172 3 10
———, Lieutenant E. R.	30 Jan. 21	159 2 0
———, Mrs. Frances	26 Jan. 53	5 1 10
Tweddle, Revd. W.	7 Jan. 33	30 3 10
Tytler, Lieutenant A. F.	17 Sept 32	33 7 5
V.		
VansAgnew, P. A.	Taken charge 11 Mar. 52	299 5 [illegible]
Vanvoorst, G.	... ...	3 7 [illegible]
Varden, S. M.	15 July 45	3 4 [illegible]
Veal, Dr. William	25 June 50	60 0 [illegible]
Vignon, Francis	15 July 29	52 8 [illegible]
W.		
Waddilove, J.	21 Mar. 36	29 10 10
Walker, Lieutenant R. J.	14 June 48	130 1 [illegible]
———, J.	18 Feb. 59	161 15 7
Wallace, D.	... ..	86 8 [illegible]
Walsh, F. C.	Taken charge 18 May 60	64 6 [illegible]
Wallis, R. R	.. ...	105 14 [illegible]
Walter, Dr. Hopkins	2 May 37	2 10 [illegible]
Ward, T. C. B	3 June 51	19 5 [illegible]
Warde, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur	27 Aug 39	133 11 [illegible]
Warne, Captain George Frederic	11 Aug. 52	16 4 [illegible]
Watson, John	27 April 54	231 1 [illegible]
Webster, J. (Mariner)	6 Dec. 41	132 15 [illegible]
Welland, Captain W. P.	22 Aug. 48	37 0 [illegible]
Wellard, John Dunning	Taken charge 1 May 49	134 10 11
Wellesley, Gerald	7 Nov. 34	479 10 [illegible]
Wesmacott, Captain G. E., of 37th N. I. ...	2 Dec. 45	13 1 [illegible]
Whelan, Lieutenant Edward ...	Taken charge 2 Mar. 55	8 10 [illegible]
White, Ensign R. T.	28 Sept. 47	14 9 11
———, Mrs. E.	29 July 38	49 10 4
Whiteford, Captain Joseph	24 Jan 41	142 15 0

Whitemore, C.	4 Nov. 44	10	4	3	Wood, Captain B.	... ...	2	15	0										
Whittington, E.	16 Jan. 43	11	15	9	——, Captain D. P.	17 Oct. 37	24	1	10										
Williams, John	5 May 29	175	10	5	——, Lieutenant J. A.	17 Sep. 33	180	5	6										
Williamson, Brigadier G.	7 Mar. 42	60	11	2	——, Samuel	20 Dec. 47	85	12	8	Y.									
——, Samuel	9 Mar. 45	248	9	10	——, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	16 Nov. 30	51	5	8	Young, Assistant Overseer J. W.	Taken charge 7 Feb. 52	93	3	3					
Wilson, Lieutenant William Thomas	3 June 45	397	3	8	Woodburn, Captain J.	13 Jan. 45	9	3	4	——, Captain M.	22 Dec. 34	18	3	6					
Wilton, Lieutenant-Colonel G.	22 Feb. 42	159	4	1	Wray, Dr. O.	... ...	20	8	0	——, Captain P. A.	... ...	2	12	0					
Wingrave, Lieutenant J. H.	18 Dec. 36	39	9	4	Wright, A.	15 Feb. 42	34	10	0	Z.									
Wiseham, Captain R. H.	20 Sept. 37	57	11	0	Wynch, P. M.	8 June 41	27	1	4										
Wishart, William	... ...	36	3	11	Wynne, R. O.	10 June 34	306	7	6	Zaffer Jung Bahadoor, Nawab	16 May 37	257	1	0					
Woollen, Lieutenant J. G.	14 June 47	24	0	6	Wyse, T. B.	Taken charge In 1847	90	10	11										
Wollocombe, Captain Thomas	... ...	4	12	2															

CALCUTTA,
The 30th June 1864.

E. E.,
C. S. HOGG,
Administrator-General.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 7th June 1865, corresponding with 26th Jyte 1272 *B. S.*

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1272 *B. S.*

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the Dis-Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acre.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
145	1600	Chur Khattia, attached to no Pergunnah	94 3 4	35 0 0	0 5 7	35 5 7	70 0 0	

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 10th March 1865.

W. CORNELL,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

FOURTH APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 26th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3497.—Eight annas share of Neej Panchgachia, appertaining to Lot Panchgachia, and six annas share of Horeehur, Pergunnah Baleegoree ; recorded Proprietor Beharee Lall Roy ; Government Revenue Rupees 1,163-13-6.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 19th April 1865.

R. V. COCKERELL,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 11th May 1865, corresponding with 1st Jeth 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 613.—Mehal Belawur, Pergunnah Puwar ; recorded Proprietors Baboo Mahabeer Pershad Sing for himself and as guardian of his brother Bendesree Pershad, a Lunatic, Mahabeer Pershad, Soondur Doss, Sirmundil Doss, and Kazee Zuhoor Alum, non-applicants, and Roy Shewgolam Saho and others, applicants. The applicants' share will not be sold as they separately pay the Government Revenue under Section XXXIII., Act XIX. of 1814. The total Sudder Jumma Rupees 17,093-5-4

Class IV.—Estate to be sold for arrears due on account other Estates.

No. 1199.—The Rights and Interests of Buldeo Sahae in Mehal Muchlanabut, appertaining to Pandypore, Pergunnah Chynepore ; the recorded Proprietors Buldeo Sahae and others ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 535-3-11.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore ; the recorded Proprietors Sufdar Ally Khan, Surdur Khan, Tuesmool Hosein Khan, Ghoora Chowbey, Koullsar Chowbey, Bhawanee Chowbey, Mukoond Chowbey, Gobind Chowbey and others, non-applicants, for separation of accounts, and Rookmin Bebee and others, applicants. The share of applicants is not to be sold as they pay the Government Revenue separately under Act XI. of 1859. The Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,059-11.

Class IV.—Estates to be sold for arrears due on account other Estates.

No. 4058.—The Rights and Interests of Mahabeer Pershad in Mehal Dhungahah, Pergunnah Peero ; the recorded Proprietors Mahabeer Pershad and others ; the Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,370-5.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 17th April 1865.

J. P. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of the District, on Thursday, the 11th May 1865, corresponding with the 30th Bysack 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulation and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865.

Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 9.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitlah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Kalipersaud Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 928-5-5¼.

No. 14.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitlah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Radha Churn Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,786-3-7¾.

No. 58.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, Kismut Bangee, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ujoodhearam Banerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,795-3-11.

No. 181.—Pergunnah Calcutta, &c., Kismut Nimta, &c.; recorded Proprietors Sreeram Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,118-13-6.

No. 348.—Kismut Pergunnah Ballea, Mouzah Pachoor, &c.; recorded Proprietors Bamtonoo Mookerjee and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,136-15-4.

No. 658.—Kismut Pergunnah Balea, Turuff Sreekistopore, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramdhone Bose and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,141-12-1.

No. 989.—Pergunnah Paranpore, Mouzah Paranpore, including Hoedarkhallee, &c.; recorded Proprietors Gopinath Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,582-13-8.

No. 1367.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bhyrubpore, &c.; recorded Proprietor Fokeer Chand Mozoomdar; Sudder Jumma Rupees 796-1-3.

Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 1501.—Soonderbun Lot No. 29; recorded Proprietor Sam Mohinee Dossee; Progressive Sudder Jumma Rupees 653-7-6.

No. 1828.—Resumed Mehal Mouzah Kasimaree within the limits of Lot No. 166; recorded Proprietors Pronnath Roy Chowdry and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,125-1-6.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
24-*Pergunnahs*,
The 21*st April* 1865.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 22nd of May 1865, corresponding with 10th Joisto 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 99.—Turuff Huripore, Pergunnah Mahomedshyee; recorded Proprietors Mr. E. J. Durie, Mr. James Watson, Joydoorga Debia, Rutton Mony, and Chittra Soondury Dassia; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,058-0-8.

No. 234.—One share of Pergunnah Ramchunderpore; recorded Proprietors Kally Prosono Sing, Komolakant Roy, Kally Coomar Roy, Bhugwan Chunder, Protab Chunder, Gobind Chunder, Probhash Chunder, Poorna Chunder Ghose Chowdry, and Biressur Roy, paying a Sudder Jumma of Rupees 13,840-9-9. The two shares of the Estate recorded in the name of Sreekant Roy Chowdry, who has paid his portion of revenue, (Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,613-8-7,) are excluded under Section, XIII. of Act XI. of 1859. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Estate is Rupees 18,454-2-4

No. 4664.—Pergunnah Shibpore Rampore; recorded Proprietors Shib Prosaud, Chunder Naryun, and Ramanand Nag, and Sreenauth Ghose; Sudder Jumma Rupees 874-4-7.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 296.—Abadkaree right of Chuck Gobindpore in Soonderbuns; auction Purchaser Mohun Chand Dutt; the term of lease (Russudee) runs for twenty years from 1267 to 1286 *B. S.*; full Jumma payable from 1274 at Rupees 1,195-11-10; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 630-13-1.

No. 4400.—Chuck Jhurjhuriah in Soonderbuns, Abadkarr Kishtanand Ghose; the term of lease (Russudee) runs from 1269 to 1282 *B. S.*; full Jumma Rupees 1,729-13-10; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 1,179-1-1.

No. 4426.—Abadkaree right of Chuck Khoria Dhamsukhally in Soonderbuns; Lessee Ram Chunder Tacoor and others; Sheviat Womanath Chowdoory; the term of lease (Russudee) runs for twenty years from 1260 to 1279 *B. S.*; full Jumma Rupees 5,667-6-9, payable from 1273 *B. S.* Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 4,737-0-8.

No. 4648.—Chuck Chilla Chandpie in Soonderbuns; Lessee Mrs. B. S. Rainey; the term of lease (Russudee) runs for 99 years from 1265 *B. S.*; full Jumma Rupees 795-7-9, payable from 1272 *B. S.*; Sudder Jumma for the year 1271 *B. S.* Rupees 599-12-4.

E. W. MOLONY,
Collector.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 6th May 1865.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 16.] [195]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Show held at Dacca.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 181T, dated the 24th December 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a Report of the proceedings connected with the Agricultural Exhibition of the Dacca Division.

2. On the receipt of the orders of Government establishing Divisional Agricultural Exhibitions, and placing a sum of Rupees 3,000 at the disposal of each Commissioner for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first step which I took was to endeavor to ascertain the feeling of the non-official and Native community of Dacca on the subject, as the Exhibitions are held for their benefit, whilst to the officials they only gave additional trouble and labour. A Meeting was held by Mr. Wise at his house, at which he was so good as to explain the objects and intentions of Government to the European and Native gentlemen there assembled; and the result of this Meeting was eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as more than Rupees 5,000 were at once subscribed at the Meeting, Mr. Wise giving Rupees 1,000, and Khajeh Abdool Gunny and his son, Khajeh Ashonoollah, subscribing Rupees 1,000 each. At a later date Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry and Baboo Juggernauth Roy Chowdry each subscribed Rupees 1,000.

3. I was at Mymensing when the Meeting at Mr. Wise's house took place, and the news of the result of the Meeting reached me at Mymensing. The promotion of the Exhibition was at once warmly taken up by Mr. Henderson, the Collector of Mymensing, and under his auspices the Zemindars of that District and the English residents contributed a subscription of more than Rupees 6,000.

4. The Collectors of Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, were also addressed, and it is due to the exertions of Mr. Levien, the Collector of Backergunge, that a sum of nearly Rupees 3,000 was subscribed in his District, notwithstanding the total indifference, not to say recusance, of some of the most wealthy but absentee Zemindars, such as Rajah Sutchurn Ghosal and Baboo Gopaul Loll Tagore. So also at Furreedpore the Collector had to struggle against the indifference of a powerful absentee landlord such as Baboo Gurudoss Roy; whilst at Sylhet, where there are few, if any, Zemindars of wealth or influence, the fortunate presence of Major Raban, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, at the first Meeting held by the Collector, luckily gave some life and impetus to the cause. At Cachar the conflicting intersts of the local Méla and the distance from Dacca prevented the community from coming forward in their proper strength, but it will be seen from the Prize Lists that Captain Stewart, the Deputy Commissioner.

took such active measures that Cachar was well represented at the Exhibition in cattle, poultry, and produce.

5. On my return to Dacca a Meeting was held and a Central Committee of Management was appointed with the necessary Departmental Committees of which the detail is given in the margin. The Prize Lists were also drawn out chiefly on the model of those issued by the Oude Committee, with this important modification that, with the view of encouraging numerous contributions from each District, we offered prizes for the best things of each District, as well as Divisional prizes for the best things out of all the Districts. The total value of the prizes offered was Rupees 11,733.

President.

C. T. Buckland, Esq.

R. Abercrombie, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher.
E. Drummond, Esq.
G. L. Harris, Esq..
J. P. Wise, Esq.
Captain Barlow.
S. A Stewart, Esq., C. E.
W. L Knyvett, Esq.
N. Pogose, Esq.
V. S. Robertson, Esq.
W. Brennand, Esq.
G. Bellet, Esq.
M. David, Esq.
W. Bell, Esq.
Khajeh Abdool Gunny.
Khajeh Ashonoollah.
Syud Abdool Mujeed Khan.
Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry.
Baboo Mitterjeet Sing.
„ Juggernath Roy Chowdry.
„ Gobind Chundor Dutt.
„ Modhoosoodun Doss.
„ Bugwan Chunder Roy.
„ Ramkumar Bose.
„ Kasheekant Mookerjee.
Messrs. Dunne and Lyall, *Secretaries.*

6. I should not omit to state that Messrs. Dunne and Lyall were appointed Secretaries to the Committee of Management; Mr. Dunne as representing the non-official and landed community, and Mr. Lyall, the covenanted Assistant of the District, as representing the official element in a mitigated form, but with much personal energy and good will. It would be difficult sufficiently to acknowledge the services of these gentlemen, as on them devolved the whole labour of the preparations for the Exhibition.

7. At Mr. Dunne's suggestion a site was selected of unusually good natural capability. In the centre there is a tank nearly 200 yards long and 100 yards broad, surrounded, on three sides, by fine cassuarine trees. On the banks of this tank there is a fine open space which we enclosed with a high mat fence 325 yards in length by 240 yards in breadth. Within this enclosure the several sheds for the reception of animals, &c., were erected. On the North side were the sheds for horses, ponies, sheep, and goats; on the East the cattle sheds; on the South the sheds for implements, produce and manufactures; and on the West the sheds for poultry. A small enclosure was also reserved on the South side for a large tent and canopy and within this enclosure only Season Ticket-holders were admitted.

8. The sheds were constructed of simple bamboo work and roofed with light mats, not covered with any thatch as there was no fear of rain. Each shed was 200 feet long by 20 feet broad, except the cattle sheds, which were eight in number and were each 100 feet long by 20 feet broad. The internal arrangements were adapted to the articles and animals to be placed in them, and in the poultry sheds we endeavored, as far as possible, to follow the plan of the pens used at the Calcutta Exhibition as explained in the printed Reports.

9. The Exhibition was opened to the Public on Tuesday, 6th December, which was found to be more convenient than Monday, the 5th December, which had been originally named. I considered it desirable to open the Exhibition with some ceremony, and I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will not think that this was wrong. A raised dais was arranged under a large canopy, and on the dais Mrs. Abercrombie, as the Lady entitled to precedence, occupied the principal seat, supported and surrounded by a large assembly of European ladies and gentlemen, and by the Chief Members of the Native community. After a brief report of the proceedings had been read to the assembly by me, Mrs. Abercrombie declared the Exhibition to be open in the Queen's name, and the Guard from the 5th Regiment L. N. I., which had attended by the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, presented arms and the Band played God save the Queen. Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Abercrombie for the kind manner in which she undertook the duty.

10. The Exhibition remained open on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th. The receipts taken at the doors were very considerable, but I have not received a separate account for each day, the total amount being Rupees 1,774. On the 12th December, when admission was gratis, the people admitted probably numbered nearly 10,000, as a great many looked in at the Exhibition on their return from the Races, which took place in the morning; and in the afternoon I myself saw the crowd, of whom it is satisfactory to state that a number were women and children.

11. As at the opening of the Exhibition it had not been possible to give full place and precedence to the Natives according to their own views, I arranged to hold a sort of Durbar on Thursday, the 8th, at which all the Native gentlemen were requested to attend. The only Native of recognized rank in the Division was the brother of the Shoosung Rajah from Mymensing, who contributed very liberally and exhibited many articles and animals. There were also Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry and Baboo Mitterjeet Sing amongst the Hindoos, whilst the chiefs of the Mahomedan community were Khajeh Abdool Gunny and his son, Kahjeh Ashonoollah, and Syud Tujumul Ali, of Shaistabad, and Nazimudin Chowdree. I addressed a few words to the Native gentlemen, of whom about 150 were assembled, after which Syed Abdool Mujeed Khan, Deputy Magistrate, and Baboo Ramkumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate, and Baboo Kashee Kanth Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, addressed the Meeting, the first in Oordoo, and the last in Bengalee, explaining, with much clearness and eloquence, the objects and advantages of Agricultural Exhibitions. These addresses, which were very well received, will, I have reason to believe, be printed and circulated to the community.

12. On Saturday, the 10th, the Prizes were distributed, and a sum of nearly Rupees 7,000 was delivered by me in cash chiefly to the actual winners of Prizes, but in their absence to the Collectors representing their Districts. The actual cash payment seemed to afford much satisfaction, but the Prize Tickets were also very generally carried off in triumph.

13. On the evening of Saturday the tank, in the centre of the enclosure, was illuminated with thousands of small lamps along its margin and with numerous colored lanterns suspended from the trees. This was followed by a display of fireworks on the adjacent plain, and, although these things are foreign to the purpose of an Exhibition, it is not to be denied that they gave much general

pleasure and satisfaction, and as our subscriptions were so ample we could well afford them.

14. The Exhibition remained open gratis on Monday, the 12th. On Tuesday, the 13th, permission was given to remove all the animals and articles, and by the evening of that day, under the effective management of the various Members of the Committees, nearly every thing had been removed. After the 14th there remained nothing but the animals and articles intended for sale, and on the 15th these were all sold at the Collector's Office, and very fair prices were realized for some of the things.

15. The general financial result of the Exhibition may be stated in round numbers as follows, but as we have not yet been able to finally close our Accounts, either of Receipts or Disbursements, I am only able to give the approximate results :—

Receipts.

		Rs.
Dacca Subscriptions	...	... 10,000
Mymensing ,,	...	... 6,000
Backergunge ,,	...	... 2,500
Furreedpore ,,	...	... 900
Sylhet ,,	...	... 500
Cachar ,,	...	... ...
Government grant	...	... 3,000
Admission Tickets	...	... 1,774
Total Rs.		24,674

Disbursements.

		Rs.
Prizes	...	... 7,000
Printing, translating, and advertising		... 700
Management	...	... 1,000
Police	...	... 700
Buildings	...	... 4,500
Miscellaneous	...	... 1,000
Fireworks and decorations		... 1,000
		15,900
or, in round numbers Rs.		16,000

16. We expect to recover about one-fourth of the cost of the sheds by the sale of the materials, but as it would be injudicious to sacrifice them by a forced sale the account is not yet settled. The only result which I can now positively announce is one which I ventured to predict as soon as I heard of the Dacca subscriptions, *viz.* that we would hold the Exhibition without its costing Government any thing; and as we only drew Rupees 1,000 of the Government grant for preliminary expenses before our subscriptions were paid up, I shall order that sum to be refunded to Government as soon as our Receipts and Disbursements are wound up.

17. The Judges who awarded the prizes in each Department have sent in their separate Reports which I have now the honor to submit, and trust that they will meet with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval. The Judges had a rather arduous task in awarding the prizes, and I should not omit to acknowledge the labours of the Departmental and District Committees, who had also a very difficult work in arranging and assorting the animals and articles in their proper places to enable the Judges to enter upon their duties.

18. I beg to offer my best thanks to the Members of the Divisional and District Committees who gave their services so freely and cheerfully to the purposes of the Exhibition, although they had, at the same time, the onerous duties of their own Offices to attend to, and at Dacca we were under special obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and the Officers of the 5th L. N. I., who co-operated with us in every way, and were always ready to contribute the services of their Band for the entertainment of the visitors to the Exhibition.

19. By the permission of the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta I obtained the services of five English Serjeants of the Calcutta Police Force, and my reason for making special mention of this is that the Officers of other Divisions may obtain the services of the same men for their Exhibitions. For although the cost of bringing them such a distance was considerable, especially in boat hire, they were exceedingly useful both as Guards and as Superintendents of the different Departments, and as money-takers, and I believe that it is chiefly owing to their presence that we escaped without any loss by theft or pilfering, as the Natives stood in great awe of them. The Local Police under their European Inspector were certainly very useful, and I beg to acknowledge their services, but they would scarcely have been sufficient by themselves.

20. It is almost superfluous for me to add any thing to the Reports of the Judges. The cattle were good, and the poultry so very superior that most people were surprized at them. Some buffaloes were sent to the Show, and two were in the cattle sheds during the Exhibition, but they were exceedingly excitable and dangerous. Two other buffaloes were brought within the enclosure, but at once broke lose and plunged into the tank. When they had cooled themselves, and evening came on, they emerged from the tank and began rushing about in a very dangerous manner, and had it not been for the presence of the Calcutta Serjeant who was looking after the cattle they would probably have done mischief. They were at last got out of the enclosure, and I beg strongly to recommend that, as suggested by the Judges, buffaloes should not in future be included in the Prize Lists or admitted for exhibition.

21. In the Department of produce and raw material, I believe that the Judges are fully justified in declaring the specimens exhibited to be very superior. Special notice is made of a new kind of fibre similar to jute, but, coming from a larger plant which grows wild in the jungles of Bhowal which belong to Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy, and in other parts of the District, it may become an article of much profit and importance. The Medal of the Calcutta Agri-Horticultural Society was awarded to Mr. Dunne for the specimen of Cachar Tea exhibited by him.

22. We were much disappointed in the Department of Implements and Machinery for which we had offered above Rupees 3,000 in prizes; but the Calcutta Firms who might have exhibited them had already made engagements to send them to the Lucknow and other Exhibitions. Messrs. T. E. Thomson sent down a small collection of implements and hardware for sale, and for some of these articles prizes were given. A great deal of interest was taken by the Natives in this collection, and if Messrs. T. E. Thomson had sent down an intelligent representative of their Firm with their goods he would doubtless have sold

more of them and would probably have obtained further orders for them.

23. I beg, however, to make special mention of the brick-moulding and tile-making machinery invented and exhibited by Mr. S. A. Stewart, C. E., the Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division. These machines for their efficiency and simplicity of construction (as they can be made by any Native workmen) are particularly deserving of the attention and official examination of the Officers of the Public Works Department, to whom I would venture to recommend that a copy of these remarks, with the remarks of the Judges on these machines, should be sent.

24. It only remains for me to observe that, as far as it is possible to ascertain Native opinion, much satisfaction was afforded to all who visited the Exhibition. Much anxiety was expressed in enquiries as to when and where the next Exhibition would take place, and there was a rumour that Mymensing and Dacca were prepared to enter into competition and to increase their subscriptions in order to secure to themselves the honor of the Divisional Exhibition next year.

25. My own opinion is that it would be best to have District Exhibitions next year with a view to the gradual instruction of the Districts on the subject, which of course is at present almost utterly unknown to the great majority of the people. I would recommend that there should be three Exhibitions next year, one at Mymensing for that District and Dacca, one at Backergunge for that District and Furreedpore, and one at Sylhet for that District and Cachar. It would of course be optional to all the Districts of the Division to send to each Exhibition as well as to their own, and the time for holding each Exhibition might be arranged accordingly. But the distance between some of the Districts and the Head-Quarters at Dacca is so enormous that it is almost impossible to induce the people to send things and still less to come themselves in any numbers, and I therefore think that the Exhibition ought in a manner to go to them. Perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor will think it right to leave this arrangement to the local Officers, but I merely state my own opinion for His Honor's information.

26. I beg to add that Mr. Crawford, the Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Exhibition, was present at the Dacca Exhibition, but, as I was not informed if he attended officially, I have only to observe that he made himself very useful and his presence was very welcome.

27. A copy of the Prize Lists is herewith submitted. As usual at all Exhibitions there was some grumbling amongst disappointed exhibitors, but with a view to meet with any just complaints, I had the representations of as many of the grumblers as could be found carefully considered by a Special Committee of Native gentlemen, and to any thing which had any sort of claim or merit a special or extra prize was given; but I declined to award to a pony from Mymensing a prize which was claimed for it on account of its beautiful eyes.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES IN DEPARTMENT I.

LIVE STOCK.

Class I.—Cattle.

CONSIDERING the nature of the Districts in this Division the number of the cattle exhibited (84) was very good as regards bulls and cows. There were but few pairs of draught bullocks exhibited, but it was not to be expected that many should be shewn, as there is but little use for them in Eastern Bengal.

The bulls shewn were very good on the whole, but the greater part of them were of the large Up-country breed, a more imposing looking animal than one of the pure Bengallee breed, but, as is well known, not so useful in these Districts. The first prize for the Division was carried off by Mr. Wise's five years' old bull, who gained three prizes at the Calcutta Show last year. The second was awarded a bull belonging to Rajah Rajkishto Sing of Mymensing, and the third to a fine three years' old bull of Khajeh Abdool Gunny of Dacca. These bulls were all of the Up-country breed. A very fine animal was exhibited by Baboo Mitterjeet Sing, but it was debarred from competition by age. A very handsome bull of the pure Bengallee breed was exhibited by Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry and obtained a prize. This was the only really fine animal of the breed, and we would recommend that in future a separate prize should be given for this class of animal, as it is the best adapted to the ordinary requirements of the people of this Division.

The cows were very good. Some beautiful animals were exhibited from the Dacca and Mymensing Districts. Khajeh Abdool Gunny took the first prize with a half English half country cow. The second prize fell to Mr. Wise for a very handsome white cow, and the third to Mr. Henderson of Mymensing for a beautiful animal somewhat smaller than the above two. With a little attention to breeding, and care in the food and housing, there is little improvement to be desired in this class of animal which is well suited to these Districts.

The first Prize for draught bullocks was given to an exceedingly handsome black pair from Cachar; Khajeh Abdool Gunny took the second prize with a good white pair much superior to the common run of animals, and Mr. Hampton of Mymensing the third prize. But seven out of eighteen prizes for the several Districts were awarded owing to want of competition, and we think that the Prize List for draught cattle, therefore, might be revised for any future Agricultural Show.

The cattle occupied eight sheds and were classified according to Districts, for convenience sake in awarding the prizes, with the exception of the bulls, which were in a shed by themselves. One shed was set apart for buffaloes. Seven were brought up for exhibition, but only two were admitted, as the others were savage, and would, to a certainty, have committed damage. As these animals are kept almost entirely for their dairy produce, we think it an open question whether, in future Shows, it would not be sufficient merely to exhibit the produce. Prizes were, however,

awarded, though none of the animals were worthy of special mention.

Class II.—Horses and Ponies.

Considering that these animals are chiefly, if not entirely, used by the wealthy in the large Towns of the Division the Show was good. No prize was awarded to a stallion, as none came up to the terms. Some difficulty was felt in awarding prize to a hackney among competing animals of very varied qualities and different breeds, and we, therefore, gave two extra prizes for Arabs. We would recommend that in future the "Hackney Prize" should be given on the terms used in the Rajshahye Division to the horse most useful for general purposes above fourteen hands. Only four brood mares were shewn. Of these two shewn by Messrs. Dunne and Thoms of Dacca are worthy of special notice, as their progeny in the shed proved most satisfactorily that the climate here is not an insuperable bar to breeding good horses as is usually supposed.

The ponies were divided into two classes, Country and Munipoorie. The former was not as well represented as it might have been, but no doubt this will be remedied in future Shows. One very good pony bred in the Mymensing District was exhibited by Mr. McSweeny of Mymensing and gained the first prize for the Division. None were exhibited from the Backergunge, Sylhet, and Furreedpore Districts.

The Munipoorie ponies were good. The first prize was taken by Mr. Henderson of Mymensing for a very handsome white animal much superior to all others of its class.

The sheds and stabling for the cattle and horses were very good, and the arrangements for feeding, &c., were complete. No accidents of any sort occurred in this Department.

Class III.—Sheep and Goats.

The Show of sheep was fair, but as these are only bred in a few places in the Division they were not numerous. They were mostly of the Bengalee breed, though some were Patna. None were worthy of special notice.

Some good goats were shewn both of the Up-country and Bengallee short beard breed. A handsome pair of long boards came from Cachar and obtained a prize. A very fine pair of Up-country goats were shewn from Sylhet, and a fine buck goat from Dacca.

Class IV.—Poultry.

The Show of poultry was very fine. Several of the pens were exceedingly good. Mymensing carried off the first Prize for the Division, Dacca the second, and Backergunge the third. The capons were also very good. The first was awarded to an uncommonly fine pen exhibited by Mr. Thoms of Dacca, and the second to one shewn by the Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing. There was a fair Show of Chittagong fowls, but only one complete pen of bantams. We gave extra Prizes to two pens of game fowls, one a fine one exhibited by Mr. C. A. Fisher of Dacca, the other by Mr. Dunne of Dacca. An extra Prize was also given to the latter gentleman for Abyssinian Fowls. We would recommend the attention of exhibitors being drawn to the necessity of cooping up poultry together at least a fortnight before the Exhibition, otherwise they ruin each others beauty when put in the same pen in the yard. One fine cock from Backergunge had all his feathers plucked out by one of his own hens and was completely spoilt, and many of the capons had to be cooped up separately as they fought when together.

(Sd.) R. Abercrombie.
„ G. A. Fisher, *Lieut.-Colonel.*
„ E. Drummond.

APPENDIX to the REPORT of the JUDGES in DEPARTMENT I.

Live Stock.

Class IV.—Continued.

The show of turkeys was not a large one, but the birds shewn were good. Mr. Hampton got the Prize for the best hen, Mr. Dunne of Dacca got that for the best cock. An extra Prize was also awarded to Imdad Ali of Dacca. No Guinea fowls were shewn except from Sylhet, as it is exceedingly difficult to rear them in this part of Bengal. The birds shewn obtained two Prizes. There was a large shew of geese, and some of the birds were fine ones. Mr. Hampton of Mymensing took a Prize with a good pen, and A. Thoms, Esq., of Dacca that for the best gander with a large handsome bird.

The ducks exhibited were not numerous, nor were there any particularly fine birds. Mr. Hampton of Mymensing had some well feathered ones, and a very pretty pen was shewn from Cachar.

There was a very small show of rabbits. Mr. Kerr of Mymensing got the first Prize and Miss Brennand of Dacca the second Prize. None were worthy of special notice.

The pigeons were well represented. Mr. Monnier got the Prize for the best cage, Gour Chunder Roy for the second, and Syud Abdool Mujeed for the third. Mr. Monnier also showed the best tumblers, but was hard run by Khajeh Ashanoollah with a pair of very good birds. Mr. David of Dacca showed some very fine fantails. Five Prizes were also given to other varieties. On the whole most of the birds exhibited were much above the ordinary and some of them very good.

APPENDIX.

Class V.—Dairy Produce.

Very little was shewn. We think the notice respecting its being given in on the 1st day of the Show was not well known. Prizes were given for some Dacca cheeses, and for ghee and buffaloe ghee, but nothing was shewn worth special mention except one specimen of butter prepared by Mrs. Abercrombie's Abdar.

(Sd.) E. Drummond.
„ G. A. Fisher, *Lieut.-Colonel.*
„ R. Abercrombie.

DEPARTMENT I.

Class I.

			Rs. As. P.
Best bull in the Division ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing.	30 0 0
Third ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0
Best bull in Mymensing ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing.	30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Shumbhoo Chunder Roy ...	Ditto ..	20 0 0
Best bull in Sylhet ...	Abdool Samed ...	Sylhet ...	30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Mahomed Hossein ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Best bull in Dacca ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...		30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ..	20 0 0
Third ditto ...	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy ...		10 0 0
Best bull in Backergunge ...	Meer Tujumul Ali ...	Backergunge	30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Best bull in Cachar ...	... ...	Cachar ...	30 0 0
Best country bred milch cow in Division.	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0
Third ditto ...	W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	20 0 0
Best cow in Dacca Division ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...		30 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0
Third ditto ...	T. J. Kalonas, Esq. ...		10 0 0
Best cow in Backergunge ...	Meer Tujumul Ali ...		30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Backergunge	20 0 0
Third ditto ...	J. P. Maltby, Esq. ...		10 0 0
Best cow in Mymensing ...	W. H. Henderson Esq. ...		30 0 0
Second ditto ...	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	20 0 0
Third ditto ...	Ditto ...		10 0 0
Best cow in Sylhet.			
Second ditto ...	Abdool Chowdry ...	Sylhet ...	20 0 0
Third ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
Best cow in Cachar ...	Captain Stewart ...	Cachar ...	30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Best pair of country bred bullock in the Division.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
Third ditto ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing.	20 0 0
Best bullock in Dacca Division.	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy ..	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Best bullock in Backergunge	Meer Tujumul Ali ...	Backergunge	30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Torab, son of Persad ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Best bullock in Mymensing ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing.	30 0 0
Ditto Sylhet ...	Abdool Samed ...	Sylhet ...	30 0 0
Ditto Cachar ...	Captain Stewart ...	Cachar ...	30 0 0

DEPARTMENT I.

Class II.

Best hackney in the Dacca Division.	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ..	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0
Best brood mare in or with foal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
Third ditto ...	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	40 0 0
Best brood Mare ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	75 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
Best colt bred in India ...	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	100 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	70 0 0
	Carried over ...	..	1,555 0 0

			Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...		1,555 0 0
Best pony bred in the Division	McSweeney, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
Third ditto ...	Mr. Newing ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Best pony in Dacca District...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0
Second ditto ...	Baboo Mudhoo Soodun Doss	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Third ditto ...	„ Jogonnath Roy ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
Best pony in Mymensing District.	McSweeney, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	30 0 0
Best pony in Cachar ...	Mr. Deverie ...	Cachar ...	30 0 0
Second ditto ...		Ditto ...	20 0 0
Third ditto ...		Ditto ...	10 0 0
Best Munnipore pony ...	W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	Rattray, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
Third ditto ...	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Best Arab ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	30 0 0
Department I.			
Class III.			
Best pen of 3 ewes ...	W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
Ditto 3 welleor ...	T. J. Kalonas, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0
Best ram and ewe in Dacca District.	Teen Cowree ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
Second ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
Best ram and ewe in Backergunge.	J. P. Maltby, Esq. ...	Backergunge	10 0 0
Best ram and ewe in Mymensing.	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing.	10 0 0
Best ram ...	Khajeh Ashonoollah ..	Dacca ...	20 0 0
Best buck goat in Division...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	10 0 0
Third ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	5 0 0
Best she goat in Division ...	Jelall Bux ...	Sylhet ...	15 0 0
Second ditto ...	Mr. Dunne ...	Dacca ...	10 0 0
Third ditto ...	Mrs. Dunne ..	Ditto ...	5 0 0
Best she goat and kid ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ..	Mymensing.	10 0 0
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
Department I.			
Class IV.			
Best pen of fowls from Dacca District (pen 110.)	Khajeh Ashonoollah ...	Dacca ...	10 0 0
Second ditto (pen 21) ...	Colonel Fisher ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
Third ditto ...	Baboo Kallee Narrain Roy ...	Ditto ...	4 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Mymensing	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	10 0 0
Second ditto ..	Alli Raj ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
Third ditto ..	Sheik Kafaetoollah ..	Ditto ...	4 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Backergunge.	J. P. Maltby, Esq. ...	Backergunge	10 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Levien, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Cachar ..	Captain Stewart ...	Cachar ...	10 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Dacca Division.	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing.	20 0 0
Second ditto ...	Khajeh Ashonoollah ...	Dacca ...	12 0 0
Third ditto ...	J. P. Maltby, Esq. ...	Backergunge	8 0 0
Carried over ...	...		.....

					Rs.	As.	P.
		Brought forward ...	...	.....			
	Best three capons ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Dacca ...		10	0	0
	Second ditto ...	Moulvy Mahomed Nazim ...	Mymensing.		6	0	0
	Third ditto ...	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Ditto ...		4	0	0
	Pen of three bantams ...	T. J. Kalonas, Esq. ...	Dacca ...		5	0	0
	Best pen of game fowls ...	C. A. Fisher, Esq. ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
	Second ditto ...	Mrs. Dunne ...	Ditto ...		6	0	0
	Best Chittagong fowls ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
	Second ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...		6	0	0
	Third ditto ...	Teen Cowree ...	Ditto ...		4	0	0
	Pen of Abyssinian fowls ...	Mrs. Dunne ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
70	Best pen of 1 cock and 2 hens	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing.		20	0	0
	Second ditto ...	T. J. Kalonas, Esq. ...	Dacca ...		10	0	0
71	Best turkey cock ...	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
72	Best turkey hen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..		10	0	0
73	Best pen of guinea fowls, 1 cock and 2 hens.	Unknown ...	Sylhet ...		10	0	0
	Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	....		5	0	0
74	Pen of 1 gander and 2 geese	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing.		10	0	0
	Second ditto ...	Miss Brennand ...	Dacca ...		5	0	0
75	Best gander ..	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
76	Best goose ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
77	Best pen of one drake and two ducks.	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing.		10	0	0
	Second ditto ..	Kalli Chowdry ...	Ditto ...		6	0	0
	Third ditto ..	T. J. Maltby, Esq. ...	Burrisaul ...		4	0	0
78	Best drake ..	Kallika Dass Dutt ...	Mymensing.		10	0	0
79	Best duck ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
80	Hatch of four rabbits, any breed.	T. K. Kerr, Esq. ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
	Third ditto ..	Ainuddin Jemadar ...	Dacca ...		4	0	0
81	Best buck rabbits ..	Bugwan Chunder Roy ...	Ditto ...		8	0	0
82	Second ditto doe ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		8	0	0
83	Best cage of different sorts of Pigeons.	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
	Second ditto ..	Gourchunder Roy and Syed Abdool Mujeed.	Ditto ...		6	0	0
	Third ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..		4	0	0
84	Best pair of tumblers ..	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ..		6	0	0
	Second ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		4	0	0
85	Best pair of pouters ..	Khajeh Ashonoollah ...	Ditto ..		6	0	0
	Second ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..		4	0	0
86	Best pair of fantails ..	M. David, Esq. ...	Ditto ..		6	0	0
	Second ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..		4	0	0
87	Varieties of Pigeons ..	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ..		6	0	0
	Second ditto ..	Khajeh Ashonoollah ...	Ditto ...		6	0	0
	Third ditto ..				6	0	0
	Fourth ditto ..				6	0	0
	Fifth ditto ..				6	0	0
		Total ...	...		2,589	0	0

Extra Prizes.

Department I.

				Rs.	As.	P.
Cow's ghee ...	Koonjo Beharee Bysack ...	Dacca ...		5	0	0
Turkeys ...	Imdad ...	Ditto ...		10	0	0
Ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ..		10	0	0
Bantam fowls ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		5	0	0
	Carried over ...	...		30	0	0

				Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward ...		...	30	0	0
Bulls ...	Syud Abdool Mujeed ...	Dacca	...	10	0	0
Two pairs of pigeons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
A pen of deer ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	20	0	0
A pair of sheep with two kids.	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
One cock and two hens ...	Munno Jemadar ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
One ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Fowls ...	Teen Cowree ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Two geese and one gander ...	Ramsunker Sein ...	Mymensing	...	5	0	0
Cow's ghee ...	Deeno Bundo Mullick ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Cheese ...	Noor Mahomed ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
One gander ...	Ramsunker Sein ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
A pen of three capons ...	Ali Newaz Khan ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Black mare ...	Abdool Mujeed ...	Dacca	...	10	0	0
Cow ...	Ainuddeen ...	Ditto	...	10	0	0
Pony ...	Mr. Howard ...	Sylhet	...	20	0	0
One buffaloe ...	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy ...	Dacca	...	20	0	0
Two ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	10	0	0
Three ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Two kabins or water pheasants	Kurreem Chupprassie ...	Ditto	...	10	0	0
One muthora or pheasant ...	Mr. W. Foley ...	Backergunge	...	10	0	0
		Total Rs.	...	205	0	0

DACCA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Department II.

Agricultural Implements.

Report on the result of the Exhibition by the Judges appointed to award Prizes.

Class I., Prime-movers.—In this class nothing was exhibited.

Class II., Implements of Tillage.—In this class Messrs. T. E. Thomson of Calcutta exhibited two very fine English ploughs for which a Prize of Rupees 50 was awarded. The ground was unfortunately very hard in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition, otherwise it would have been interesting to have set them to work; the Natives crowded round these at all times and their use was explained to them.

Under this head also several Native ploughs were exhibited, to which four prizes were awarded, not so much from any intrinsic merit that they possessed as from a wish to encourage competition even in this low walk of the mechanical art. It was noticed that the ploughs, harrows, &c., from the different Districts had their own local peculiarities, but all appeared to have the same family likeness. There has probably been little change in these simple implements since the time of Cain and Abel.

Class III., Implements for hoeing and sowing.—Nothing was shewn under this head worthy of mention.

Class IV., Farm-yard Implements.—In this class Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. were again the successful exhibitors. A chaff-cutter was fitted up and caused great delight, to the Natives especially. This machine should, properly speaking, be called a *straw*-cutter, as it cuts up straw into small pieces, an inch long.

Messrs. Thomson and Co. also exhibited an enamelled iron manger with hay rack and water trough, which had a very substantial appearance. In this class Messrs. Thomson and Co. are the only Prize-holders.

Class V., Implements used in preparing produce for market.—In this class a number of odd looking machines were exhibited by the Natives, chiefly cotton gins, rice cleaning machines, and machines for expressing the juice from sugar-cane for which several Prizes were awarded.

A machine for shelling rice which was exhibited is a good example of what can de done by this rough and ready style of machinery.

Class VI., Irrigating Implements.—In this class there was nothing exhibited.

Class VII., Agricultural carriages and harness.—This class was also a blank unless we may except Messrs. Thomson's wheel-barrow made of iron, which was quite as light as a wooden one. This wheel-barrow was eagerly bought up by a Native gentleman and will no doubt form a "pattern" for years to come in Dacca, where this useful article is already occasionally seen.

Class VIII.—Blank.

Class IX., miscellaneous Machines and Implements.—In this class there was a tolerably good show. A complete set of tile-making machinery was exhibited by Mr. Stewart, the Executive Engineer. These were invented by him, and one remarkable point about them appeared to be that these machines might be made up by any country carpenter and blacksmith, a matter which deserves more consideration than it generally receives in this country.

Large half round tiles for roofing were made by these machines and also flat tiles for flooring with a pattern stamped upon them. The press in which these were made was a novelty in its way, and it was really a treat to see a perfectly square flat tile squeezed out of it, an improvement certainly on the shapeless tiles used in flooring in Calcutta and generally in India.

The inventor of these machines states that they turn out work cheaper than what the Natives can

work for when making the tiles by hand, and as there is no doubt about their turning out better work than is usually seen, they are well worthy of the attention of Government and others who have much to do with building.

These machines were all at work, and in addition to the tile machines several tables and barrows were exhibited with moulders at work to illustrate the system of brick-making generally adopted in England, a system which has been introduced with such success at Akra near Calcutta.

Mr. Stewart carried off three Prizes for these. Messrs. Thomson also received several Prizes for articles coming under this class, consisting of fitted axes, saws, &c., kodalees, cooking stoves, &c., and we are happy to say that a good many sales were effected, amounting to some 800 Rupees.

Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. deserve especial thanks for the way in which they have come forward on this occasion; although they had sent many things to other Exhibitions and had then a great deal in their hands connected with such work, yet they managed to contribute a very interesting collection of machinery and tools, and it was remarkable how the shed in which they were collected was constantly crowded with Natives of all ranks eager to understand the English contrivances and to admire the trusty steel of Sheffield.

(Sd.) G. A. Fisher, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
" W. Brennand.
" S. A. Stewart.

Department III.

Agricultural Produce and Raw Material.

In the absence of my colleagues, I beg to submit the following brief report of the Country Produce Department of the Agricultural Show. The Exhibition in this as well as in the other Departments has, in my opinion, been very successful. Some of the produce were the best that I have seen in my experience of many years, and even of those that did not obtain a prize may be said to be of very fair average quality, and will, I hope, lead to the improvement of the Agriculture of the country as well as that of the people.

Cereals.—The specimens of wheat exhibited were few but of very good description. The best samples were exhibited by Baboo Bugwan Chunder Roy, to whom the first and third prizes were awarded for white and brown wheats. Mr. A. Thoms received the second prize.

There were upwards of 150 samples of rice of good average quality exhibited. The best scalded rice came in from Meer Tujumul Ali of Burrisaul, who carried away the first prize. Besides the six prizes awarded in the Catalogue there were four special prizes also given to Meer Tujumul Ali, District Committee, Backergunge, Hajee Budderodeen and Kristo Persaud; three of these samples were from Burrisaul and one from Dacca.

Pulses.—The collection of pulses were also large. Baboo Mohesh Chunder Gangooly was an exhibitor of about fifty kinds of peas, &c. He carried the first prize for kollye and a special prize for his large collection of pulse. All the specimens exhibited by him were particularly clean, and it is doubtful whether these could have been the average samples of five maunds of peas. Mr. T. J. Kalonas and Mr. Thoms of Phoolbarry exhibited very white and bold specimens, for which they respectively received the first and second prizes. Baboo Bugwan Chunder Roy received the third prize.

Tubers.—I have not much to say on this subject, except that only two samples of good yams were exhibited by Syud Abdool Mujeed and Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy. There were no potatoes, neither much competition in ginger, turmeric, and arrow-root.

Fibres.—There were but few samples of cotton exhibited, and those from Burrisaul, Mymensing, and Cachar. Among the exhibitors Captain Stewart of Cachar was the most successful.

Jute and sunn were exhibited in abundance and prizes distributed accordingly. There were two special prizes given to Mr. Henderson for jute grown in the Mymensing Jail, and to Mr. Hampton for jute grown in the District of Mymensing.

A special prize of Rupees 30 was awarded to Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry for a new specimen of fibre similar to jute discovered at Bhowal. It was found growing wild and yet in this state its fibre is marketable. I believe if more care of it is taken and the plant regularly grown, its fibre will eventually assume so attenuated a texture as to be successfully employed in the manufacture of cloth. It has also a superior gloss. I beg to draw your particular attention to this new fibre. It is my intention to shew the plant, with its long stem of full thirteen feet, together with the fibre, to the Trade Association at Calcutta.

Oil Seeds.—Upwards of 100 samples of oil seed were exhibited, chiefly rape seed by Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry, who carried away both the first prize and a special prize.

Linseed and teel seed were also largely exhibited from Mymensing, Burrisaul, and Cachar, and their exhibitors deservedly carried away several prizes.

Indigo.—It has been well represented. The best outturns were from Mymensing. Mr. Hampton carried off the first two prizes and Mr. Kerr the third.

Safflower.—As expected the safflower exhibited was very good. Baboo Muddun Mohun Bysack was awarded with the first prize.

Tobacco.—I am sorry to say that there were no very good exhibitions of tobacco.

Tea.—The exhibition of tea was pronounced by all most excellent. The Soorispoor Tea Company obtained the first prize, while the British Indian Tea Company and the Central Cachar Tea Company received the next two prizes. Mr. A. D. Dunne of Dacca exhibited two samples of very good tea from Assam and Cachar, but as the prizes intended was for the best collection of teas grown in any one of the plantations, he was awarded with a special prize of Rupees 50.

In conclusion I beg to bring to your notice that the fullest and widest publication of the encouragements held out for the Agricultural and other improvements by Government is necessary to rouse the people to develop the resources of the country. I beg earnestly to suggest that these Exhibitions be regularly continued, for in them is involved the best interests as well as the true improvement and right occupation of the Natives.

(Sd.) M. David.

W. Bell.
Baboo Modhoosoodun Dass. } *Absent.*

Dacca,
The 21st December 1864.

Department IV.

Some little difficulty was experienced in awarding prizes in this Department, not so much in

deciding upon the comparative merits of the articles exhibited as in finding where they had been placed. The cotton fabrics and the embroidery especially were not well arranged, so that several pieces fully deserving of attention escaped the notice of the Judges whilst the prizes were being awarded. This confusion arose, in great measure, from the fault of the exhibitors, the Dacca manufacturers having, in the first instance, refused to exhibit any specimens for which they were not paid; but at the last moment they were most eager to exhibit a quantity of goods for which sufficient space had not been left; and at the same time some contributions from the more distant parts of the Division did not arrive until the hour of opening the Exhibition. Such little drawbacks as these to perfect arrangement were perhaps unavoidable on this occasion; but on the occurrence of a second Agricultural Exhibition it will be desirable to lay down strict Rules as to the latest date on which articles can be admitted, and also as to notifying to the Committee in good time the amount of space required by each exhibitor. It will also be expedient that on the allotment of the required space under the proper Department and Class each exhibitor should be permitted to arrange his wares therein according to his liking, so that should any of them escape the notice of the Judges it will be the fault of the exhibitor himself. It is to be regretted that several Native manufactures, especially those of the commonest kinds, were not represented at all, as in these even a small improvement would be of the highest value and importance. The great variety of articles shewn in this Department, and the great difference in their value, rendered it necessary that the Judges should be left unfettered both as to the number and value of the prizes to be adjudged, and the Committee had most wisely contented themselves with placing a certain sum at the disposal of the Judges, who distributed it as they thought fit.

The first class to be noticed is the comprehensive one of cotton fabrics; of the finer kinds enough was exhibited to shew that Dacca muslins are still worthy of their former fame, and of some specimens so fine was the work that it became a question whether they should not be rather referred to the class of embroidery. The coarser kinds of cotton included some extremely good table napkins shewn by the Dacca Jail and A. Thoms, Esq., and also some of the work of the inhabitants of the Garrow Hills; but the ordinary cotton cloths worn by Natives of the lower and middle classes were not represented. Scarcely any woollen fabrics, the produce of the Dacca Division, were exhibited, and but few specimens of silk as such, the greater part of such fabrics being placed under the head of embroidery. Of plain tussah silk two good specimens were exhibited by Kalli Chunder Chowdry and T. R. Kerr, Esq., of the District of Mymensing.

Of fibrous fabrics there was a far larger show, and those shewn were of very good quality. The Jails of Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensing shewed respectively how Convict Labour may be utilized in this as in other classes, and Rabatty Mohun Bysack and Nundloll Bysack of Dacca also exhibited most superior sacking. Baboo Kasheekant Mookerjee and Syed Abdool Mujeed also shewed curiosities in fibrous fabrics, such as plantain and kutchoo fibre, which were thought worthy of extra prizes.

The embroidery class was well filled, but some of the very best specimens were not on the table at the time when the Judges went round, having been removed from their proper places by the exhibitors, and others were not brought in until after the adjudication of the prizes; several extra prizes were, however, subsequently granted. Mr. Drummond, Baboo Gobind Chunder Dutt, Baboo Modhoo Soodun Doss, Hurri Mohun Doss, Abdool Mujeed, Chulloo Churn Ahmed Jew, and others shewed beautiful Indian embroidery and rendered the task of deciding between them one of difficulty.

The silver filigree work, for which Dacca has long been celebrated, was shown in some quantity, but the best specimen, that exhibited by Mrs. Dunne, being of Cuttack manufacture, was excluded from competition as not being made in the Division. The regular prizes were assigned to Gunga Churn, Mr. Fisher, and Mohun Bysack, an extra prize being adjudged to Mrs. Dunne; prizes were also given for gold and silver plate to Syed Abdeol Mujeed and Baboo Modhoo Soodun Doss, both of whom exhibited extremely handsome articles.

The hardware and cutlery shewn was curious, being collections of all the various implements used by the Natives of the Division; the first prize for number and variety was given to Raj Chunder Kurmokar of Burrisaul; the second to Syed Abdool Mujeed, and the third to J. W. Foggo, Esq. The exhibition in the pottery and earthen-ware class was disappointing both in quantity and quality. S. A. Stewart, Esq., of Dacca, shewed good tiles and bricks, but the bricks shewn by Furreedpore and Mymensing Jails were of very inferior quality, while the Native potters shewed little or nothing.

Under the head of glass no Native manufactures where shewn and no prize was awarded.

The first prize for furniture was given for a dear-horn stool to Rammanic Sing of Dacca; it was the only specimen shewn of its kind and was much admired.

The Jails of Backergunge and Furreedpore took the second and third prizes for cane furniture, that of the former being very well made; there were also some boxes and trifling articles of furniture shewn which received prizes.

The greater part of the carving in wood and ivory was excluded from competition as not being the produce of the Division. Mr. Stewart took the first prize with the carved pulpit intended eventually for Dacca Church, and the others were given for a well carved stick in ivory, some fans, and ornamental boxes.

No leather work was shewn and only one specimen of paper exhibited by Dacca Jail.

The next class included all fancy work in paper, wax, worsted, bamboo, beads, &c., and seven or eight prizes were awarded. The wax work imitations of birds and fruit were very good and some handsome plated screens and umbrellas were exhibited.

The arms and accoutrements shewn were few in number. Baboo Modhoo Soodun Doss gained the first prize with some swords and daggers, and the second was gained by a curiously shaped gun from Backergunge; the remainder of the compartment was taken up with pellet bows and blow pipes from Sylhet, and the ordinary daites, spears, shields of the country. Only one conveyance was shewn, a palanqueen, the property of Syed Abdool Mujeed, of superior finish.

Under the miscellaneous Prizes we may notice one awarded for a case of insects shewn by Ameeroollah of Sylhet, and collected for himself; it was thought by the Judges that every encouragement should be given to the study of natural history among the Natives, and a prize of Rupees 20 was given.

For models and statuary the alabaster and marble work shewn by Pietro Gueriari was excluded from competition as not being produced in the Division and prizes were given to colored clay figures made by Natives.

No engraving, painting, or lithographic was exhibited.

The prizes for photographs were given to Major Smith, of Mymensing, whose photographs were decidedly the best shewn, to W. Brennand, Esq., and to Mr. Clapham; some other very fine collections of photographs were sent in too late for competition.

The prizes for drawings were given to the performances of Native women with the exception of Goolzar Sing, employed in the Engineer's Office in Dacca as a Draughtsman; the first prize was given for a well executed colored drawing of an eagle to Sreemutty Uttum Sundri.

The musical instruments shewn were of Native manufacture, chiefly stringed; the first prize was awarded to a kind of violin shewn by Gobind Chunder Dutt Baboo of Dacca.

A prize was given to S. A. Stewart, Esq., for his revolving photographic camera.

The total amount awarded in prizes under this Department was Rupees 1,313, and it is hoped that they were distributed in such a manner as to guide the industry of Native manufacturers in proper directions, although the Judges regretted much, as has been already noticed, that several of the most useful, though ordinary Native manufactures, did not compete for Prizes.

(Sd.) E. V. Westmacott.
„ Khajeh Abdool Gunny.
„ W. Brennand.

List of Prizes awarded in Department II.

Implements and Machines.

Class.	Number.	Description.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
II.	6	For the best light plough suited for one horse or a pair of bullocks.	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy	30	
II.	7	For the best Native or country made plough suited for a pair of ordinary bullocks.	... ...	30	
II.	9	For the best harrow for light land suited to a pair of ordinary sized bullocks.	Ditto ditto	20	
II.	10	For the best cultivated grubber or scarifier of light construction suited for a pony or single bullock.	Kalli Chunder Chowdry	30	
V.	27	For the best rice cleaning machine ...	District Committee, Burrisaul.	50	
V.	27	For the second best ditto ...	Khajeh Ashanoollah ...	25	
IX.	52	For the best tile-making machine suitable also for making roofing tiles.	Mr. S. A. Stewart ...	50	
IX.	54	For the best hand-pressing machine for finishing hand-made bricks.	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	55	For the best hand power moist clay brick-making machine.	Ditto ...	30	
IX.	Extra	For the best filtering apparatus ...	T. E. Thomson and Co.	20	
IX.	5	For the best collection of felling axes, pruning knives, saws, hillocks, and shears.	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	50				
IX.	51	For the best collection of hand implements for drainage operations.	Ditto ...	20	
IX.	48	For the best collection of field and two, three, four pronged kodalees and phourahs.	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	Extra	For the best plough, English make ...	Ditto ...	50	
IX.	...	For the best grubber ...	Ditto ...	30	
IX.	...	For the best cooking stove ...	Ditto ...	20	
IX.	...	For the best and lightest hand truck	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	Extra	For the second best cooking stove ...	Ditto ...	15	
IV.	19	For the best chaff-cutter ...	Ditto ...	50	
IV.	Extra	For the second best iron manger and hay rack.	Ditto ...	20	
IV.	Ditto	For the best iron manger and hay rack.	Ditto ...	30	
			Total ...	620	

EXTRA.

Department II.

Number.	Articles.	District.	Exhibitor.	Prize. Rs.	As.	P.
1	Flour mill ...	Dacca ...	Kisto Coomar Roy ...	4	0	0
2	Chaff-cutting machine	...	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co.	20	0	0
			Special ...	24	0	0
			Ordinary ...	620	0	0
	* Cotton gin (omitted)	Ditto ...	Rammanick Sing ...	20	0	0
	Sugar mill ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20	0	0

* These were duly ticketed with the Prize ticket, but appears to have been omitted in the List as the owner's name was not on them.

(Sd.) S. A. Stewart.

Prizes awarded to Department III.

Prize.		Rs.
	Wheat.	
1st, Bugwan Chunder Roy	...	10
2nd, L. Ramy	...	6
3rd, Bugwan Chunder Roy	...	4
	Barley.	
1st, Alexander Thoms	...	10
2nd, None	...	0
3rd, None	...	0
	Oats.	
1st, W. Henderson	...	10
2nd, Mohesh Chunder Gangooly	...	6
3rd, None	...	0
	Indian Corn.	
None	...	0
	Rice, scalded.	
1st, Tujumul Ali	...	30
2nd, Abdool Kureem	...	20
3rd, T. J. Kalonas	...	10
	Rice, differing.	
1st, M. David	...	30
2nd, Tujumul Ali	...	20
3rd, Bugwan Chunder Roy	...	10
	Millets.	
1st, A. Thoms	...	20
2nd, T. R. Kerr	...	15
3rd, Bugwan Chunder Roy	...	7
	Corn.	
1st, Kalli Chunder Chowdry	...	20
2nd, Tujumul Ali	...	15
3rd, A. Thoms	...	10
	Peas.	
1st, T. J. Kalonas	...	15
2nd, A. Thoms	...	10
3rd, Bugwan Chunder Roy	...	5
	Kullies.	
1st, Mohesh Chunder Gangooly	...	15
2nd, Abdool Mujeed	...	10
3rd, Captain Stewart	...	5
	Chillies.	
1st, Captain Stewart	...	15
2nd, Abdool Mujeed	...	10
3rd, Isser Chunder Majil	...	5
	Sweet Potatoes.	
1st, Allee Raj	...	15
2nd, None	...	0
3rd, None	..	0
	Turmeric.	
1st, Khajeh Abdool Gunny	...	15
2nd, Hur Chunder Roy	...	10
3rd, G. M. Reily	...	5
Carried over	...	...

		Rs
Brought forward	...	...
Prize.	*Ginger.*	
1st, Idoo Sircar	...	15
2nd, Khajeh Ashanoollah	...	10
3rd, Ram Chunder Chowdry	...	5
	Arrowroot.	
1st, Mr. Chater	...	15
2nd, ,, Ramy	...	10
3rd, None	...	0
	Yams.	
1st, Abdool Mujeed	...	10
2nd, Kalli Narrain Roy	...	5
3rd, None	...	0
	Jute.	
1st, M. David	...	75
2nd, Sontus Doss	...	50
3rd, Muddun Mohun Bysack	...	25
	Sunn.	
1st, T. J. Kalonas	...	25
2nd, T. R. Kerr	...	20
3rd, Golhuck Nath Biswas	...	10
	Cotton cleaned.	
1st, Captain Stewart	...	100
2nd, Tujumul Hossein	...	50
3rd, Rajah Rajkishto Sing	...	20
	Cotton on Seed.	
1st, Hur Chunder Chowdry	...	100
2nd, Ally Ahmed Khan	...	50
3rd, Captain R. Stewart	...	20
	Silk.	
2nd, Captain Stewart	...	50
	Cocoons.	25
2nd, T. R. Kerr	...	20
	Safflower.	
1st, Muddun Mohun Bysack	...	100
2nd, M. David	...	50
3rd, Sontus Doss	...	25
	Indigo.	
1st, J. P. Hampton	...	100
2nd, Ditto	...	75
3rd, T. R. Kerr	...	50
	Linseed.	
1st, T. R. Kerr	...	25
2nd, M. David	...	10
	Mustard Seed.	
1st, Kalli Narrain Roy	...	25
2nd, Captain R. Stewart	...	10
Carried over	...	...

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...
Prize. *Teel Seed.*	
1st, Bhugwan Chunder Roy ...	25
2nd, Mr. Foggo ...	10
Ram Teel.	
1st, Abdool Mujeed ...	25
2nd, Captain Stewart ...	10
Castor Seed.	
1st, T. J. Kalonas ...	25
2nd, A. Thoms ...	10
Poppy Seed.	
1st, M. David ...	10
2nd, Sontus Doss ...	5
Safflower Seed.	
1st, Muddun Mohun Bysack ...	25
2nd, A. Thoms ...	10
Cocoanuts.	
1st, District Committee, Backergunge	25
2nd, Tujumul Ali ...	10
Cotton Seed.	
1st, Captain Stewart ...	25
2nd, T. J. Kalonas ...	10
Tobacco.	
1st, Jodoonath Chowdry ...	50
2nd, Bugwan Chunder Roy ...	25
3rd, Hurchunder Chowdry ...	10
Tea.	
1st, Soorispore Tea Company ...	100
2nd, British India Tea Company ...	75
3rd, Central Cachar Tea Company ...	50
Coffee.	
2nd, L. Ramy ...	25
Carried over ..	...

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...
Prize. *Sugarcane, white.*	
1st, Hajee Budderodeen ...	30
2nd, Rammanick ...	20
3rd, Sylhet, no name ...	10
Red Sugarcane.	
1st, Hajee Budderodeen ...	30
2nd, Kalli Narrain Roy ...	20
3rd, G. M. Reily ...	10
Honey in Comb.	
1st, Kalli Narrain Roy ...	15
2nd, Baboo Kissore Doss ...	10
Wax.	
1st, M. David ...	10
2nd, Captain Stewart ...	5
Special Prizes.	
Mrs. Henderson for the best manufactured arrowroot ...	15
Kalli Narrain Roy for the best specimen of fibre similar to jute ...	30
Mr. Foggo for a bamboo ...	5
Cow Ghee.	
1st, T. J. Kalonas ...	6
2nd, Ram Coomar Bose ...	4
Buffaloe.	
1st, N. Pogose ...	6
2nd, A. Thoms ...	4
Total ...	2,308
Special Prizes ...	381
Grand Total ...	2,689

Special Prizes.

	Rs.
For Scalded Rice to the District Committee, Backergunge ...	10
„ Ditto ditto to Meer Tujumul Ali ...	10
„ Table Rice, Hajee Budderodeen ...	10
„ Ditto to Kistopersaud Doss ...	10
„ Cow Ghee to Nuzzeemuddeen Chowdry ...	5
„ Cow Ghee to Akbur Ally Chowdry	5
„ Buffaloe to Mr. W. Foley ...	5
„ Buffaloe Ghee to Juggernath Deb...	5
„ Jute, W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	20
„ Jute, Mr. J. P. Hampton .	10
„ a specimen of new Fibre to Gobind Chunder Dutt ...	16
„ Sunn to Hurrish Chunder Roy ...	10
„ Orange Preserve, Mr. M. David ...	10
„ Ditto ditto, Muddunmohun Bysack	5
„ Butter, 1st Prize, Buxoo Abdar ...	6
„ Ditto, 2nd „ Kalli Narrain Roy .	4
„ Cheese, 1st „ Syud Abdool Mujeed	6
„ Ditto 2nd „ Mr. T. J. Kalonas...	4
„ Cream 1st „ Kalli Narrain Roy .	6
„ a collection of scented Oils manufactured in the District ...	16
„ the finest Mustard Oil, W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	10
„ the finest Tea, Mr. A. D. Dunne ...	50
„ Sylhet Tea, Major Jennings ...	25
Carried over ...	258

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	258
For Linseed, Bugwan Chunder Roy ...	10
„ Mustard Seed, Muddun Mohun Bysack ...	10
„ Mustard Seed of descriptions, Extra Prize to Kalli Narrain Roy ...	10
„ Kheersa, Koonjo Beharee Bysack ...	5
„ Buffaloe Curd, Kalli Narrain Roy ...	5
„ Orange grown in the District, Koonjo Beharee Bysack ...	5
„ Jaggery, Allum Mundul ...	5
„ Ditto, Gollock Sing Chupprassie ...	5
„ a large collection of pulses, Mohesh Chunder Gangooly ...	10
„ Ratan, Rajah Rajkishto Sing Bahadoor ...	5
„ Scented Tobacco, Syud Abdool Mujeed ...	4
„ Sunn, Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	10
„ Bel fruit, Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	2
„ Urhur grain, Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	5
„ Jute, Bugwan Chunder Roy ...	5
„ Rice, Mitterjeet Sing ...	10
„ Betelnuts, Abdool Kurreem ...	10
„ Am Udda, Omirto Lall Mitter ...	2
„ Betelnuts ...	5
Total ...	381

DEPARTMENT IV.

CLASS.	Articles.	Exhibitor.	District.	Prize.
				Rs. As. P.
I.	*Muslins.*			
	1st Prize ...	Muddun Mohun Bysack ...	Dacca ...	15 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Chuloo Churn Bysack ...		10 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Ditto ...		5 0 0
	Coarser Cottons.			
	1st Prize ...	Dacca Jail ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing	6 0 0
II.	*Woollen.*			
	1st Prize ...	Pooran Chand ...	Calcutta ...	25 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Dacca Girls' School ...	Dacca ...	15 0 0
III.	*Silk.*			
	1st Prize ...	Kalli Chunder Chowdry ...	Mymensing	25 0 0
	2nd „ ...	T. R. Kerr, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
IV.	*Fibrous Manufacture.*			
	1st Prize ... Equal...	Rabutty Mohun Bysack ...	Dacca ...	25 0 0
		Dacca Jail ...		25 0 0
		Nundolall Bysack ...		25 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Backergunge Jail ...	Backergunge	20 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Mymensing „ ...	Mymensing	13 0 0
V.	*Embroidery.*			
	1st Prize ...	Mudoo Soodun Dass ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Hurry Mohun Dass ...		10 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Gobind Chunder Dutt ...		5 0 0
	Extra ...	Ahmed Jan ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
		Syed Abdool Mujeed ...		15 0 0
	Brocades.			
	1st Prize ...	Chuloo Churn Bysack ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
VI.	*Filigree.*			
	1st Prize ...	Gunga Churn Kurmokar ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Mrs. Fisher ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Mohun Bysack and brother ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
	Extra ...	Mrs. Dunne ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
	Plate.			
	1st Prize ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Mudoo Soodun Dass ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
VII.	*Hardware and Cutlery.*			
	1st Prize ...	Rajchunder Kurmokar ...	Backergunge	25 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Dacca ...	15 0 0
	3rd „ ...	T. M. Foggo, Esq. ...	Burrisaul ...	10 0 0
VIII.	*Pottery, &c.*			
	1st Prize ...	S. A. Stewart, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	25 0 0
	2nd „ ...	C. A. Chater, Esq. ...	Furreedpore Jail.	15 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Mymensing Jail ...	Mymensing	10 0 0
IX.	None awarded.			
X.	*Furniture.*			
	1st Prize ..	Rammanick Sing ...	Dacca ..	30 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Backergunge Jail ...	Backergunge	10 0 0
	3rd „ ... Equal..	Furreedpore Jail ...	Furreedpore.	5 0 0
		Bungsee Budden Dey ...	Dacca ...	5 0 0
		Denonath Sein ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
XI.	*Ivory.*			
	1st Prize ..	Kalli Chunder Chowdry ...	Mymensing.	20 0 0
	2nd „ ... Equal...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee ...	Dacca ...	10 0 0
		Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
		Carried over ...	.. ..	604 0 0

Class.	Articles.	Exhibitor.	District.	Prize.
				Rs. As. P.
		Brought forward ...	.. ..	604 0 0
	Carved wood.			
XI.	1st Prize ...	S. A. Stewart. Esq. ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
XII.	No articles shewn.			
XIII.	*Paper.*			
	1st Prize ...	Dacca Jail ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
XIV.	*Fancy work.*			
	1st Prize ...	Hurry Kishore Roy ...	Mymensing	20 0 0
	2nd „ ... Equal...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Dacca ...	10 0 0
		T. J. Maltby, Esq. ...	Backergunge	10 0 0
	3rd „ ... Equal...	Lalla Mitterjeet Sing ...	Dacca ...	5 0 0
		Uddit Churn Mundle ..	Ditto ...	5 0 0
	Extra Prize ...	Mrs. Henderson ..	Mymensing	15 0 0
XV.	*Arms and Accoutrements.*			
	1st Prize ...	Baboo Mudhoo Soodun Dass ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
	2nd „ ... Equal...	T. M. Foggo, Esq. ...	Backergunge	20 0 0
		Gobind Chunder Dutt ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0
	3rd „ ...	District Committee ...	Sylhet ...	15 0 0
XVI.	*Conveyances* ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
XVII.	*Miscellaneous.*			
	Writing Desk ...	W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	Mymensing	20 0 0
	Case of ...	Ameeroollah ...	Sylhet ...	20 0 0
	Jack fruit ...	Kaseekanth Mookerjee ...	Dacca ...	5 0 0
	Wax-work ...	Rabutty Mohun Bysack ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
B. Class I.	*Models and Statuary.*			
	1st Prize ...	Pietro Gueriari ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Tilluk Chunder Paul ...	Sreenogur ...	20 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Denonath Sein ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0
	4th „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
II.	None.			
III.	*Photographs.*			
	1st Prize ...	Major Smith ...	Mymensing	50 0 0
	2nd „ ...	W. Brennand, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Mr. Clapham ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
IV.	*Drawings.*			
	1st Prize ...	Sreemutty Uttum Soondery ...	Ditto ...	25 0 0
	2nd „ ...	Goolzar Sing ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Kreepa Moyee ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
C.	*Musical Instruments.*			
	1st Prize ...	Gobind Chunder Dutt ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
	2nd „ ... Equal...	Ram Chunder Gossain ...	Furreedabad	15 0 0
		Sookh Lall ...	Dacca ...	15 0 0
	3rd „ ...	Bugwan Chunder Roy ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
	Photographic Camera	S. A. Stewart, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	25 0 0
			Total ...	1,234 0 0

EXTRA.

DEPARTMENT IV.

Number.	Article.	District.	Exhibitor.	Prize. Rs. As. P.
1	For a collection of Fancy Works in Sholah ...	Dacca ...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee ...	10 0 0
2	Bark of a tree just like cloth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4 0 0
3	Gunny bags ...	Ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	10 0 0
4	Borachukee Fibres Handkerchief ...	Ditto ...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee ...	4 0 0
5	Shope ...	Ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	4 0 0
6	Hoglah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4 0 0
7	Box ...	Ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	4 0 0
8	Globe prepared by Dhamni School ...	Ditto ...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee ...	10 0 0
9	Fans ...	Ditto ...	Mrs. Drummond ...	5 0 0
10	Flower Basket ...	Ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	4 0 0
11	A Box ...	Mymensing.	Ram Chunder Banerjee ...	5 0 0
12	Shell ...	Dacca ...	Bugwan Chunder Roy ...	5 0 0
13	Cheekun Kosheeda ...	Ditto ...	Gobind Chunder Dutt ...	10 0 0
			Extra Prizes ...	79 0 0
			Ordinary ..	1,234 0 0
			Total Rs. of Dept. IV. ...	1,313 0 0

Report of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Show held at Rampore Beauleah.

From C. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 66, dated the 29th March 1865.)

IN continuation of my letters to you No. 178 of 24th October and of the 18th January last, the latter reporting the opening of the Agricultural Show of this Division at Rampore Beauleah, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. From the receipt of the first orders on the subject I was in constant communication with the various District Committees who (particularly that of Rajshahye) were uniting in their efforts to further the interests of the Exhibition. I also presided at several Meetings at Rampore Beauleah (where my presence was especially necessary owing to the absence of the Magistrate) and at Pubna.

3. An admirable piece of ground was selected to the north of the Station, and this Baboo Obtar Sing, the proprietor, an old servant of Government, most liberally placed at the disposal of the Committee free of charge. Much, however, had to be done in the way of levelling, &c., to fit it for the purpose. Here extensive sheds, though not larger than proved necessary, were run up for the reception of the cattle, produce, &c., and the whole was surrounded by a high bamboo fence. Two very handsome gateways were constructed of bamboos and branches of trees by Mr. Blechynden, of the Rajshahye Committee. An extremely handsome semiana of very large dimensions for the opening scene was also erected, and the general effect, as well as arrangement of the enclosure, was excellent.

4. Nothing could exceed the interest which continued to be evinced by all classes in the Exhibition, which, I think, I may safely say, proved in every way a great success. As was natural, there were several things, such as arrangement of produce, adjudging of prizes, &c., which might have been improved upon if we had had more experience in such matters. This, however, did not at all interfere with the general result. Every Member of the Committee as well as myself felt that the experience gained on this occasion would be of great advantage on the next.

5. The show of cattle, produce generally, and poultry was very large and good. That of horses and sheep was but indifferent, and but little, I am sorry to say, was exhibited worth mentioning in the way of implements.

6. I had expected a large show of implements from Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company, of Calcutta, with whom I was in correspondence, but as that Firm could not send any one, either European or Native, in charge of their collection, the Committee and myself were of opinion that their offer, with the conditions attached, could not be accepted.

7. The District of Rajshahye of course contributed the greater portion of the specimens exhibited. Distant Districts like Dinagepore and Rungpore could not be expected to do much, particularly in cattle. The show of grains, oil-seeds, jute, silk, sugarcane, &c, from Rungpore, Dinagepore, Pubnah, and Bograh was, however, very creditable, and shewed that the Committees of these Districts had taken much trouble. The careful and intelligent manner in which the

Pubnah Committee forwarded their specimens deserves particular commendation.

8. As previously reported, the Show opened on the day originally fixed, the 17th January, all the Zemindars of Rajshahye attending with their retinues, and the number of visitors, both European and Native, was very large. It remained open till the 21st January, when the prizes were distributed by me in the presence of nearly the same assemblage as met on the first day. There was an admission fee of one Rupee on the opening day, but after that entrance was free and thousands upon thousands from all parts of Rajshahye and other Districts visited the yard.

9. I beg to annex, for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of the remarks made by me on the opening of the Exhibition.

10. The sum of Rupees 3,985 was distributed in prizes. The Committee ware obliged to withhold some of the prizes mentioned in the list (copy of which accompanies) owing either to non-competition or inferiority of specimen exhibited. On the other hand some prizes not in the list were awarded to exhibitors of articles which seemed to merit special reward. The successful competitiors included people of all classes from His Highness the Nawab Nazim, Messrs. Watson and Company, and the great Landholders of Nattore and Pooteah, &c., to petty cultivating Ryots.

11. The Silver Medal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta was awarded for *silk* to Messrs. Watson and Company, the best specimens exhibited being from Surdah factory, in Rajshahye. The show of silk generally, which, as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, is a great staple of Rajshahye and several of the surrounding Districts, was very fine.

12. I took every opportunity of explaining to people of all classes with whom I came in contact the objects of Government in setting on foot Agricultural Shows, and I think these objects are fully appreciated and understood, and that there is a very general desire that Exhibitions of this nature should become a permanent institution.

13. *Pecuniarily* there can be no doubt of the success of this year's Show. The following are the sums contributed by the several Districts of this Division to the Funds of the Divisional Exhibition :—

Rajshahye	...	... Rs. 5,450
Moorshedabad	...	... „ 2,397
Rungpore	...	... „ 1,500
Bograh	...	... „ 1,035
Dinagepore	...	... „ 800
Pubnah	...	... „ 600
Maldah	..	... „ 401

14. These sums, however, do not represent the whole amount actually collected. The various District Committees had to meet sundry expenses in the way of forwarding articles, &c. There were also local preparatory Shows (which I hope, on future occasions, to see at every Station of the Division) at Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Bograh, and at those prizes were also awarded.

15. After paying all expenses of every description there is still to the credit of the Divisional Committee a sum of about Rupees 8,000 including the Government grant of Rupees 3,000.

16. On the whole, I consider, the results of the Exhibition of this year afford in *every way* great inducements to go on with the scheme proposed by the Lieutenant-Governer, and with his sanction I would propose to hold the next Divisional Exhibition at Berhampore, where many Native gentlemen are, I know, most anxious it should be held, and where, I am confident, it would be successful.

17. In conclusion I would bring to the special notice of the Lieutenant-Governor the gentlemen as per margin of the Rajshahye Committee, to whose valuable and untiring exertions the success of the past Exhibition is very greatly owing.

Mr. Ferrar, Secretary to Divisional Committee.
Messrs. Blechynden, Gallais, and Baboos Mothooranath Banerjee and Anundchunder Banerjee, Members.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I think myself exceedingly fortunate that one of my first public acts in the post which I have the honor to hold should be to preside on an occasion like the present, an occasion which I believe to be fraught not only with pleasure to the many hundreds I see around me, but with lasting benefit and material improvement to the inhabitants of these Districts. Doubtless you are all anxious to commence your inspection of the various animals and produce which, by the kindness of individuals in every District of the Division, has been so liberally contributed to the Exhibition which is now about to open under your auspicies, I shall therefore trespass but a short time on your patience. First, I would mention, what many of you are doubtless aware of, that the display we see around us is one of the many excellent results of the great Calcutta gathering of last year. All parties connected with that Exhibition were agreed that by it a great impetus had been given to the cause of Agriculture, but it was at the same time felt that to be of any lasting advantage it should be the first of a long series of similar Shows both in Calcutta and the interior. With this view, accordingly, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose name must ever be inseparably connected with scenes like this, obtained a grant of Rupees 30,000, and of this Rupees 3,000 has been placed at the disposal of each Division for the purpose of aiding in an Agricultural Exhibition to be held in some District of the Division, the remaining portion of the expenditure being met by private subscription. My own idea is that, besides the Divisional Exhibition, each District should have an annual one of its own, and I think all here will agree with me that it is highly desirable such a meeting as the present should not be allowed to drop, but should become a permanent institution of Rajshahye.

There is nothing, I believe, which would take a great hold on the people of this country, a people who are essentially Agricultural, than Exhibitions of this nature. The thing till last year had never been thought of, but every attempt that was then made proved a great success and amply shewed how exceedingly the thing was suited to the habits and disposition of the people generally. It is not so very long ago that Agricultural Shows were first introduced in England. All nations of Europe have, in this, followed in the wake of England, and to nothing is the improvement in general husbandry, in implements and animals, more owing than to meetings of this kind at which all the people interested in Agriculture can meet in a friendly manner, compare their different systems, and thus be enabled to avoid the errors and profit by the successes of each other. It has been said by some no improvement can be looked for from the Ryots, and that nothing will convince them that the practices of their fathers are not the best possible. From this opinion I, for one, greatly differ. I believe there are no more practical people than those of this country, and that, as soon as a Ryot thoroughly sees it is to his advantage to change his system, or his implement, always provided, of course, the change is within his means, that instant will he adopt it. We have only to look at the vastly increased cultivation of jute, cotton, date tree, &c., to have a proof of this. At the same time every one must admit that Agriculture in this country is still in its infancy, and that the plains of Bengal, perhaps the richest soil on the earth, might, under an improved system, produce vastly more abundant and more valuable produce. It cannot, however, be expected that the Ryot can, unassisted, do much. Agriculture must, as in England, be taken up as a means of livelihood by a more monied class than at present, and the great lords of the soil must, as in England, shew a lead in the matter and take a practical interest in it. Doubtless it would here, as in England, be found an intensely absorbing and amusing pursuit. It is true experimental Agriculture, and what is called in England gentlemen farming, does not, as a rule, result in actual pecuniary gain to those who engage in it, but the benefit that accrues to their tenantry and poorer neighbours, as well from their failures as their successes, is incalculable, and cannot but amply compensate them for any small loss they themselves may sustain.

I would therefore most strongly recommend to the many influential Native Landlords I see around me to do as is done in England, namely, keep 600 or 800 beegahs of land in their own hands, cultivate it by their own paid servants, make various experiments in Agriculture, carefully noting the results and reporting their proceedings to the Agricultural Committee of the District, which, I hope, may become a permanent institution. These reports, or at least such of them as were approved by the Committee, might be published, and the Committee might, at the same time, have all useful books or pamphlets on Indian Agriculture translated and circulated throughout the District. It is astonishing what can be effected by a few of the upper class, thus intelligently and zealously taken up such a subject as Agriculture, the value of lands might, I am convinced, be easily trebled if you yourself would but put your shoulders to the wheel; one very successful piece of Agriculture we see around us this day. The land on which we are now assembled, and which has, with so much liberality and good feeling, been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Baboo Obtar Singh, an old and faithful servant of Government, and which has to-day borne such a splendid crop of all that is fair in nature, was but a few weeks ago a rough piece of wilderness, so to speak. The Ryots, however, that is, my friends of the Rajshahye Committee, have worked, as I think all will allow, with exceeding energy and intelligence, have reclaimed the waste land in a wonderful manner, and have produced a crop which is truly surprising to behold. I think I may safely, both in your name and my own, thank them most heartily for their labour and exertions and at the same time the numerous and liberal contributors to the Funds of the Exhibition, particularly the Landlords of this District must not be forgotten. To their excessive liberality it is mainly owing that the present scene is now before us. Ladies and gentlemen, I need not now detain you longer. In conclusion I would again thank the various Committees of the Division, and, if I may be permitted to mention a few names, I would especially mention our laborious and intelligent Secretary, Mr. Ferrar; that host in himself the ingenious and and indefatigable Mr. Blechynden; Monsieur Gallais, who has worked with true French energy; Baboos Annundchunder and Mothooranath Banerjee, who have throughout rendered most valuable assistance such as only Native gentlemen could afford, and Mr. Pereira, whose professional knowledge has been of the greatest aid to the Committee. I have only now to add that I trust, and earnestly hope, that his Exhibition, which is now on the point of opening, may be the precursor of a long line of similar Exhibitions, and that, by their means, the happiness and material prosperity of all classes of this fast community may be greatly strengthened and increased.

Prize List of the first Agricultural Exhibition for the Rajshahye Division, (including the Districts of Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Maldah, Pubnah, and Bograh) to be held at Rampore Beauleah, commencing on the 17th January 1865, and closing on the 20th idem.

The undermentioned Prizes will be given to the owners of the following:—

Live Stock.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Cattle.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*N. B.*—To be bred in the Rajshahye Division.)			
For the Bull, aged 3 years or upwards, best calculated to improve the breed of plough Cattle ...	80	40	20
For ditto, aged upwards of 1, but under 3 years ...	50	25	10
For ditto of any age ...	50	.....	.....
For the best Bull for improving the breed of Milch Cows ...	50	.....	.....
For the Cow best adapted for milking purposes in Calf or with Calf at foot	40	25	10
For the Cow best adapted for breeding plough Cattle in Calf or with Calf at foot ...	40	25	15
For the best Cow Calf under 1 year and more than 4 months	15	10	.....
For the best Bull Calf under 1 year and more than 4 months	10	7	.....
(*N. B.*—May be bred anywhere.)			
For the Bull, upwards of 3 years old, best adapted for improving the breed of Milch Cows ...	32	20	.....
For the best ditto, upwards of 1, but under 3 years old ...	20	.....	.....
For the Bull, upwards of 3 years old, best adapted for improving the breed of plough Cattle ...	50	32	.....
For the best ditto, upwards of 1, but under 3 years old	30	15	.....
For the best Milch Cow, upwards of 3 years old, in Calf or with Calf at foot ...	50	25	15
For the best Cow, upwards of 3 years old, for breeding plough Cattle, in Calf or with Calf at foot ..	50	25	15
For the best Bull Calf, under 1 year, but more than 4 months	15	10	.....
For the best Cow Calf, under 1 year, and upwards of 4 months	10	7	.....
For the best pair of plough or draught Cattle bred in the Rajshahye Division ...	50	30	20
For the best ditto bred in District Rajshahye ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Moorshedabad ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Rungpore ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Dinagepore ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Maldah ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Pubnah ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Bograh ...	25	.....	.....
For the best Bull of any age exhibited from District Rajshahye ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Moorshedabad ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Rungpore ..	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Dinagepore ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Maldah ..	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Pubnah ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Bograh ...	25	.....	.....
For the best Cow of any age exhibited from District Rajshahye ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Moorshedabad ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Rungpore ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Dinagepore ..	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Maldah ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Pubnah ...	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Bograh ...	25	.....	.....
For the best pair of plough or draught Bullocks, bred anywhere, but suitable for Lower Bengal ..	25	.....	.....
For the best Bull Buffalo ...	30	.....	.....
For the best Cow Buffalo, in Calf or with Calf at foot ...	30	.....	.....
For the best pair of plough or draught Buffaloes ...	32	.....	.....

Live Stock.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses.			
For the Horse best suited to improve the breed of Horse for general purposes to cover Mares in any District of the Division during 1865 at not more than 8 Rupees ..	150	.....	.....
For the best Brood Mare (for general purposes) in Foal or with Foal at foot ...	100	.....	.....
For the best Colt, upwards of 1 year old, bred in any District of the Division ..	80	.....	.....
For the best Saddle Horse bred in any District of the Division	100	.....	.....
For the best Harness Mare bred in any District of the Division	80	.....	.....
For the best Stallion Pony, bred in the Division, over 12½ hands but under 13½ hands ...	32	16	.....
For the best ditto, bred in the Division, under 12½ hands ..	25	10	.....
For the best Pony Mare, bred in the Division, over 12½ hands but under 13½ hands ..	20	.....	.....
For the best Stallion Ass not less than 12 hands high ...	10	.....	.....
Sheep.			
For the best Ram bred in the Division ...	25	15	10
For the best ditto bred anywhere ..	20	.....	.....
For the best Ewe bred in the Division, Lamb, in or with Lamb at foot ..	25	15	10
For the best ditto bred anywhere ..	25	.....	.....
For the best 4 Wethers, 4-toothed or more, bred in the Division	32	20	10
For the best 4 ditto, 2-toothed ..	32	20	10
For the best 2 ditto, bred anywhere, of any age ...	25	.....	.....
For the best 10 seers of Wool, a sample of 3 maunds, from any District in the Division ..	12	6	.....
Goats.			
For the best Buck Goat bred in the Division ..	12	8	.....
For the best She ditto ..	12	8	.....
For the best Buck Goat bred anywhere ...	10	.....	.....
For the best She ditto ...	10	.....	.....
Poultry.			
For the best Cock and 3 Hens of any breed ..	16	10	7
For the best 3 pair of Fowls for the table ..	10	6	.....
For the best Cock ..	8	5	3
For the best Hen ...	8	5	3
For the best Cock and Hen Turkey ...	14	.....	.....
For the best Gander and 2 Geese ...	12	8	.....
For the best Drake and 3 Ducks ...	10	6	4
For the best Drake ...	6	4	.....
For the best Duck ...	5	3	.....
For the best 2 ditto for the table ...	6	4	.....
Rabbits.			
For the best Buck Rabbit ...	5	.....	.....
For the best Doe ditto ..	5	.....	.....
Pigeons.			
For the best 3 pair Pigeons ...	8	6	3
Dairy Produce.			
For the best fresh Butter, not less than 1 lb. ..	10	7	4
For the best Cow's Ghee, not less than 3 seers ..	16	10	5
For the best Buffalo ditto ..	16	10	5

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Implements.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best improved Plough suitable for Bengalee Bullocks	15	10	.....
For the best improved Harrow suitable for ditto ditto ..	12	6	.....
For the best set of Native Agricultural Implements ...	30	20	10
For the best improved Huckery suitable for Bengalee Bullocks	20	10	.....
For the best Sugarcane-crushing Machine ..	32	.....	.....
For the best Oil Mill, to be worked by Cattle, for the extraction of Linseed, Teel, Mustard, and such like Oils ...	32	.....	.....
(*N. B.*—The undermentioned must be the produce of the Division.)			
Grain.			
For the best 10 seers (certified sample of 10 maunds) of Rice	20	10	5
For the best ditto ditto of Rice ...	20	10	5
For the best ditto ditto of Rice ..	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of Wheat (certified sample of 5 maunds)	10	.....	.....
For the best ditto Oats ...	10	.....	.....
Tubers.			
For the best 10 seers of Potatoes (sample of 5 maunds) ..	20	10	.....
For the best 2 seers of Sweet Potatoes ..	8	4	.....
For the best 2 seers of Turmeric ..	10	.....	.....
For the best 2 seers of Arrowroot (sample of 5 maunds) ...	10	.....	.....
For the best 2 seers of Ginger ...	10	.....	.....
For the best specimen of Cachu ...	10	.....	.....
Fibres.			
For the best 10 seers of Jute (certified sample of 10 maunds)	25	15	10
For the best 10 seers of Sunn ditto ...	16	8	.....
Cotton.			
For the best 10 seers of Cotton (certified sample of 10 maunds)	25	.....	.....
Silk.			
For the best Silk, the specimen to consist of 200 Cocoons (as a certified sample of half a maund) ...	32	16	10
Indigo.			
For the best Cake of Indigo (certified sample of a Chest) ...	25	.....	.....
Sugar.			
For the best 10 Sugarcanes (certified sample of not less than one bojah) ...	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of Geor ...	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of unrefined Sugar ...	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of refined Sugar ...	20	.....	.....
Oil Seeds.			
For the best 5 seers (certified sample of 5 maunds) of Linseed	.....	.....	.....
For ditto ditto of Mustard Seed ...	.....	.....	.....
For ditto ditto of Teel ...	.....	.....	.....
Pulse.			
For the best 5 seers (certified sample of 5 maunds of Gram) ...	16	10	.....
For ditto ditto of Kulye ...	16	10	5
For ditto ditto of Peas ...	16	10	5
For ditto ditto of Chillies ...	10	6	3
Tobacco.			
For the best 2 seers of Tobacco to be exhibited in leaf (certified sample of 2 maunds) ..	25	10	5
Honey.			
For the best specimen, 1 seer (certified sample of 5 seers of Honey in the Comb) ..	10	.....	.....

Also the following Special Prizes given by the undermentioned gentlemen of the Bograh District:—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
A. B. Falcon, Esq.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 10 seers of Oats grown in the Rajshahye Division	25	....	....
For the best Milch Cow bred in the Bograh District ..	25	....	....
H. Lloyd Jones, Esq.			
For the best Country Cow bred in the Bograh District ..	15	....	....
For the finest Capon ditto ditto ...	5	....	....
For the finest 10 seers of Rice grown in the Bograh District ..	10	....	....
For the finest specimen of Jute ditto ditto ...	10	....	....
For the finest specimen of Native Raw Sugar grown in the Rajshahye Division, 5 seers	10	....	....
Baboo Radha Romon Moonshee.			
For the best Cotton, ¼ of a maund, grown in Bograh ..	10	....	....
Baboo Kaleenath Roy.			
For the best Cow Ghee from Bograh ...	5	....	....
Baboo Sameeonder Gooho.			
For the finest pair of Silk Dhooties from Bograh ..	25	....	....
M. B. Rochfort, Esq.			
For the best Mustard Oil from Bograh ..	10	....	....
For the best pen of 4 Capons from Bograh ..	10	....	....
Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitry.			
For the best Buffalo bred in Bograh ...	15	....	....
Baboo Umbica Churn Roy.			
For the best Country Pony bred in Bograh ...	15	....	....
J. Taylor, Esq.			
For the best 10 seers of Wool from Bograh ..	7	....	....
Baboo Probodh Chunder Chatterjee.			
For the best 2 plough Bullocks bred in Bograh ...	10	....	....
D. W. M. Testro, Esq.			
For the best Bull Calf, not over 18 months old, bred in Bograh	20	....	....
For the best 15 seers of Cotton, the produce of the Rajshahye Division ...	10	....	....
Baboo Kaleedass Mozoomdar.			
(Will be notified hereafter) ..	15	....	....
Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha.			
For the best 10 seers of Tobacco from Bograh ...	8	....	....
Baboo Russick Lall Bose.			
For the best 12 Sugarcanes from Bograh ..	5	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Soona Moogh from Bograh ..	7	8	....

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Baboo Roodrakant Lahooree.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 5 seers of Silk from Bograh ...	10	....	....
Baboo Kaleenauth Sandyal.			
For the best 2 specimens of Khessaree from Bograh ..	10	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Gram from Bograh ...	10	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Ookie Dhan ...	10	....	....
Hamed Ali Chowdry.			
For the best 5 seers of Ookun Moohoo Rice ...	10	....	....
Baboo Bunwaree Lall Shaha.			
For the best Bullock from Bograh ...	15	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Cow Ghee from Bograh ..	5	....	....
Baboo Bissonauth Sircar.			
For the best 5 yards of Silk Cloth from Bograh ..	6	....	....
Hurro Soondry and Surnomoyee Debea.			
For the best 5 seers of Soona Moog ..	5	....	....
Torab Ally Chowdry.			
For the best 10 seers of Mash Kulye ..	10	....	....
Baboo Kalinath Roy.			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric ...	5	....	....
Baboo Oomachurn Chowdry.			
For the best Sheep, bred in Bograh, of any age ...	10	....	....
Ranee Surnomoyee.			
For the best pair of Bullocks ..	25	....	....
For the best pair of Buffaloes ..	25	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Ghee ...	20	....	....
For the best half maund of Jute	25	....	....
For the best maund of Rice ...	25	....	....
For the best she Goat in milk ...	10	....	....
For the best Ram ...	6	....	....
For the best pair of Pigeons ..	4	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Tobacco ..	10	....	....
Gobind Chunder Khazanchee.			
For the best 5 seers of Salna Utab Rice, grown in Bograh ...	5	....	....
Lalla Bungsee Gopal.			
For the best she Goat ...	5	....	....
Baboo Grishchunder Sandyal.			
For the best Cow, over 3 years old, in Calf Cow, from Bograh	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Postar Dana, from Rajshahye ..	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Gram from Bograh ...	5	....	....
Baboo Kalinath Roy.			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric from Bograh ...	5	....	....

The following gentlemen of Rungpore offered Special Prizes as detailed below:—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Mr. F. C. Fowle.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best country Cow, bred in the Rungpore District ...	20	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Thacooree Kulye ..	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Urhur Dall ..	10	....	....
For the best Ghee, not less than 10 seers ..	10	....	....
For the best India Rubber, 1 seer, grown and manufactured in the Division ..	10	....	....
Mr. V. T. Taylor.			
For the best 8 seers of Indigo (certified sample of a chest) grown and manufactured by Natives in the Rajshahye Division ..	25	10	....
For the best 5 seers of pure Mustard Oil made in the Rajshahye Division ...	10	....	....
Mr. W. Wavell.			
For the best 5 seers of Cow Ghee made in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best Dam or Dooseh she Goat, not to give less than ½ a seer at a milking ...	10	5	....
Baboo Romoney Mohun Roy Chowdry.			
For the best 5 seers of Buffalo Ghee made in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Tobacco (certified sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore ..	16	10	....
For the best 10 seers of Ooshna Rice grown in Rungpore ..	10	8	....
Baboo Unundo Mohun Roy Chowdry.			
For the best 10 seers of Jute (certified sample of 2 maunds) grown in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best Dana Goor, 5 seers, (certified sample of 1 maund,) made in the Rungpore District ...	10	....	....
Baboo Janokybullub Sein.			
For the best 5 seers of Chillies (certified sample of ½ maund) grown in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best country-bred Bull in Rungpore ..	20	....	....
Baboo Jugodindernarain Chowdry.			
For the best Milk Cow in the District, bred anywhere ..	20	....	....
For the best 10 seers of "Aroa" Rice (certified sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore ...	16	8	....
For the best seer of Silk (sample of 10 seers) made in the Division—			
White Silk	20	....	....
Yellow „ ...	16	....	....
Baboo Kasshee Prosad Sen.			
For the best 1 seer of Tea, grown in the District of Rungpore.	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Potatoes (certified sample of ¼ maund) grown in Rungpore—			
White ...	10	....	....
Red ..	5	....	....
For the best 2 seers of Arrowroot, grown in the Division ...	5	....	....
For the best seer of Mooga in the Division ...	5	....	....
For the best seers of Audee, manufactured ...	5	....	....
Baboo Mohesh Chunder Roy.			
For the best 2 seers of Sugar made in Rungpore (certified sample of ¼ maund) ...	10	8	....
For the best and largest Maun grown in Rungpore ...	8	....	....
For the best and largest Ole ...	4	....	....

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Baboo Sreenath Gangooly.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 5 seers of Mustard (sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore ..	5	3	....
For the best seer of Cotton grown in Rungpore ...	2	....	....
Baboo Gopal Prosad Bose.			
For the best 5 seers of Wheat (sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore ...	10	....	....
Mr. A. D. C. Rehling.			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric, grown in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Ginger, grown in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
Baboo Dukhena Mohun Roy Chowdry.			
For the best 5 seers of three or four best kinds of Rice (certified sample of 1 maund) ...	10	8	5
For the best Dallee of Potatoes, Boygan, &c., &c., exhibited at the Local Show ..	5	3	....
For the best seer of Khea (sample of 5 seers) grown in the Division ..	5	....	....
Baboo Sheebchunder Mookerjee.			
For the best Plough in the Division ...	25	....	....

Extra Prizes offered by Cowar Annund Nath Roy, of Rajshahye.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Milch Cow, in Milk, bred in District Rajshahye ..	50	....	....
For the best Bull bred in District Rajshahye ...	50	.....	....
For the best 2 seers of Cow Ghee from Rajshahye ..	25	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Sugar (certified sample of 1 maund) from Rajshahye ..	15	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Rice, grown in Rajshahye (certified sample of 10 maunds) ..	10	....	....
For the best Cow Buffalo bred in Rajshahye ..	50	....	....
For the best Ram and Ewe bred in Rajshahye ..	15	....	....
For the best Buck Goat and She Goat, in Milk, bred in Rajshahye ..	15	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Mustard Oil (certified sample of 2 maunds) ..	15	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Seed Paddy (certified sample of 5 maunds) grown in Rajshahye ..	15	....	....
For the best Plough and pair of Bullocks from Rajshahye ..	20	....	....
For the best Gander bred in Rajshahye ..	10	....	....
For the best 3 pair of Pigeons of different kinds ..	5	....	....
For the best Drake and Duck ..	5	....	....

A Silver Medal presented by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal for the best specimen of Produce or Implement.

Presented by H. Hankey, Esq., Pubnah.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 2 seers of Tobacco grown in Pubna ..	15	....	....
For the best 3 seers of Cow Ghee exhibited from Pubna ...	15	....	....

List of Special Prizes offered by the Ranee Sornomoyee, of Cossimbazar, for Produce of the Division.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The best 5 seers of Mustard Oil ..	10	....	....
The best 5 seers of Linseed Oil ...	10	....	....
The best 5 seers of Buffalo Ghee ...	10	....	....
The best 5 seers of Cotton ...	10	....	....
The best 20 seers of Silk Cocoons ..	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Barley ..	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Soona Moog ...	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Black Kalye ...	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Maskalye ..	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Khesaree ..	5	....	....
A bundle of ten Sugarcanes ...	5	....	....
Total ...	100	....	....

List of Special Prizes offered by Members of the Pubna Committee of the Aggricultural Show.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Moulvie Meer Mohummud Ally.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st.—For the best Bull from Pubna ...	16	....	....
2nd.—For the best Raw Sugar (Goor) from Pubna ...	20	....	....
3rd.—For three seers of best Turmeric from Pubna ..	15	....	....
4th.—For the best Sugarcane from Pubna ...	10	....	....
5th.—For the best Ginger from Pubna ...	10	....	....
6th.—For the best Paddy from Pubna ...	16	....	....
7th.—For the best country-born Pony from Pubna ...	15	.....	....
Baboo Hurrish Chunder Surmah.			
1st.—For the best Ghee from Pubna ...	5	....	.....
Baboo Unnoda Gobind Chowdry.			
1st.—For the best Bull for breeding purposes sent from Pubna	20	.....	....
Baboo Projonath Sha.			
For the best Turmeric produced in the District of Pubna ...	10	....	....

The following additional Special Prizes offered by gentlemen of Rungpore:—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Khajeh Ahmed Ali Chowdry.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 2 seers of "Chena" as a sample of a maund ...	5	....	.....
Zuhuroodeen Mahomed Chowdry.			
For the best 2 seers of "Teel" as a sample of a maund ...	5	.....	...

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Nusseerooddeen Mahomed Chowdry.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best sample of ¼ maund of undried Betel-nuts ...	5	....	.....
Futteh Alee Chowdry.			
For the best 5 seers of Paun Leaf, 3¼ maunds ..	5	....	....
Mongul Chand Baganee.			
For the best 5 seers of "Sanchee" Paun Leaf ...	4	....	....
Raootmul Doogur.			
For the best 20 bunches of "Jennera" ...	5	....	.....
Baboo Kalipersad Sein.			
For the best 2 seers of Sugarcandy made in Rungpore ..	5	....	....
W. Ritchie, Esq.			
For the best Butter exhibited at the local shop ...	5	....	....
Baboo Kaleepersad Sein.			
For the best seer of Wax Candles made in Rungpore ..	5	....	....

The following Prizes are offered by gentlemen of Moorshedabad :—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Baboo Gungadoss Roy, 50.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best pair of Plough Bullocks in Moorshedabad District	15	.....	....
Baboo Poolinbehary Sein, 50.			
For the best sample of Wheat in Moorshedabad District ...	10	....	....
Baboo Rajkissen Roy, 35.			
For the best Rice grown in the Moorshedabad District ..	15	....	....
Baboo Sreekanto Roy, Government Pleader, 20.			
For the 2nd best pair of Plough Bullocks in Moorshedabad ...	8	.....	.....
Baboo Degumbur Biswas, 20.			
For the best Cotton grown in Moorshedabad District ...	10	....	.....
Baboo Rajeeb Lochun Roy, 25.			
For the best Milk Cow ...	10	....	....
Baboo Kedarnath Mahato, 25.			
For the best Ghee in Moorshedabad ..	10	.....	.....

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Ranee Shama Soonderee Debeya, 200.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best collection of Produce exhibited by one person ...	20	.....	.....
For the best 10 Canes of Sugarcane ...	15	.....	.....
For the best 5 seers of Jute ..	15	.....	.....
Baboo Ram Lall Singh, 32.			
For the best sample of Linseed in Moorshedabad ..	8	.....	.....
R. M. Towers, Esq., 20.			
For the best 2 Wethers bred in the District ...	10	.....	.....

On the last day of the Exhibition there will also be a Vegetable and Flower Show, for which the following Prizes will be awarded :—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
European Vegetables.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Cauliflower ...	5	3	.....
Ditto Cabbage ...	4	2	.....
Ditto 1½ seers of Peas in the Pod ..	5	3	.....
Ditto ditto Carrots ..	3	.....	.....
Ditto Lettuce, Beet, and Celery ...	6	3	.....
Ditto Onions, 2 seers ..	3	.....	.....
Ditto general "Dally" of Vegetables ..	10	6	3
Native Vegetables.			
For the best Boygaon ..	6	5	4
Ditto Moola ...	5	4	3
Ditto Kolla (Plantain) ...	5	4	3
Ditto Paleen ...	4	3	2
Ditto Muttur Sooty or Seem ...	5	4	.....
Ditto Maun Cochoo ..	6	5	3
Ditto Ole ...	5	4	.....
European Flowers.			
For the best show of Flowers growing ...	10	8	.....
Ditto ditto cut ...	8	4	.....
Native Flowers.			
For the best show of flowers growing ..	10	8	.....
Ditto ditto cut ..	8	4	.....

N. B.—Extra Prizes for Agricultural Animals, Implements, and Produce will also be awarded in all cases of extraordinary merit.

Every thing intended for exhibition must be on the ground by 11 A. M. on January 16th with the exception of Dairy Produce, which must be brought to the Show Yard by 9 A. M. on the 17th idem.

The necessary accommodation will be provided free for all animals, &c., exhibited, but owners must feed their own animals. Every arrangement will, however, be made for the convenience of people in charge of animals, &c.

Nothing can be removed before 5 P. M. of the last day of the Show.

The Managing Committee have the power of refusing admittance to anything which does not possess sufficient merit to entitle it to compete for the Prizes offered.

Any further information can be obtained by applying to the Secretaries of the Local Committee for the Agricultural Exhibition at Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Maldah, Pubnah, and Bograh.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

Rates to be charged in granting Leases for the cultivation of Waste Lands.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 85, dated the 20th March 1865.)

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government order No. 4036T., dated 7th October, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state that there is an important difference of opinion between the Commissioner of Dacca and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar as to the rates to be charged henceforth in granting leases for the cultivation of Waste Lands.

2. Captain Stewart proposes that the rates per acre should be from the eighth year, 6 annas; from the thirteenth, 12 annas; and from the eighteenth, Rupees 1½. Mr. Buckland suggests Rupee 1, Rupees 2, and Rupees 5. In Chittagong the highest rate proposed (and sanctioned by the Board of Revenue) is 6 annas, (from the sixth year,) and even at that rate the Local Authorities do not anticipate that lands will be taken up for Tea-planting. In Cachar, on the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner does not seem to doubt that Tea-lands would bear even the high assessments proposed by the Commissioner, but he thinks, nevertheless, that lands would not at present be taken up at that assessment, and that, if applied to rice lands, it would be absolutely prohibitory.

3. The Government orders quoted in my 1st paragraph leave to the Board a very wide discretion in fixing these rates. The question, however, now before them is so much one of *principle* that they think it better to take the orders of Government upon it.

4. It is to be borne in mind, I am to observe, that the lease-hold tenure is not one imposed upon Tea planters who have their own reasons for prefering it to the free-hold tenure, which they can purchase. There is no object in making the terms of the leases so favorable as to encourage a preference for them.

5. If the Government is to be left saddled with proprietary responsibilities it may, the Board think, claim a fair share of the profit which its land will yield.

6. The Board are inclined to think that separate rates and terms may be adopted for Tea-lands and Rice-lands. Such a distinction would be in accordance with the well recognized principles upon which land revenue is ordinarily assessed in India. In Cachar the "Mirásdar" who merely means to grow Rice will be satisfied with a much shorter term of lease than the European Capitalist who means to grow Tea. There are many tracts on the hills which are unsuited for Tea.

7. Ordinarily, the Board apprehend, the two classes do not come into competition. The Rice cultivator restricts his application to a few hundred acres all, or nearly all, suited for Rice cultivation. The Tea Planter applies for all that he can get of an insufficiently examined tract embracing a few hundred acres which promise to produce tea. The Board would carefully avoid doing anything to discourage the Native applicants for Rice cultivation. A plentiful local supply of that staple is of the greatest importance to all parties. In regard to this cultivation probably no innovation at all is necessary.

8. But the Board see no objection to the imposition of relatively higher rates upon Tea lands, and they would let it be understood that on the renewal of the leases on expiry the reasonable increase of rent to which the Planters will then be liable will bear some proportion to the actual profits obtained or obtainable from the land by the lessees.

9. If therefore the Government approve of this principle the Board will fix differing rates for Rice and for Tea lands, not only in Cachar, but, as far as possible, in the other Tea Districts also.

From the HON'ABLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,—(No. 1392, dated the 10th April 1865.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 85, dated the 20th ultimo, and in reply to say that if, as believed by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, the rates proposed by the Commissioner of Dacca for the grant of leases for the cultivation of Waste Lands are so high that they are prohibitory in the case of Rice lands, and that even Tea-lands, though they might eventually bear such an assessment, would not at present be taken up at those rates, there is abundant reason why they should not be adopted.

2. It may be true, as the Board remark, that there is no object in making the terms of a lease of Tea land so favorable as to encourage a preference for the lease-hold over the free-hold tenure. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the terms of such leases ought not to be so high as to drive those who desire to possess Tea lands to the alternative of purchase in fee-simple, especially as the lease-hold tenure, while it encourages the operations of small capitalists, gives room for the future improvement of the Public Revenue.

3. As regards the Board's proposition for varying rates, I am to say that His Honor is of opinion that there is no objection whatever to the adoption of varying rates in a District according to the productiveness of the soil, or the advantage of market, or even, to a certain extent and under some circumstances, according to the nature of the crops that can be grown upon it; but it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor both unfair and impolitic to make a broad distinction between Tea lands and Rice lands, and to say that the former shall be assessed uniformly at a higher rate than the latter. The capital expended in making Tea lands productive, and the loss of interest during the first few years after the land is cleared and the young trees come into bearing, must not be lost sight of; nor must it be forgotten that what is a moderate rent for ordinary Rice land in some parts of a District may be too high a rent even for the best garden lands in other parts.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to lay down any rates, as there are no sufficient data before the Government on which he can safely do so; but His Honor agrees generally with the Board in thinking that the rates now adopted in leases of *Waste* Land for ordinary cultivation in Cachar are probably high enough, and assumes that the same rates may very properly be adopted in the case of Tea lands seeing that the cultivation of Tea involves an expenditure of capital and skill very far beyond what is needed for the cultivation of Rice. It has, moreover, been repeatedly declared

a general principle of universal application that lands appropriated to the growth of artificial and valuable crops are to be subject to the same assessment as lands of the same quality and advantages under ordinary crops, and that no additional assessment should be imposed upon "the intelligent employment of capital in the cultivation of the more valuable products."*

* *Vide* Resolution of the Government of India, dated 26th March 1838, (latter part of paragraph 2,) forwarded to Board with letter No. 534, dated 27th March 1838.

5. With regard to the 8th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the Rule laid down in paragraph 4 of the orders No. 4036T., dated the 7th October last, namely, that the assessment to be adopted at the renewal of the leases will never exceed one-half of the gross rental calculated either on the actual assets, or on a fair estimate of what the Estate may be worth to let. If the Board's present proposal means anything more than this, His Honor must dissent from it. At the renewal of the leases the ordinary and accepted Rules of assessment will still be applicable, and the lands will be assessed according to their capabilities in conformity with the principle adverted to in the preceding paragraph.

6. I am at the same time to remind the Board that, although it may be right to adopt uniform rates in giving leases of *Waste* Lands in any District, in the re-assessment of these lands on the expiry of the lease the rates should invariably be regulated according to the ascertained quality and productiveness of the soil and to the rents actually prevailing in the neighbourhood. On this point I am to refer the Board to paragraph 10 of orders No. 1765T., dated the 22nd July 1864.

7. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to observe that the rent-free period now proposed by the Local Authorities for leases of Waste Land in Cachar is eight years; that hitherto the rent-free period in Cachar has been three years; that the Board, on a former occasion, doubted the necessity even for so short a rent-free term, and that no reasons are given for the proposed extension, which appears, in the absence of such reasons, to be much more than sufficient as an inducement to the clearance of either Tea or Rice lands.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3083.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 22nd April* 1865.—Moulvy Hameeooddeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Terai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 18[illegible]) and the powers of Deputy Collector, in that T[illegible]tory. Moulvy Hameeooddeen Ahmed is furth[illegible]m-powered, under Section XXXVIII. of the C[illegible]of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminar[illegible]- quiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessi[illegible]to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 4th May 1865.—Mr. R. C. Sterndale to be Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal.

Mr. A. J. Fraser to be Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur.

The 5th May 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee for the Town of Howrah, *viz* :—

The Revd. W. Spencer.
Mr. J. A. Ricketts.
„ R. W. Pearce.
„ S. H. Robinson.
„ J. Brown.
Baboo Kissen Chunder Roy.
„ Grish Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Dwarkynath Roy to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Deoghur.

Baboo Choitun Churn Dutt is appointed, under Section VII., Act XXIII. of 1863, to be a Member of the Court for the investigation and trial of claims to Waste Lands in Chittagong and the Hill Tracts.

The 6th May 1865.—Lieutenant A. E. Campbell to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong.

Moulvy Ahmed Buksh is appointed, under Section VII., Act XXIII. of 1863, to be a Member of the Court for the investigation and trial of claims to Waste Lands in Sylhet.

The 9th May 1865.—Baboo Promotho Nath Mookerjee to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Pubna.

The 10th May 1865.—Baboo Brojolall Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, is transferred to Moorshedabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the latter District.

The 12th May 1865.—The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen is re-appointed to be a Commissioner, under Act XXXII. of 1860, for the Presidency Town of Calcutta.

Dr. G. F. Hoff to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District.

Baboo Dengbundhoo Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Madareepore, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Backergunge and Furreedpore.

Mr. A. L. Clay, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Moonsheegunge, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Dacca. Mr. Clay is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 15th May 1865.—Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs, but to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad.

Major E. P. Lloyd to be Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, but to continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.

Captain J. F. Sherer to be Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 5th May* 1865.—Moulvy Kazim Hossein, Officiating Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore, for one week, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave under the Judge's orders, making over charge of his office to the Sudder Moonsiff.

The 6th May 1865.—Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban, Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. T. Weldon, District Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, for one year, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with preparatory leave for twenty-one days.

The 8th May 1865.—Dr. T. Duka, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr, for ten days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate.

The 9th May 1865.—Major J. Forlong, Commandant of the Behar Mounted Rifles, for eighteen months, on private affairs.

The 10th May 1865.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner in the Bengal Dooars, for one year, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, with twenty days for preparation.

The 12th May 1865.—Baboo Punchanun Banerjee, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Hooghly, for nine days, from the 22nd instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Erratum.—In the Notification of the 6th ultimo, published at page 716 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, at the third name under "Junior Grade," for "Mohun Chunder Dey," read "Mohima Chunder Dey."

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 4th May* 1865.—A Commission of the Peace was issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the 20th ultimo, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Lower Provinces, *viz.* :—

Mr. Arthur Lloyd Clay	... Moonsheegunge.
,, Francis William Rice Cowley	Tirhoot.
,, Frederick William Voysey Peterson	... Durbhangah.
,, Robert Mason Towers	... Chooadangah.
,, Thomson William Gribble.	Maldah.
,, Edward Vesey Westmacott.	Cachar.
,, John Boxwell	... Mymensing.
,, Edwin Samuel Mosely	... Purneah.
,, David Robert Lyall	... Dacca.
,, Frederick William Joseph Rees	... Sylhet.
,, Charles Edward Crawford Merington	... Furreedpore.
,, Robert Henry Wilson	... Chittagong.
,, Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, M. A.	... Cuttack.
,, Henry Clark	... Bood-Bood.
,, Percival Debnam Dickens	... Midnapore.
,, William Wilson Hunter	... Beerbhoom.
,, Thomas Norman	... Pubna.
,, George Edward Porter	... Rancegunge.
,, John Edward Addis Eyre	... Bootan.
Lieut. Edward Gordon Lillingston	... Lohardugga.
,, Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke	... Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

The 5th May 1865.—Dr. Garrow Grant to be Protector of Laborers in Upper Assam under Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.

The local limits within which the Protector of Laborers in Upper Assam will exercise the powers and authorities conferred by the said Act will be the Districts of Luckimpore and Sibsaugor.

Mr. Christopher Marshall to be Protector of Laborers in Cachar and Sylhet under Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.

The local limits within which the Protector of Laborers in Cachar and Sylhet will exercise the powers and authorities conferred by the said Act will be the Districts of Cachar and Sylhet.

The 10th May 1865.—The services of Major J. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department at his own request.

The 11th May 1865.—The services of Captain W. Macdonald, in charge of the Police in the Bengal Dooars of Bootan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department at his own request.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 11th May* 1865.—Under Section XIV. of Act XI. of 1865 it is hereby notified that the Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Kishnaghur and Santipore will hold his sittings at the former Court from the 2nd to the 16th of every month, and at the latter Court from the 17th to the 1st of the following month.

12th May 1865.—Notice is hereby given, ur Section XIV. of Act XI. of 1865, that the C of Small Causes will be held at Bhaugulp n Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and at Monghyr on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

Notifications.—No. 67, Simla, the 17th April 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. G. J. B. T. Dalton and J. R. Hallett, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 74, the 4th May 1865.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. G. Paynter to resign the Civil Service from the 5th March 1865.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No. 430, *Simla, the 28th April* 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 393 of the 13th April 1865, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Troops composing the Dooar Field Force and the Eastern Frontier Brigade shall be formed into one Brigade under the Command of Brigadier-General J. M S. F Tytler, C. B., from such date as that Officer may assume the Command of the Eastern Frontier Brigade from Brigadier-General Mulcaster.

No. 442, *the 1st May* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, of the late 55th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 447.—The services of Assistant Surgeon D. B. Smith, M. D., in Medical charge of Mussoorie, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for appointment to officiate as Superintendent General of Vaccination

and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of the office.

No. 448.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. B. French, M. D., being no longer required with the Doab Field Force, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for re-appointment as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II., ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of Lines for the reserve Police of Jessore at the Station of Jessore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required measuring 11 beegahs 6 cottahs 1 chuttack, more or less, situate in Mouzah Purana, Kushba Pergunnah Emadpore, Touzih No. 64, in the District of Jessore, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the public road and fields belonging to Gopee Nath Ghose; on the South by a date garden and fields belonging to Okoor Ghose; on the East by fields belonging to Ramcoomar Ghose; on the West by a path and fields belonging to Bhoirub Ghose.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 178.

The 4th May 1865.

The following Draft of Rules having reference to the Canals from Colooharia to Midnapore and from the Roopnarian River to Balasore, called respectively the MIDNAPORE CANAL *and the* BALASORE CANAL, *is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of "the* CANALS' ACT, 1864,"—(*No. V., B. L. C.*)

I. EVERY Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the measurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above one thousand maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged

III. Every Vessel entering a Canal shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of a Canal for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule IV, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canal for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III. will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canal.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canal.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canal.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks,

and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officer may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officer be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canal and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the Canal boundaries within a period of 6 days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XVIII. The Canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on one month's notice of the intention so to close it, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canal, may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XIX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XX. The term "Canal Officer" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 184.

The 11th May 1865.

Transfer.—Mr. J. R. K. Williams, Local Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Hidgellee to the Burdwan (Local Roads) Division.

No. 185.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Ramgopal Bose, Local Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, for twenty days, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 186.

The 12th May 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant R. G. Smyth, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, assumed* charge of the Tumlook Division on the 4th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 157 of the 21st April 1865.

2. Baboo Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, held charge of the Tumlook Division from the 24th ultimo before noon to the 3rd current afternoon.

LOCAL.

No. 187.

The 15th May 1865.

Notification.—The jurisdiction of Mr. J. F. Galiffe as Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nullah under Sections VIII. and XIII. of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (B. L. C.,) is extended over the following navigable Channels in the vicinity of the Calcutta Canals with effect from this date, from which date the provisions of the above Act have also been extended, by Notification No. 166 of 25th ultimo,* to those Channels, *viz.*:—

* Page 777 of *Calcutta Gazette* of 26th idem.

The Khatta Khall from the Toll Station at Bamunghatta to Khanteetollah.

The portion of the Biddiadharee River situated between the Toll Stations at Bamunghatta and Samookpottah.

No. 188.

Erratum.—In the Notification No. 116 of 25th ultimo*, regarding the extension of the provisions of the "*Canals' Act*, 1864," (B. L. C.,) to certain navigable Channels in the vicinity of the Calcutta Canals, for "*Khalla* Khall from the Toll Station, &c.," read "*Khatta* Khall from the Toll Station, &c."

* No. 777 of *Calcutta Gazette* of 26th idem.

LOCAL.

No. 189.

Notification in supersession of Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March last.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, 1864, (No. V., B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers, known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Faree, and Chandkhallee.

2*nd.*—The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kooki Cherra, and Balookhallee.

3*rd*.—The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into he Bay of Bengal.

2. Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act*, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of Toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

Schedule.		On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers.		On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek.		On the Moishkhallee Khal.	
		On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.	On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.	On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.
Description.		At Kolagaon.	At Bamundunga.	At Banskhally.	At Julkudder Ghât.	At Katolee.	At the Junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
On all Vessels	per 100 mds. ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
„ Rafts.	per Raft ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

3. The Lieutenant-Governor, of Bengal under the power vested in him by Section VIII. of the *Canals' Act*, hereby appoints the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division for the time being to collect the Tolls of the three lines of navigable Channels above specified

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No. 190.

The following Rules having reference to the undermentioned three Navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, viz the line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers, the line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghât, the Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal, have been passed this day by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Sections XI. and XII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, *(No. V., B. L. C.)*:—

1. Every Vessel on entering any of the above navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of Toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which Toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of foot.

c. In calculating the amount of Toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every Vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed Toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the Vessel, and the amount of Toll paid.

5. No Vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying Toll.

6. Every Vessel or Raft which has paid Toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any Vessel or Raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall, for each day in excess of such period, be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the Toll paid. Every Vessel or Raft remaining in any one of the Channels more than one month, without authority from the Supervisor, shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 191.

The 15th May 1865.

Appointment.—Baboo Ram Loll, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Cuttack Division, is permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as an Overseer of the Second Grade.

No. 192.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Baney Madhub Mozoomdar, Local Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Burdwan (Local Roads) Division, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Regulations.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 272.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 17th and 27th June respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 17th June 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Tuesday, the 27th June 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 10th July	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th August	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th November	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th December	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	17,517	14,620	32,137

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 9th May 1865.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1*st.*—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

DEPÔTS.		Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	...	1,08,000	
Kistonuggur of 1268 S. S.	...	1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S.	...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.		1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268	... ...	40,000	
			6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt	} of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...		50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63	... ...	}	80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	... ...		1,00,000
Pooree of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	... ...		2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268	... ...	}	4,70,000
			15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the lastmentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1810.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 31st March 1865.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1269 or 1861-62.	4. 1270 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore	1451 0 0	90214 0 0	30546 0 0	122211 0 0	0 0 0	122211 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	219455 0 0	0 0 0	229847 0 0	0 0 0	229847 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	9193 0 0	134534 0 0	0 0 0	143727 0 0	0 0 0	143727 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur	9008 0 0	229681 0 0	31795 0 0	270484 0 0	0 0 0	270484 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	47359 0 0	0 0 0	47359 0 0	0 0 0	47359 0 0	
Total ..	30044 0 0	721243 0 0	62341 0 0	813628 0 0	0 0 0	813628 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	9025 0 0	31054 0 0	40079 0 0	0 0 0	40079 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	32667 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	408 0 0
Total ..	32667 0 0	45759 0 0	31054 0 0	109480 0 0	0 0 0	109480 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	151607 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151607 0 0	151607 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ..	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ...	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ..	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	169969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka .	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnuggur...	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore .	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ..	2624423 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	3789827 0 0	1396325 0 0	3186152 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	100988 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100988 0 0	0 0 0	100988 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	39548 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39548 0 0	0 0 0	39548 0 0	
Total ..	189129 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	189129 0 0	0 0 0	189129 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut	0 0 0	94965 0 0	0 0 0	94965 0 0	0 0 0	94965 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhaugkhally ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ...	0 0 0	145638 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14568 0 0	145638 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	242788 0 0	20107 0 0	117257 0 0	148327 0 0	265584 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	94650 0 0	0 0 0	94650 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	94650 0 0	0 0 0	94650 0 0	
Poores.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	265628 0 0	0 0 0	265628 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1025840 0 0	1025840 0 0	350 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	265628 0 0	1025840 0 0	1291468 0 0	
Balasore.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2878952 0 0	1571519 0 0	1135[illegible]2 0 0	3379509 0 0	2570402 0 0	5950091 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 15th May 1865.

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 31st March 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st April 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	4,880	52 324	Boats are easily obtainable
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	46,102	53,898	
	Eunore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Coveloug ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kolakarai ...	14 400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	24,000	.....	24,000	
	Total ...	9,09,433	2,03,085	7,06,348	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

C. G. Master,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 21st April 1865.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 13th May 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st May 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	7,94,713	16,04,421	4,29,331	28,28,465
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	19,073	61,733	80,806
Scinde ,, ...	... ..	30,076	.. ...	30,076
Madras ,, ...	.....	39,984	5,209	45,193
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ... / Muscat Rock ...	17,042	99,645	.....	1,16,687
Total ...	8,11,755	17,93,199	4,96,273	31,01,227

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 9th May 1865.

Notice.

The following Circular Order of the Board of Revenue is published for general information:—

No. 6 of April 1865.

The following is to be added to the Waste Land Rules:—

Rule 25.—Monies due on account of the purchase or redemption of Waste Lands under these Rules are payable at the Treasury of the District in which the land lies.

Payment may, however, be made at any other Government Treasury, or at the Bank of Bengal, or its Branches, a Transfer Receipt being obtained and delivered to the Treasury at which the money is payable on or before the due date.

The Fees leviable on such Transfer Receipts will be fixed by the Accountant-General in each case.

Rule 26.—An Annual Return (No. XLV.) is to be made through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue, on the 1st of June, in the form that they may direct, of all sums realized on account of Waste Lands sold, or leases of Waste Lands redeemed, under these Rules.

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Fort William,
The 28th April 1865.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 6th May 1865.

	4 per Cent. Transfer of 1865.	per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 25th April 1865.	8,100	53,000	300	25,06,900	23,35,000	96,62,600	66,71,200	33,35,800	4,86,84,800	2,52,27,800	17,600	16,000	9,85,19,100
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75,500	....	....	75,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	.....	16,500	2,34,900	1,71,700	....	68,500	26,000	....	.. ..	5,17,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	8,800	.....	....	49,700	16,100	84,100	1,15,500	20,000	4,52,200	1,49,000	....	.....	8,95,400
Total ...	16,900	53,000	300	25,56,600	23,67,600	99,81,600	69,58,400	33,55,800	4,92,05,500	2,54,78,300	17,600	16,000	10,00,07,600
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	....	12,000	....	....	9,000	.....	49,000	....	....	.....	70,000
Total ...	16,900	53,000	300	25,44,600	23,67,600	99,81,600	69,49,400	33,55,800	4,91,56,500	2,54,78,300	17,600	16,000	9,99,37,600

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 2th May 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Notification.

THE undersigned requests that Public Officers will desist from sending to his Office transmitting letters or Memoranda, with Returns, or other documents the nature of which sufficiently shews the purpose for which they are sent, without the necessity of any explanatory accompaniment.

H. D. SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1865.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the University Medical Examinations:—

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

First Division.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Tarra Prosunno Roy, (1st.)
Preo Nath Bose.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aumrito Krishna Bose.
Doyal Kissen Ghose.
Gopal Chunder Dey.
Hurro Nath Roy.
Keshub Chunder Doss.
Madhub Chunder Ghose.
Mohendro Nath Gupto.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty.
Nocoor Chunder Banerjee.
Opendro Chunder Bose.
Preo Nath Mookerjee.
Woomesh Chunder Roy.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Shama Churn Chatterjee.

Second Division.

Hem Chunder Bhuttacharjee.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

First Division.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Gopal Chunder Roy.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bama Churn Chatterjee.
Baney Madub Bose.
Behary Lall Bhadoory.
Gopal Chunder Deb.
Grish Chunder Dutt.
Hurry Mohun Bose.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee.
Kedar Nath Dutt.
Monohur Dutt.
Nobo Gopal Roy.
Okhoy Coomar Dey.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee.
Raj Coomar Coondoo.
Ram Lall Dey.
Shama Churn Lahory.
Soorjee Narain Sing.

The undermentioned Candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Junior Scholarships in the subjects stated opposite their names:—

Shama Churn Chatterjee	...	In Anatomy.
Tara Prosunno Roy	...	Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.
Preo Nath Bose	...	Botany.

The undermentioned Candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Senior Scholarships in the subjects stated opposite their names:—

Gopaul Chunder Roy	..	In Surgery.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter	..	„ Medicine.

The undermentioned Candidate has passed the Examination for the Degree of M. D.:—

R. W. Carter.

The following Subjects in Languages are appointed for the Examinations of 1867-68:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Parnell	...	The Hermit.
Gray	...	Elegy written in a Country Church Yard.
Beattie	...	The Minstrel, Book 1, as in 1861.
Prescott	...	Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, as in 1861.
Helps	...	Essays, as in 1863.
Prose Reader No. 6		Travels in the Himalaya, pages 122-136.

Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments Part 5, Chapters 1 and 2. Of the Influence of Custom and Fashion.

Latin.

Caesar de bello Gallico, Books 3 and 4.
Eton Electa ex Ovidis et Tibullo, Part 1, with the exception of the last 4 Epistles of Heroines.

Greek.

Homer	...	Iliad, Books I., II., and III.

Sanscrit.

Rughuvansa	...	Books I. to VIII.
Rutnavali.		

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

*Bengali.**

Lives of Judisthera, Confucius, and Vikramaditya, as in the Courses for 1864 and 1865.
Rajdut, as in the Course for 1865.
Poetical Selections from the Mahabharat and other works.

Urdu.†

Ikhwan-oos-safa, pages 1-74.
Arraishi Mahfil, pages 1-147.

* Published in a separate Volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
† Captain Lees' Edition.

Arabic.

Selections by Captain Fuller.

Hindi.

Vidyankur.
Ramayana ... 5th Book.

Persian.

Gulistan ... First three Chapters.
Bostan ... 1st, 2nd, and 4th Chapters.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha ... Chapters 1st and 4th.
Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 1 and 2.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Addison ... Cato.
Milton ... Paradise Lost, Books 1, 2, and 3.
Pope ... Temple of Fame.
Addison ... Papers from the Spectator, as in 1861.

Greek.

Euripides ... Hecuba.
Demosthenes ... DeCorona.

Latin.

Cicero ... Pro Lege Manilia.
Livy ... Book XXII.
Horace ... Book IV. of Odes, Book I. of Satires, except Satires 2, 3, 7, 8.

Sanscrit.

Selections from Hitopadesha, Vishnupuarna, and Mahabharata as in Rijupath Part 3. Upakramanika.

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Shakespeare ... King Lear.
Scott ... Lady of the Lake.
*Dryden ... Art of Poetry.
*Gibbon ... Life of Rienzi.
*Campbell ... Philosophy of Rhetoric. Book II., Chapters 5 to 7,
Bacon ... Essays.

Greek.

Sophocles ... Ajax.
Herodotus ... Book 2, Euterpe.

Latin.

Tacitus ... Book II. of the Annals.
Cicero ... De Naturâ Deorum.
Virgil ... Book I. of the Georgics.
Juvenal ... Satires 3, 7, 8, 10, 14.

Sanscrit.

Sisupalabadha ... First five Chapters.
Bhatti Kavya ... Ditto.
Kavya Prokasa ... 10 Ullasas or Chapters.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-oos-safa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-Khalfa, as in 1863.

Bengali.

Meghanadabodha Kavya ... Volume 1.
Kavya Nirnaya ... Pages 61-120.
Shad Durshana Sambad ... Nos. 6, 7, 8.

Urdu.

Fisaneh-i-Ajaib ... Pages 1-197.
Dewan-i-Souda ... Pages 1-118.

Persian.

Secunder Nameh.
Abul Fazl's letters, first 62 pages, (Fort William College Edition.)

Hindi.

Ramayana ... (Whole.)
Sabhabilas ... (Whole.)
Singhason Bhuttisi.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I.-XLI.
Isaiah I.-XXXIX.
Daniel I.-VII.
Proverbs.

Oorya.

Buttrish Singhasan.
Hitopodesha ... (Whole.)
Sutton's History of Orissa ... (Whole.)
Chanaky's Sarasungraha (Omitting the Sanscrit.

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

English.

Chaucer ... Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer ... Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book 1.
Shakespeare ... Henry IV, Part I.; Macbeth.
Raleigh ... History of the World, Book V, first 3 Chapters.
Bacon ... Advancement of Learning.
Davis ... Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne ... Vulgar Errors.
Locke ... Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey ... Madoc.
Campbell ... Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke ... Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott ... Ivanhoe.
Brougham ... Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle ... 3 or 4 of earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer ... Iliad, first twelve books.
Pindar ... Olympic Odes.
Æschylus ... Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles ... Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides ... Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes ... Knights, Clouds, and Frogs.
Herodotus ... Books II and III to the end of Chapter 66.
Thucydides ... Books VI and VII.

* Published in a separate volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Demosthenes	...	Orations against Septines and Meidias.
Plato	...	Republic.
Aristotle	...	Politics.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics, Æneid, first six Books.
Horace	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I, (except 2 and 8) Epistle I, De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9.)
Persius	...	Satires.
Lucretius	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	...	Aulularia.
Terence	...	Andria.
Livy	...	First Decade.
Sallust	...	Bellum Catilina.
Cicero	...	Orations against Cataline, first book of letters to Atticus and De Officiis.
Tacitus	...	Histories.

Sanscrit.

Kalidasa	...	Sakuntala and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti	...	Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.
Sudraka	...	Mrichchhakati.
Vana Bhatta	...	Kadambari.
Bharavi	...	Kiratarjunya I—IV, XI—XIV.
Magha	...	Sisupalavadha I, VI, XII, XVI.
Sriharsa	...	Naishadha Charita I—V, IX—XII, XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta, Viswanatha Panchanana	...	Kavyaprakasa. Bhasha Parichcheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

History.

As a period:—From the accession of Charles I. to the abdication of James II. in Macaulay, Clarendon, Whitelock, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Burnet's History of his own times, with Hutchinson's Memoirs; also a general knowledge of the History of Europe during the same period, as in Mahon's Life of Conde; also Hallam's History of English Literature for the same period.

2. Constitutional History as in Hallam.

3. Political Economy as in McCulloch's Elements and in J. S. Mill.

4. History of Civilization as in Guizot.

5. Historical Evidence as in Taylor.

6. The following text books of Examination are appointed under the new Regulations:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

History

Marshman	...	History of India, Vol. I.
Younge	...	Landmarks of Ancient History,* (omitting the introductory Chapter.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866.

History.

Student's Hume.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

Elphinstone's History of India.
Macfarlane's "Our Indian Empire" or "British India."
Schmitz's Greece and Rome.
The History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chapter 12, Section 7.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.
Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
Whateley's Elements of Logic.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Milne Edward's Zoology ... 2 Parts.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 8th May 1865.

* The new edition published for the University and sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of the portion of the Third Division of the Town noted in the margin has been completed, and that the Books containing the said valuations and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Justices between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. free of charge.

All the premises lying between Dalhousie Square and Loll Bazar South, Moorbhur Ghant Street and Cotton Street North, (exclusive of the premises in Cotton Street,) Chitpore Road East and Strand Road West.

The Justices will, from and after the 29th of May instant, proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment and to hear all appeals connected therewith, but no such appeal can be heard unless the amount of rate has been deposited with the Justices in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the above Act.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
Bowringhee Road, Calcutta,
The 8th May 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division III. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Dealtabad, Mullickabad.
North Balliaghattah.
South Balliaghattah.
Bahir-Jelliahparrah.
Foreaparrah, Koochnun.
East Soorah, Neez Soorah.
Khodagunge, Kakoorgatchee.
North Narealdangah.
West Soorah, Kooleah.
West Kooleah, Bathykhannah.
Moonsee Bazar, Shibtollah.
New Balliaghattah.
Goageparrah, South Narealdangah.
Bahir-Simlah and Sealdah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 26th of April, sit daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
Alipore,
The 8th April 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurements of Grand Division II. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in the margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

East Noyabad, Katkoorah.
East Durkhin Paree, Durkhindree.
Noyabad, Belgatcheeah, Ooltadangah.
Neez Ooltadangah, Bagmaree.
Gouriberre, Foreaparrah, and Mannicktollah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 15th May, sit daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

THE Session 1865-66 of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College will begin on the 15th June, and candidates for admission should present themselves at the College on that day. Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are alone admissible.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 15th May 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 1st to 9th May 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 6	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ..	7 6.	
Below ditto ...	5 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	4 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	4 9	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	5 6	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...		
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 6	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 4	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 12th May 1865, plus 2 feet 3 inches above Zero. A rise of 1 foot 2¼ inches since 4th May.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 12th May 1865.

BYE-LAWS

PROPOSED FOR THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY
PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

Rule for regulating the time of collecting the Rate and Taxes mentioned in the Act.

I. EACH quarterly instalment of the rate and taxes mentioned in the Act shall be considered to have become due at the commencement of the quarter on account of which such instalment is payable, and may be levied at any time after the commencement of such quarter, that is to say, –

The instalment payable on account of the quarter ending	31st July	May be levied on and after	1st May.
	„ October ...		„ August.
	„ January ...		„ November.
	30th April		„ February.

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to adopt such plans for the collection of rates, when due, as may appear to them expedient.

হাওড়া মিউনিসিপেল।

কমিস্যনরদিগের প্রস্তাবিত অতিরেক নিয়ম সকল সর্ব্ব সাধারণের গোচরার্থ প্রকাশিত।

কমিস্যনর সাহেবদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,
ওয়ালটারঃ এইচ: ডিঃ ডিউবাল সাহেব,
সেক্রেটারী।

যে সময়ে ও যে মতে মিউনিসিপেল আক্টের উল্লেখিত রেট ও টাক্স আদায় হইবেক তাহার নিয়ম।

১। উক্ত আইনের উল্লেখিত রেট এবং টাক্স ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী মতে আদায় হইবেক যে তিন মাসের জন্যে ঐ কিস্তী হইবে তাহার আরম্ভেতেই টাকা দেনা বোধ গণ্য হইবে, আর তাহার আরম্ভের পর যে কোন সময়ে হউক ঐ টাকা আদায় করা যাইবেক (যথা।)

ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী কোন মাসের শেষে দিতে হইবে।	৩১ জুলাই ...	যে সময়ে কিম্বা যে মেয়ের পর আদায় করিবে।	১। মে।
	৩১ অক্টোবর ...		১ আগষ্ট।
	৩১ জানুআরি ...		১ নবেম্বর।
	৩০ আপ্রিল ...		১ ফেব্রুআরি।

এবং প্রাপ্য রেট আদায় কারণ কমিস্যনরগণ যেং নিয়ম নির্দ্ধারিত করা আবশ্যক বোধ করেন তাহা আইন মতে করিতে পারিবেন।

Rules for the management of matters connected with Conservancy.

2. EVERY owner, farmer, or occupier of a market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, fruit or vegetables shall keep the same in a clean and proper state, and no food shall be sold or exposed for sale which is in such a state as to be unfit for consumption.

3. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of any such market or shop shall admit, at all reasonable hours, any person authorized by the Commissioners to enter and inspect the same.

4. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any corpse or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or shall dispose or cause to

কন্সর্বান্সী সংক্রান্ত বিষয় নির্ব্বাহের ব্যবস্থা।

২। তরকারী, ফল, মৎস্য বা কশাইয়ের মাংসের দোকানের বা বাজারের মালিক বা ইজারদার বা দখলিকারের যে এ সব স্থানকে উপযুক্ত ও পরিষ্কৃত অবস্থায় রাখে। এবং যে সকল খাদ্য দ্রব্য উপভোগের যোগ্য নহে তাহা তাহারা বিক্রয় করিতে কিম্বা বিক্রয়ের কারণ সাজাইয়া রাখিতে পারিবেক না।

৩। কোন বাজার বা দোকানের মালিক, বা ইজারদার দখলীকারের বা কর্ত্তার নিকটে কমিস্যনর সাহেবদের কোন নিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি সময়ে সময়ে উপস্থিত হইলে তাহাকে প্রবেশ করিয়া তাদারক করিতে দিতে হইবে।

৪। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালা খালে কিম্বা কোন নদী নালা খালের কিনারায় ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবেন না। অথবা আইন মত দগ্ধ বা কবর দিবার স্থানে

be disposed of any corpse or any part thereof otherwise than by burning or burying the same at or in some lawful burning or burial ground.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey or cause to be brought or conveyed to any burning ground any corpse or any part thereof shall burn it or cause it to be burnt within four hours after arrival at the said burning ground.

6. No person who may burn or cause to be burnt at any burning ground any corpse or part of a corpse shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed before it shall have been so reduced.

7. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or any part of a corpse in any grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin, or body where there is no coffin used, shall be at a depth less than three feet from the surface ground.

8. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry the depth of which grave shall be less than six feet from the surface ground.

9. No person shall dig or construct a grave at a distance less than two feet from any other existing grave.

10. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any carcass or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or on any place other than such places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioners for the purpose of receiving such carcasses.

11. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours of its death, either remove the carcass at his own expence to such place as may be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which those premises may be situated; and in the latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may from time to time determine.

12. No person shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made in any place any tank, pond, ditch or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

13. Every person to whom a License for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners

দগ্ধ না করিয়া বা কবর না দিয়া অন্য কোন প্রকারে কোন মৃত দেহ ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না।

৫। যে কোন ব্যক্তি কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া যাইবে বা আনিবে বা আনাইবে তাহাকে সেই স্থলে পঁহুছিবার পর চারি ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তাহা দগ্ধ করিতে বা করাইতে হইবে।

৬। যে কেহ কোন মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে দগ্ধ করিবে বা করাইবে যতক্ষণ তাহা পুড়িয়া ভস্মসাৎ না হইবে ততক্ষণ দগ্ধ করিতে হইবে।

৭। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে যদি সে কবর ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত হয় তাহা হইলে কাফিন কিম্বা যাহাদের কাফিন নাই কেবল মৃত দেহ ভূমির উপরি ভাগ হইতে ৩ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবে না।

৮। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে সে কবর যদি ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত না হয় তাহা হইলে ৬ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবেক না।

৯। কোন কবর খাত করিতে কিম্বা ইষ্টক দ্বার নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইলে যদি কোন সাবেক কবর তাহার নিকটে থাকে তাহা হইলে তাহাহইতে দুই ফুট অন্তরে তাহা নির্ম্মাণ করিবে।

১০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পশুর মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালায় কিম্বা খালে অথবা কোন নদী নালার কিম্বা খালের পাড়ে ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না। অথবা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সব মৃত পশু ফেলিবার নিমিত্ত যে কোন স্থান নিরূপণ করিয়া দিবেন সেই স্থল ব্যতীত অন্য কোন স্থলে ফেলিতে পারিবেন না।

১১ কোন ব্যক্তির বাটিতে কোন পশু মরিলে মৃত্যুর পর দুই ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তিনি তাহা আপনা হইতে খরচ দিয়া কমিস্যনরগণ কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত স্থলে স্থানান্তর করিবেন। অথবা যে ডিবিজনে তাহার বাটী সেই ডিবিজনের কন্সারবান্সী ওবরসিয়ারের নিকট সংবাদ করিবেন তাহাতে কমিস্যনর সাহেব সময়ে সময়ে যে রেট অবধারিত করিয়া দিবেন সেই রেট অনুসারে ঐ ওবরসিয়ারকে তাহার খরচ দিতে হইবে।

১২। কোন ব্যক্তিকে কোন স্থলে কোন পুষ্করিণী বা দীঘিকা বা পয়নালা বা গড়খাই খাত করিতে বা করাইতে হইলে কমিস্যনরদিগের অনুমতি অগ্রে লইতে হইবে।

১৩। যাহাকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে প্রকাশ্য টাটি বা পায়খানা রাখিতে অনুমতি দেন সে ব্যক্তিকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে মত আদেশ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহার সরঞ্জামী খরাদি সম্বলিত ঐ টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইবে। যে কেহ কমিস্যনর সাহেব

may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his License and such License may be withdrawn.

14. Every License granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall contain a specification of the boundaries of the section of the town for the use of the inhabitants of which the necessary referred to in such License shall be constructed, and the person to whom such License may be granted shall be required to provide such accommodation as the Commissioners may consider sufficient for the use of the inhabitants of such section.

15. All persons to whom Licenses for keeping public necessaries may be granted shall dispose of therefrom in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time direct, and in no other.

16. All persons to whom such License may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such Rules as may from time to time, be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their Licenses.

17. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind intended for removal by the Conservancy Carts shall be deposited by the side of the road near the entrance to the premises from which it may have been conveyed between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M. on every day in the week except Sunday, on which day no rubbish shall be so deposited.

18. The external walls and roofs of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other such inflammable materials; any person doing or causing to be done any act in contravention of this Rule shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for offences against the Bye-Laws passed by the Commissioners.

19. No person shall put on any wall or on any roof of a house, or on any bank or tree, or on any other place or thing facing any road or public place, any preparation of dung to be used as fuel or for any other purpose.

20. No person shall build or cause to be built, or keep any tattee, privy, or urinal within twenty yards of any public road or street.

কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত সময়ের মধ্যে উপরোক্ত প্রকারে টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে কিম্বা তাহাতে কোন ঘর বাড়াইতে কিম্বা পরিবর্ত্তন করিতে অবহেলা করিবে তাহার প্রাপ্ত অনুমতি পত্র রহিত হইবে ও তাহার হাত হইতে তাহা ফিরাইয়া লওয়া যাইবেক।

১৪। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে যে লাইসেন্স প্রদান করিবেন সেই লাইসেন্সেতে শহরে যে সেকশনের বাসীন্দাগণের নিমিত্তে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করা যাইবে সেই সেকশনের সীমা বিশেষরূপে বিবরণ করা থাকিবে এবং যে ব্যক্তিকে ঐ লাইসেন্স প্রদত্ত হইবে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সেকশনের বাসিন্দাগণের ব্যবহারের জন্যে যে রূপ উপযুক্ত বোধ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহাকে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানার ঘর বা ইমারৎ বানাইতে হইবে।

১৫। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে প্রকাশ্য টাটী বা পায়খানা রাখিতে লাইসেন্স দেওয়া যাইতে পারে তাহাদিগকে সে টাটী বা পায়খানা হইতে ময়লা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে রূপে লইয়া যাইতে আদেশ করিবেন সেই রূপে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে অন্য প্রকারে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে না।

১৬। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে এমত লাইসেন্স প্রদান করা যাইবে তাহাদিগকে ঐ সমস্ত আজ্ঞা ও নিয়ম পালন করিতে হইবে যাহা২ কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা প্রচলিত করিবেন, তাহা না করিলে লাইসেন্স রহিত হইবে।

১৭। ধূলা, ময়লা, ও সমস্ত প্রকার জঞ্জাল যাহ কম্মারবেনসী গাড়ীতে লইয়া যাইবে তাহা প্রতি দিন প্রাতে ৪টা অবধি ৮টা পর্য্যন্ত বেলার মধ্যে রবিবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের অন্য সমস্ত দিনে সেই বাটীর সদর দরজার নিকট সরকারী রাস্তার ধারে রাখিতে হইবে। রবিবারে বাটীর জঞ্জাল বাহির করিয়া রাখিবার হুকুম নাই।

১৮। কোন বড় রাস্তার ধারে বাহিরের বেড়া বা তৃণ নির্ম্মিত ঘরের বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর চাল নির্ম্মাণ বা মেরামত করা হইলে উলুখড়, বিচালি, বা কোন রকমের পাতা চেটাই বা দরমা যাহাতে অগ্নি লাগিলে জ্বলিতে পারে এমত কোন দ্রব্যে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবে না। যে ব্যক্তি এই সকল নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করিবে কমিস্যনরদিগের অতিরেক বিধির দ্বারায় তাহার দণ্ড বিধান করা যাইবে।

১৯। কোন রাস্তার ধারে বা কোন প্রকাশ্য স্থলে কোন দেওয়ালে ঘরের ছাতে কিম্বা কোন ঢিবিতে বা গাছে কোন অন্তর গোবরের ঘুঁটে জ্বালাইবার বা অন্য কোন দরকারের নিমিত্তে দিতে পারিবে না।

২০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন প্রকাশ্য রাস্তা হইতে বিশ গজ অন্তরের মধ্যে কোন টাটি কি পায়খানা কি প্রস্রাব করিবার স্থান নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

21. No person shall put or cause to be put on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

২১। কোন ব্যক্তি বাটীর জল নির্গত করিবার জন বাটীর বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর কোন নল বা জল প্রণালী যাহার জল সদর রাস্তার উপর পড়িতে পারে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

22. No person shall let loose, cause or allow to be let loose any diseased or worn out animal into any public place, or into any place from which such animal can escape into any public place.

২২। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পীড়িত বা জীর্ণ পশু, বা জন্তুকে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় কিম্বা যথায় রাখিলে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় ঐ পশু যাইতে পারে এমত স্থলে খুলিয়া রাখিতে বা রাখাইতে পারিবে না।

23. No person shall allow any pigs to be at large, or shall keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

২৩। কোন ব্যক্তি শূকর শাবকের পাল খোঁয়াড় ব্যতীত অন্য স্থানে ছাড়িয়া দিতে পারিবে না।

24. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited or allow to remain in or by the side of any public drain any substance, article, or thing whereby the said drain is or may be in any way obstructed.

২৪। কোন ব্যক্তি সরকারি নরদামার ধারে এমত কোন কিছু ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবে না। যাহা দ্বারা নরদামা বন্ধ হইয়াছে বা হইতে পারে।

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

২৫। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা যে প্রকার হুকুম দিবেন সেই প্রকার ব্যতীত এবং তাহাদের লিখিত অনুমতি ব্যতিরেকে কোন সরকারী নরদামার উপর কোন পুল বা মাচা বা অন্য কিছু ইস্টক দ্বারা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবেক না।

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits of the Station of Howrah an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by such Bye-Law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

২৬। হাবড়া ষ্টেশনের চতুঃসীমার মধ্যে যদি কোন ব্যক্তি পূর্ব্বোক্ত অতিরেক বিধির বিপরীতে কোন অপরাধ করে অর্থাৎ ঐ বিধির যদি কোন নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করে অথবা কোন নিষিদ্ধ কর্ম্ম করে তাহা হইলে তাহার বিশ টাকার অনধিক দণ্ড হইবে। এবং কমিস্যনর সাহেবগণ হইতে নোটিষ পাইলেও যদি সেই ব্যক্তি সেই অপরাধ ক্রমাগত করিতে থাকে তাহা হইলে নোটিসের দিন হইতে যত দিন পর্য্যন্ত সে তদ্রূপ আচরণ করিবে তাহার প্রতি দিন তাহাকে ৫৲ টাকা করিয়া জরিমানা দিতে হইবে।

Notification.

Mr. A. Weekes, Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, has this day been authorised to take charge of the Treasury there and to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

E. T. Dalton,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

Ranchee,
The 2nd May 1865.

Notice.

Mr. F. W. Rees, Assistant Collector of Sylhet, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasuries.

C. T. Buckland,
Commissioner.

Dacca,
The 25th April 1865.

Advertisement.

Mr. M. Little, Deputy Collector, received charge of the Monghyr Treasury on the 1st instant, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

A. Money,
Commr., Bhaugulpore Division.

Camp Darjeeling,
The 9th May 1865.

Notice.

Mr. Assistant Collector D. W. M. Teste has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasur and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. Campbell,
Commr. of the Rajshahye Division.

Commr.'s Office, Rajshahye Division ;
Berhampore,
The 2nd May 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 2nd ...	2 Kegs, [D. and Co,] E D ...	Malabar.
„ 14th ...	1 Box Samples, [J E W] ...	John Cropper.
1864, July 4th ...	1 Case Samples, [H and C] ...	Princess Royal.
Dec. 8th ...	1 Truss Samples, None ...	Nile.
„ 20th ...	1 Truss Samples, M and S ...	Martaban.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 16th May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 30th May 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1865, Feb. 22nd ...	1 Tin Tub, None ...	Str. Erymanthe.
1864, Dec. 9th ...	1 Case, Captain Griffin, Commanding Armstrong Mountain Battery ...	Str. Nubia.
„ 9th ...	1 Parcel, [W. and Co.,] J A. ...	Ditto.
Oct. 19th ...	10 Cases, F. W. Brown and Co. ...	Str. Golconda.
Sept. 28th ...	7 Cases, [W. D. and Co.] ...	Str. Bengal.
Oct. 29th ...	1 Case, F. W. Brown and Co. ...	Str. Simla.
„ 29th ...	3 Cases, [W] ...	Ditto.
„ 29th ...	1 Case, [S] ...	Ditto.
1865, Feb. 1st ...	1 Parcel, Smith, Kennedy and Co. ...	Str. Nemesis.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 16th May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the 30th May 1865 they will be sold for the realization Duty, Wharfage, &c.:—

Cambay.	
[J M] 12 Packages.	
Malabar.	
[H G] 1 Cask.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 16th May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Custom House Notification.

The undersigned is authorised, under orders of Government, to receive in payment of Customs Dues Cheques on any of the Banks of Calcutta, provided such Cheques are made payable on account of "Customs Dues" at the Bank of Bengal, and are accepted by the Manager or other authorised Officer of the Bank on which they are drawn.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Custom House,
Calcutta, 11th May 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that Parbutty Churn Moietree has been appointed Licensed Stamp Vender at the Calcutta Custom House in the Town of Calcutta.

J. Mackenzie,
Collector of Stamps.

Calcutta Stamp Office,
The 3rd May 1865.

Notice.

Baboo Judoo Nath Bose, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

Baboo Oorsubanund Gohaine, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Luckimpore Treasury, has been empowered to draw Bills on the Public Treasuries.

H. Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Commr.'s Office;
Assam,
The 3rd May 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 13th May 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs
May ...	7	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1·46	
	8	29·737	86·6	77·0	8·6	79·8	76·3	73·8	0·83	S. E. & N.	0·36	
	9	·667	89·8	75·6	14·2	81·9	77·3	74·1	·78	S. & S. E.	0·02	
	10	·654	86·3	73·0	13·3	79·3	75·2	72·3	·80	S. & S. W.	1·65	
	11	·659	90·5	78·0	12·5	84·0	80·2	77·5	·81	S.	0·97	
	12	·759	86·6	73·0	13·6	79·8	75·1	71·8	·77	S. E & E. & N. W.	0·98	
	13	·848	89·0	77·0	12·0	83·3	77·9	74·1	·75	E. & N. E.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	17·5
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	90·5
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	99·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·79
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·61
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	6·04
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 13th current	...	15·49
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	4·06

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th May 1865.

* Fell on the 6th and 7th.

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officers at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st June 1865, and opened by them at their Offices at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for————"

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or therwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class for each Station.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	HAZAREEBAUGH.	From 1st July 1865 to 31st January 1866.		Hazareebagh. Executive Commissariat Officer.	1st October and subsequently as per requirements.	Rupees (50) fifty.	25 per Cent.	As per sealed Muster.	
	Bullock Gear.								
	Jhools ...		No. 76						
	Nose Ropes ...		„ 76						
	Head „ ...		„ 76						
	Rein „ ..		„ 38						
	Suffrahs ...		„ 38						
	Curry Combs ...		„ 38						
	Hand Rubbers ...		„ 38						
	Pegs ...		„ 76						
	Mallets ...		„ 3						
	Line Ropes ...		„ 4						
	Whips ...		„ 39						
	Baskets ...		„ 4						
	Brooms ...		„ 4						
	Doles ..		„ 3						
	Hides ...		„ 4						
	Ghurrahs ...		„ 39						
	Rakes, Wooden ..		„ 4						

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 1st May 1865.

N. T. PARKER, *Lieut.*,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.

THE following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Bazar Medicines for Medical Depôt.

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Baskets, Bamboo, large	...	0	1	0	per each	Madhoram Pattuck	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Bladder, Ox	...	0	1	6	„		
Borax	...	0	4	9	per lb.		
Bottles, Contractor, W. M.	...	0	1	6	per each		
„ Pint	...	1	14	0	per 100		
„ Quart	...	1	14	0	„		
Brass Cock	...	2	0	0	per each		
Brushes for Varnishing	...	0	8	0	„		
Candles, Wax, White	...	1	0	0	per lb.		
Capsicum	...	0	2	0	„		
Cards	...	2	8	0	per 100		
Cardamum	...	7	0	0	per lb.		
Carpenter's Pencils	...	0	8	0	per each		
Caraway Seed, Europe	...	1	10	0	per lb.		
Catechue	..	0	2	6	„		
Chalk	...	0	1	0	„		
Charcoal	...	1	2	0	per md.		
Cherytta	...	0	3	9	per lb.		
Chillumchee, Brass	...	6	0	0	per each		
Cloth, Doosooty	...	0	5	0	per yard		
„ Sheeting	...	0	6	0	„		
„ Gujjee	...	0	3	0	„		
„ Wax	...	0	8	0	„		
Cloves	...	0	6	0	per lb.		
Cork Screws	...	1	0	0	per each		
Cubeb	...	1	10	0	per lb.		
Dammer	...	0	2	3	„		
Dragon's Blood	...	4	0	0	„		
Firewood	...	0	7	0	per md.		
Flour	...	0	1	0	per lb.		
Gallnuts	...	1	12	0	„		
Ginger, Dry	..	0	6	0	„		
Glue	...	0	3	0	„		
Gum, Benzoin	...	1	6	0	„		
„ Mastick	...	1	3	0	„		
Gunda Beroza	...	0	3	0	„		
Hasps and Staples	...	0	8	0	per each		
Hinges	...	0	10	0	„		
Hogslard	...	0	4	0	per lb.		
Jars, Country	...	0	2	0	per each		
Leather, Chamois	...	1	0	0	„		
„ Goat Skin	...	0	6	0	„		
Liquorice Root	...	0	4	0	per lb.		
Mutton, Suet	...	0	4	0	„		
Mahogany Wood, Square feet	...	3	8	0	p. sqr. ft.		
Nails, Iron, 3 inches	...	0	4	0	per lb.		
„ „ 1 inch	...	0	5	0	„		
Oil, Cocoanut	...	0	5	0	„		
„ Linseed	...	0	2	0	„		
„ Poppy	...	0	2	6	„		
Orange Peel	...	1	12	0	„		
Packing Cases, 6 dozens	...	3	0	0	per each		
„ „ 4 „	...	2	10	0	„		
„ „ 3 „	...	2	0	0	„		
Padlocks, Country	...	0	4	0	„		
„ English, best quality	...	1	0	0	„		
Pettarah, Wooden	...	2	8	0	„		
Pewter for Soldering	...	0	14	0	per lb.		
Raisins	...	0	4	6	„		
Screws	...	1	0	0	„		
Senna Leaves	...	0	3	6	„		
Sealing Wax	...	1	0	0	„		
Shell Lac	...	0	13	0	„		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Silk, Red	...	1	0	0 per oz.	Madhoram Pattuck		From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Sujjeemuttee	...	0	1	0 per lb.			
Sulphate of Copper	...	0	9	0 „			
Tacks	...	0	4	0 per bdl.			
Talc	...	0	0	6 per piece			
Tin Sheet, double	...	0	4	0 per each			
Tow, Country	...	6	0	0 per md.			
Towels	...	0	2	6 per each			
Treacle	...	2	8	0 per md.			
Wax, Yellow	...	0	12	0 per lb.			
Wire, Iron	...	0	12	0 „			
Firewood at Station and Camps, 10 and 40 miles	...	0	6	3 p.100lbs.	Munnoo Lall	...	
Hospital Necessaries in Allahabad Cantonments and in Camps of 10 *and* 40 *miles.*							
Baskets	...	0	1	0 per each	Gungookulwar	...	
Bazar Phials	...	0	6	0 per doz.			
Bladders	...	1	2	0 „			
Blankets, Country, for fomenting	...	1	12	0 per each			
Brooms	...	0	4	0 „			
Candles, Wax	...	1	0	0 per lb.			
Carrots for Poultice	...	0	0	3 „			
Charcoal	...	0	0	2½ „			
Chunam for Dispensary	...	0	0	3 „			
Cloth, Doosooty, Sheets for Ice	...	1	8	0 per each			
Ditto, Long, fine	...	0	8	0 per yard			
Ditto, Country, for bandages	...	0	5	3 „			
Ditto, ditto, for dressing	...	0	6	0 „			
Corks	...	0	0	3 per each			
Cotton for burns	...	0	8	0 per lb.			
Cowdung, dry	...	0	0	1 „			
Flannel, Country	...	0	10	0 per yd.			
Ditto, Europe	...	1	8	0 „			
Green Silk for Eye-shades	...	0	12	0 „			
Honey	...	0	8	0 per lb.			
Leeches	...	3	6	0 per 100			
Limes for drink	...	0	12	0 „			
Linseed	...	0	0	9 per lb.			
„ Meal	...	0	1	0 „			
Marking Nuts	...	0	2	0 „			
Momjamah	...	0	8	0 per yard			
Muslin	...	0	4	0 „			
Needles	...	0	0	3 per each			
Nets for Charcoal, Iron	...	3	2	0 „			
Plantain Leaves	...	0	3	0 per doz.			
Poultice material ... Bran	...	0	0	3 per lb.			
Poultice material ... Bread	...	0	1	6 „			
Poultice material ... Rice for flour	...	0	1	0 „			
Poultice material ... Flour	...	0	1	0 „			
Suet, Mutton	...	0	4	0 „			
Soap, Country	...	0	2	6 „			
„ Europe, cakes	...	0	7	0 per each			
Straw	...	0	8	0 per md.			
Tape, Country	...	0	0	4 per yard			
Tow	...	0	2	0 per lb.			
Twine	...	0	8	0 „			
OIL FOR BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS. *At Station and Camp,* 10 *miles.*							
Til Oil	...	0	1	3 per lb.	Ramgolam	...	
Mustard Oil for Hospital	...	0	1	3 „			
Thread for Wicks	...	0	8	0 „			
Cloth for cleaning Lamps	...	0	1	6 per yard			
In Camp, 40 *miles.*							
Til Oil	...	0	1	6 per lb.			
Mustard Oil for Hospital	...	0	1	6 „			
Thread for Wicks	...	0	8	3 „			
Cloth for cleaning Lamps	...	0	1	6 per yard			
Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station, Command, and Camps	...	1	6	0 per score	Gungaram	...	

Barrack Furniture.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Chairs	...	4	0	0	per each	Munnoo Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Urinals, Iron	...	8	0	0	„		
Punkah Ropes	...	11	8	0	per md.		
Canes	...	0	1	0	per each		
Tables, small, Serjeants	...	18	0	0	„		
Unslaked Lime	...	0	14	0	p.100lbs.	Gungookulwar ...	
Charcoal	...	1	6	0	„		
Dhoonah	...	0	2	0	per lb.		
Linseed Oil	...	0	1	6	„		
Sand	...	0	4	0	p.100lbs.		
EARTHEN VESSELS.							
At Station and Camps.							
Ghurrahs, Filtering	...	0	1	3	per each	Chadee Lall ...	
„ Fire	...	0	0	5	„		
Jallahs or Jars	...	0	1	5	„		
Glazed Washing Basins	...	0	1	3	„		
„ Urinals	...	0	1	8	„		
„ Privy Pans	...	0	1	8	„		
For Hospital use: Soorahies	...	0	0	6	„		
Pots and Pans	...	0	2	0	per doz.		
Naunds	...	0	2	0	per each		
Chatties	...	0	2	9	per doz.		
Gumlahs	...	0	1	8	per each		
Salt at Station and Camps	...	8	4	0	p.100lbs.		
Vegetables at Station and in Camps.							
Vegetables, Country	...	2	1	4	p.100lbs.	Munnoo all ...	
Plain Potatoes	...	3	2	0	„		
Hill „	...	6	5	0	„		
Yams	...	4	11	0	„		
Lime Juice at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	4	8	0	per doz.	Kurreembuksh ...	
Camp, 40 miles	...	5	0	0	„		
On Command	...	5	8	0	„		
At Station.							
Milk	...	30 pints			per Re.	Doolum ...	
Butter	...	2 lbs. 4½ oz.			„		
Camp, 10 miles.							
Milk	...	29 pints			„		
Butter	...	2 lbs. 2 oz.			„		
Camp, 40 miles.							
Milk	...	28 pints			„		
Butter	...	2 lbs.			„		
At Station.							
Chickens	...	No. 6½			„	Imam Ali ...	
Eggs	...	„ 64			„		
Camp, 10 miles.							
Chickens	...	„ 6			„		
Eggs	...	„ 64			„		
Camp, 40 miles.							
Chickens	...	„ 5			„		
Eggs	...	„ 60			„		
On Command.							
Chickens	...	„ 4			„		
Eggs	...	„ 40			„		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Bedding.							
Quilts	...	6	0	0	each	Sew Churn Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Blankets	...	3	8	0	„		
Sheets	...	2	8	0	„		
Sutrinjees	...	2	6	0	„		
Hospital Clothing and Bedding.							
Banians, Flannel	...	2	14	0	„	Munnoo Lall ...	
Bedside Sutrinjees	...	1	4	0	„		
Blankets, Country, lined with Chintz	...	4	0	0	„		
Kharooah Cloth	...	0	5	6	per yard		
Gown, Linen, double	...	4	6	0	each		
„ „ single	...	3	0	0	„		
Mattrasses (with Sunn or Coir)	...	4	2	0	„		
Pillows, large	...	0	10	6	„		
„ small	...	0	6	6	„		
Pillow-cases, large	...	0	7	6	„		
„ small	...	0	4	0	„		
Cotton Night Caps	...	0	1	6	„		
Sheets, Linen	...	1	8	0	„		
Shirts, „	...	1	6	6	„		
Slippers	...	1	0	0	per pair		
Socks, Linen or Cotton	...	0	10	6	„		
„ Worsted	...	0	12	0	„		
Towels, Patna, Hand	...	0	8	0	each		
Trowsers, Linen	...	1	2	0	„		
„ Flannel	...	3	6	0	„		
Thread for Sewing	...	2	0	0	per lb.		
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	10	6	0	p.100lbs.	Ellahie Bux ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
„ „ Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	12	8	0	„		
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles		12	15	8	„		
„ Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	6	0	0	„		

J. D. Macpherson, *Colonel*,
Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 4.

The following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

Saugor Division.

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Saugor.							
Salt at Station	...	9	4	0	p.100lbs.	Buldeo Sahoye ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camps to a distance of 40 miles	...	9	8	0	„		
Salt on Command	...	12	8	0	„		
Jubbulpore.							
Salt at Station	...	9	14	0	„		
Camp up to 40 miles	...	10	0	0	„		
On Command	...	12	8	0	„		
Nagode.						Tunsay Persaud ...	
Salt at Station	...	9	12	0	„		
Camp to a distance of 40 miles	...	10	0	0	„		
On Command	...	12	8	0	„		
Nowgong.							
Salt at Station	...	9	8	0	„		
Camp to a distance of 40 miles	...	10	0	0	„		
On Command	...	12	8	0	„		
Jubbulpore.							
Vegetables, mixed, at Station and in Camp	...	1	12	0	„	Buldeo Sahoye ...	
„ on Command	...	5	0	0	„		
Potatoes at Station and in Camp	...	5	12	0	„		
„ on Command	...	6	8	0	„		

Nagoae.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Vegetables, mixed, at Station	...	1	13	0	p.100lbs.		
„ in Camp	...	2	0	0	„		
„ on Command	..	2	8	0	„		
Potatoes at Station	...	5	12	0	„		
„ in Camp	...	6	0	0	„		
„ on Command	...	8	0	0	„		
Nowgong.						Tunsay Persaud ...	
Vegetables at Station	...	1	15	0	„		
„ in Camp	...	9	0	0	„		
„ on Command	..	2	8	0	„		
Potatoes at Station	...	6	0	0	„		
„ in Camps	...						
„ on Command	...	8	0	0	„		
HOSPITAL WINES.							
Saugor.							
Beer, Quarts	...	8	8	0	per doz.		
„ Pints	...	4	8	0	„		
Mustard, Europe	...	1	8	0	per lb.	Soorabjee and son.	
Vinegar, „	...	10	0	0	per doz.		
Barley, „	...	0	7	0	per lb.		
Lime Juice	...	2	13	0	per doz.		
At Jubbulpore.							From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Barley, Europe	...	0	10	0	per lb.	Kurreemoollah and Rufeek ...	
Lime Juice	...	3	15	0	per doz.		
At Nagode and Nowgong.							
Barley, Europe	...	0	10	0	per lb.	Abdoollah ...	
Lime Juice	...	5	0	0	per doz.		
Saugor.							
Tinning Cooking Utensils	...	1	0	0	per score	Hossein Bux and Kulloo ...	
Jubbulpore.							
Tinning Cooking Utensils	...	No. 17			per Re.		
Nagode.							
Tinning Cooking Utensils	...	No. 11			„	Tunsay Persaud ...	
Jubbulpore Station.							
Cotton for Wicks	...	0	7	6	per lb.		
Chalk	...	0	2	0	„		
Cloth for Lamps	...	0	3	0	per yard		
		MDS.	S.	C.		Buldeo Sahoye ...	
Lamp Oil	...	0	4	0	per Re.		
Linseed Oil	...	0	4	0	„		
Sweet Oil	...	0	4	0	„		
JUBBULPORE, NAGODE, AND NOWGONG.							
Bedding.		RS.	AS.	P.			
Blankets	...	2	13	0	each		
Quilts	...	5	7	0	„	Jankey Persaud and Hursahoye Misser	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Sheets	...	2	6	6	„		
Suttrunjees	...	1	14	0	„		
Saugor.							
Gram, 1st sort, at Station	...	1	7	10	per md.		
„ „ on Command	...	1	14	0	„	Buldeo Sahoye ...	From 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866.
Gram, 2nd sort, at Station	...	1	7	6	„		
„ „ on Command	...	1	13	8	„		
AT SAUGOR.							
Bazar Medicines.							
Alum	...	0	2	0	per lb.		
Assafœtida	...	1	0	0	„		
Belfruit	...	0	0	2	„		
Camphor	...	0	14	0	„		
Coriander Seed	...	0	1	0	„		
Ginger, Dry	...	0	8	0	„		
Gunda Beroz	...	0	8	0	„		
Kaladana	...	0	3	0	„		
Kuth, Catechue	...	0	2	6	„	Buldeo Sahoye ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Linseed Oil	...	0	2	0	„		
Mustard Seed	...	0	0	9	„		
Oil	...	0	3	0	„		
„ Europe	...	1	0	0	„		
Poppy Head	...	0	0	3.	each		
Rasout	...	0	8	0	per lb.		
Vinegar	...	0	10	0	„		
Wax, White	...	0	12	0	„		

Hospital Necessaries.

Saugor.

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Baskets	...	0	0	9	each	Buldeo Sahoye ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Bazar Phials	...	0	6	0	per doz.		
Blankets	...	2	0	0	each		
Bottles, Empty, Quarts	...	0	0	4	,,		
,, ,, Pints	...	0	0	4	,,		
Brooms	...	0	2	0	,,		
Bran for Poultice	...	0	0	4	per lb.		
Candles, Wax	...	1	0	0	,,		
Charcoal	...	0	0	2	,,		
Chatties	...	0	0	3	each		
Chunam	...	400	lbs.		per Re.		
Cloth, Long, fine	...	0	5	4	per yard		
,, Country, for Bandage	...	0	5	4	,,		
,, for Dressing	...	0	5	4	,,		
Cotton for Burns	...	0	5	0	per lb.		
,, for Lamps	...	0	5	0	,,		
,, for Thread	...	0	8	0	,,		
Flannel, Europe	...	1	4	0	per yard		
Flour, for Poultice	...	0	0	8	per lb.		
Gurrahs	...	0	0	4	each		
Gumlahs	...	0	1	0	,,		
Green, Silk for Eyeshades	...	1	12	0	per yard		
Honey	...	0	1	6	per lb.		
Jallahs	...	0	4	0	each		
Jharruns	...	0	4	0	,,		
Linseed	...	0	0	4	per lb.		
,, Meal	...	0	0	6	,,		
Marking Nuts	...	0	0	6	,,		
Muslin	...	0	4	0	per yard		
Naunds	...	0	4	0	each		
Needles	...	0	1	6	per doz.		
Nets for Charcoal	...	0	6	0	each		
Oil for Lamps	...	0	1	10	per lb.		
Pots and Pans	...	0	0	½	each		
Suet, Mutton	...	0	3	0	per lb.		
Soap, Country	...	0	1	6	,,		
,, Europe	...	0	1	6	each		
Soorahies	...	0	1	0	,,		
Sugar	...	0	2	3	per lb.		
Tape, Country	...	0	0	2	per yard		
,, Broad	...	0	0	4	,,		
,, narrow	..	0	0	2	,,		
Twine	...	0	2	0	per lb.		
Tow	...	0	0	7	,,		
Wax Cloth	...	0	7	0	per yard		
Wood, Fire	...	5½	mds.		per Re.		

Jubbulpore.

Hospital Clothing.

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Banians, Flannel	...	2	10	0	each	Gowree Churn and Mukhun Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Bedside, Suttrinjees	...	2	2	0	,,		
Blankets, lined with Chintz	...	3	4	0	,,		
Cloth, Kharuah	...	0	6	0	per yard		
Caps, Linen	...	0	3	0	each		
,, Flannel	...	0	8	0	,,		
Gown, Linen, double	...	4	12	0	,,		
,, single	...	2	12	0	,,		
Mattrasses	...	3	8	0	,,		
Pillows, large	...	0	12	0	,,		
,, small	...	0	6	0	,,		
Pillow Cases, large	...	0	8	0	,,		
,, small	...	0	5	0	,,		
Quilts, Cotton	..	5	4	0	,,		
Sheets, Linen	..	1	10	0	,,		
Shirts, ,,	...	1	4	0	,,		
Slippers	...	1	0	0	per pair		
Socks, Linen	...	0	6	0	,,		
,, Worsted	...	0	8	0	,,		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Towels, hand, Patna	...	0	6	0	each		
Trowsers, Linen	...	1	2	0	„		
„ Flannel	...	3	0	0	„		
Thread for Sewing	...	3	0	0	per lb.		
Hospital Clothing.							
Nowgong.							
Banians, Flannel	...	2	12	0	each	Gowree Churn and Mukhun Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Bedside, Suttrinjees	...	2	2	0	„		
Blankets, lined with Chintz	...	3	2	0	„		
Belts, Flannel	...	1	4	0	„		
Cloth, Kharuah	...	0	6	0	per yard		
Gowns, Linen, double	...	4	8	0	each		
„ „ single	...	2	12	0	„		
Mattrasses	...	3	8	0	„		
Pillows, large	...	0	12	0	„		
„ small	...	0	8	0	„		
Pillow Cases, large	...	0	8	0	„		
„ „ small	...	0	5	0	„		
Quilts, Cotton	...	5	4	0	„		
Round Towels	...	1	0	0	„		
Sheets, Linen	...	1	10	0	„		
Shirts	...	1	4	0	„		
Slippers	...	1	0	0	per pair		
Socks, Linen	...	0	6	0	„		
„ Worsted	...	0	8	0	„		
Towels, hand, Patna	...	0	6	0	each		
Trowsers, Linen	...	1	0	0	„		
„ Flannel	...	3	0	0	„		
Tread for Sewing	...	3	0	0	per lb.		
Hospital Miscellanies.							
At Saugor.							
Basins, Brass	...	6	0	0	each	Mukhun Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Copper Boilers	...	15	0	0	„		
		or					
		2	0	0	per seer		
Cork Screws	...	0	8	0	each		
Chamber, glazed, China	...	1	0	0	„		
China, Salt, Cups	...	0	2	0	„		
„ Cups	...	0	6	0	„		
„ Plates	...	0	6	0	„		
„ Bowls	...	0	12	0	„		
Dusters	...	0	3	0	„		
Door Mats	...	2	0	0	„		
Forks	...	0	4	0	„		
Knives	...	0	4	0	„		
Locks and Keys	...	1	0	0	„		
Lanterns	...	1	8	0	„		
Lemon Squeezers	...	0	4	0	„		
Sauce Pans, with cover	...	6	0	0	„		
Swabs	...	0	4	0	„		
Spoons	...	0	2	0	„		
Soup Ladles	...	2	0	0	„		
Tape, broad	...	0	0	6	per yard		
Tin Cups	...	0	5	0	each		
„ Funnels	...	0	1	0	„		
„ Plates	...	0	5	0	„		
„ Pots	...	0	4	0	„		
Tea Cups	...	0	4	0	„		
Nagode.							
Sugar at Station and Camps	...	0	2	6	per lb.	Tunsay Persaud ...	From 1st April 1865 to 31st January 1866.
On Command	...	0	3	0	„		

J. D. Macpherson, *Colonel,*

Commissary General.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree. Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1.—About 1,000 Acres in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Bandurce Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Bandurce Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

LOT No. 2.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

LOT No. 3.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

LOT No. 4.—About 100 Acres in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereckee Bheel.

LOT No. 5.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borbarooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookuni Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

LOT No. 6.—About 1,500 acres in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. LOWIS, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

DIBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice

IS hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chuttohowr, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the second day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 29th April 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT IV.

E.—Grant No. 185 (Solgunga.)

W.—Grant No. 93.

N.—Grants Nos. 163 and 192.

S.—Khas hilly tracts of land or as far as will complete the required area.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about (1,115) eleven hundred and fifteen Acres, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 per Acre, at 11 A. M., on the 9th day of August 1865, at the Office of the Commissioner, of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

G. C. KILBY,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONA;
Supdt. Hill Tract's Office,
The 2nd May 1865.

Boundaries of the Lot No. XLV.

North.—A line drawn from the spot where the Sooknachurree falls into the Kurnafoolee on the East to Kookee Ghatta on the Kurnafoolee on the West.

South ... }
East ... } By the Kurnafoolee River.
West ... }

G. C. KILBY,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,843 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripar.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 7,603 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannahs Haut Hazaree and Putteah, in the District of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 72.—Thannah Haut Hazaree, area about 1,732 Acres.

North—By the Ambeea Dollah and Morree Serree Stream and assessed lands of Oodalea Mouzah.

South—By the Bansbariah Dollah, Ghole Serree, and a line 4,400 feet in length marked by bamboo posts running along the foot of the hills from the point where the Ghole Serree turns to the south to the extremity of the Western Boundary. This line has a general bearing of 283° and is shewn on the Map marked B in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalea and Sonye Serree.

West—By a line marked by bamboo posts from the Ambeea Dollah to the Southern Boundary, running Southwards along the foot of the Seetacoond Range.

LOT No. 74.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,936 Acres.

North—By Indoor Katta Dollah and Moorum Khyne Serree.

South—By the Seermye Nullah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Chutter Peetooa, Burdwara *alias* Gurdwara, Saup Marrah, and Heidgaong.

East—By the Seermye Nullah up to Angoonee Cherra and a line defined by the Surveyor in a northerly direction through the jungle up to the Moorum Khyne Serree, demarcated on the spot by posts and shewn in the Map filed in the Collector's Office, and signed by the Collector.

LOT No. 75.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,935 Acres.

North—By the Seermye Nullah or the Southern Boundary of Lot 74.

South—By the Goolea Serree and assessed lands of Mouzah Allahabad.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Seermye, Korunna, Mooradabad, and Allahabad.

East—By a line demarcated by posts by the Surveyor through the jungle in a northerly direction from the Gooleah Serree to the spot where the Chellah Serree enters the Seermye Nullah and shewn on Map of the Lot in the Collector's Office signed by the Collector.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 9th May 1865.

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.				Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	...	31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,34,86,666 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	17,52,365 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	...	19,04,570 3 4
General Treasury, Balance at Head Office	...	Rs.	63,74,323 5 9	1,36,80,296 1 9	Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	...	91,15,137 11 10
Ditto at Branches	...	,,	73,05,972 12 0		Dead Stock	ditto	...	...	4,14,543 7 5
					Stamps	ditto	...	...	10,709 8 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	2,24,20,591 10 5	Balances with other Banks	...	...	...	5,31,007 14 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	5,39,430 13 11	Sundries	...	...	...	3,77,589 8 1
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	2,89,720 0 0					
Sundries	...	...	...	11,03,041 15 8					2,89,67,369 1 0
					Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Rs. Nil.	
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	,, 2,17,38,251 3 10	
					Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	,, 1,10,79,325 10 7	
									3,28,18,076 14 5
Rupees	...	...	...	6,17,85,445 15 5	Rupees	...	...	...	6,17,85,445 15 5

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

I HEREBY notify, for general information, that a Digest of all the Criminal Laws, Constructions, Circular Orders, and Decisions of Sudder Courts from 1795 to 1864, with the exception of Regulations and Acts that are repealed since, is in the course of compilation in Bengali by me and will be published in the form of a Book entitled "Digest of Procedure and Penal Laws," and therefore hope that no one else would interfere.

HITLOLL MISSER,
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate of Mancoor, Zillah Burdwan.

MANCOOR,
The 15th April 1865.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

আমি সর্ব্বসাধারণকে এতদ্দ্বারা জ্ঞাত করিতেছি যে ১৭৯৩ সাল অবধি ১৮৬৪ সাল পর্য্যন্ত রদ রহিত কাদে ফৌজদারী আইনের কনেষ্ট্রকসন সরক্যুলর অর্ডর ও তদানুসঙ্গিক নজির আদি বঙ্গভাষায় সংগ্রহ করিয়া দণ্ডকার্য্য সংহিতা নামে পুস্তক একখানি প্রস্তুত করিতেছি। অপর কেহ এই কার্য্যে হস্তক্ষেপ করিয়া নিয়ম বিরুদ্ধ কার্য্য না করেন।

শ্রীহিতলাল মিশ্র,
জমিদার এবং অবৈতনিক মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মানকর জিলা বর্দ্ধমান।

মানকর।
সন ১২৭২ সাল, ৪ বৈশাখ।

Notice.

A FEW copies of the "Magistrate and Collector's Manual," compiled by Mr. D. Hume, are available to purchasers for 30 Rupees a copy. Enquire of Baboo Oottma Chunder Chatterjee at the Office of the Board of Revenue, No. 2, Bankshall Street.

Notice.

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon on Thursday, the 1st June 1865, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, declaring a Dividend, altering Clause No. 30 of the Articles of Association, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

GRANT, SMITH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE .... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5 per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6 ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the lands known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khâl.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

Caution.

WITH reference to the SALE of the half Share of and in the six-seventh Share of (amongst other properties) all that Zemindary or Talook Mancoondoo, in Pergunnah Boro, in the Zillah Hooghly, with the Mouzahs and Kismuts appertaining thereto, advertised in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 19th April 1865, to be held by the Receiver of the High Court and Receiver in cause Aushootosh Day *versus* Bholanath Roy Chuckerbutty, *on Friday, the 5th May* instant, and postponed till the 16th May instant, intending purchasers are hereby informed that by a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made and pronounced on the 19th day of April last, in a certain cause wherein Ramdhone Khan is plaintiff, and Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dossee, Charoochunder Ghose, Surrutchunder Ghose and Sumbhonath Ghose are defendants, it was declared that the said defendants Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dossee, Charoochunder Ghose, and Surrutchunder Ghose as Executrix and Executors of Aushootosh Day, deceased, had by an agreement in writing under their hands, bearing date the 8th July 1864, sold to the plaintiff their Right, Title, and Interest as such Executrix and Executors as aforesaid of and in the half part or Share which was of the said Aushootosh Day, deceased, of and in the said Zemindary or Talook, and it was decreed that the said defendants Sreemutty Nobinmoney Dossee, Charoochunder Ghose and Surrutchunder Ghose as Executrix and Executors aforesaid *should execute a Conveyance of the same to the said last mentioned plaintiff* and do all acts necessary to complete his Title thereto and to abstain from doing all acts which could prejudice the same. *Any person or persons therefore purchasing the said Property will do so at his or their risk and peril.* Dated this Tenth day of May 1865.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON,
Attorneys for Baboo Ramdhone Khan.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind Chunder Sen *versus* Jadub Churn Takoor, dated 26th May 1862, with the approbation of the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of May instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon, the following property, *viz:*—A two-storied brick-built House and premises No 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, containing by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situate at Soorthe Bagan, Ruttoo Sircar's Street, and bounded on the East by the two-storied House of Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased; on the West by the Dwelling-house of Sonatun Pyne; on the North by the House of the late Russmoney Dossee, situated at the Street; and on the South by the House of the said Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had by applying at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office of Messrs. Temple and Fenn, No. 3, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 13th May 1865.

TEMPLE AND FENN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Receiver's Office.

JOYCALLY DABEE
versus
SIBNOTH CHATTERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for lease the undermentioned Zemindaries and Talooks belonging to the Estate of Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will then be made known, and upon such Security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Cuttack.

Zemindary No. 578, Bissenpore, in Pergunnah Osoaraysur.

In Zillah Backergunge.

Zemindary No. 7, Tuppay Auzeempore Joar Haltah, &c.

Purchased Howlah Augoria.

Purchased Howlah Joar Nagorecotty.

Zemindary No. 1411, Pergunnah Bogergo, Woomedpore, Mourasay Talook Singurcutty, in Pergunnah Chunder Deep, lease-hold two Churs, Haltah and Koosangoua.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
No. 5, Strand,
The 10th May 1865.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Receiver's Office.

SREEMUTTEE SIBOOSONDERY DASSEE,

vs.

RHYRUB CHUNDER COWAR AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 22nd May 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, CHARLES SWINTON HOGG, ESQ., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the undermentioned Talooks, Gardens, and Tanks, of which he has been appointed Receiver in the above Causes upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known, and upon such security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Hooghly.

Patoonee Talook, Lot Dohur Chuckley, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing three Mouzahs, *viz.*, Ramkistopore or Chinna Bussoodebpore and Panceparah.

Durpotoonee Talook, Lot Hautneah, in Pergunnah Parooah, containing two Mouzahs, *viz.*, Neez Hautneah and Puttee Mookondopore, two Gardens, and two Tanks at Hautneah.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
No. 5, *Strand*,
The 21*st April* 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 17*th May* 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the fifteenth day of June next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Moha Rajah Juggut Inder Bunwarry Govind Behadoor and Moha Rajah Azmutdowlah Bunwarry Kissore Behadoor,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Moha Rajah Juggut Inder Bunwarry Govind Behadoor and Moha Rajah Azmutdowlah Bunwarry Kissore Behadoor, of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*:—

1. An upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or family dwelling-house, consisting of eight mohuls, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, three tanks, and several trees growing thereon, containing by estimation one hundred and twenty-five beegahs, more or less, situate at a place called Buniwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, in Pergunnah Monhurshye, and in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

2. Also an upper-roomed brick-built bytuckhannah house, commonly called Kissoree Baug, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and a tank and several flower trees, containing by estimation thirty beegahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

3. Also a market or bazar commonly called Bunwarrygunge, with a piece or parcel of garden ground, consisting of lower-roomed tenanted houses, two tanks, and several trees growing thereon, containing by estimation four hundred beegahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

4. Also a tank commonly called Manusgunga, with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation twenty beegahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

5. Also a tank called Needoobun, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation eight beegahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

6. Also a piece of garden ground with a tank commonly called Komulbone, containing by estimation forty-five beegahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

7. Also a tank commonly called Koosumsurrohur, with a piece of land thereunto belonging and several trees thereon, containing by estimation thirty beegahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

8. Also a Talook or Zemindary called Lot Kulleejoog, comprising eighteen several Mouzahs or Villages, situate in the District of Dinagepore and Province of Bengal, paying an annual Government Revenue of Sicca Rupees 4,225, 14*as.* 2*g.* 2*c.*, or Rupees 4,507-9-9.

9. And also a Talook or Zemindary called Lot Sumjeeah, comprising eleven Mouzal or Villages, situate in Pergunnah Gillonabarree, in the District of Dinagepore, paying an annual Government Revenue of Sicca Rupees 2,593-11-13*g.*, or Rupees 2,766-10-4.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Maudub Chunder Chunder and Beharrylaul Chunder, at present of Jaun Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carried on business as Coach Builder at Chuckerbarea, 24-Pergunnahs, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the first day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Khoonamull and Hurnamdoss, both late of Puggeahputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, heretofore, and up to the 30th day of April last, carried on the trade or business in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, as Merchants under the firm of Khoonamull, Hurnamdoss, Insolvents.

On Thursday, the 4th day of May instant, it was on the petition of Messrs. Grant, Smith and Company, Creditors of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Khoonamull and Hurnamdoss have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Abbott and Lattey, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9*th May* 1865.

In the matter of Rungolall Sett, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 11th day of May instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed; but this order is not to affect or annul any act or thing heretofore done by the said Assignee, and that the said Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, Monies, Goods, Books, and Papers now remaining in the hands of him, the said Assignee, belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent after deducting therefrom his Commission and all lawful charges incurred by him.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Ramrutton, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of June next, and that John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, do pay out of the Assets in his hands to the said Insolvent 20 Rupees a month from this date until the further order of this Court, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of George Benjamin Smith, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Kasseenauth Mondle and Bhuggobanchunder Ghose, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, by two several orders of this Court, the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Insolvent in person.

Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Callychurn Khettry, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Co.'s Rs. 3,837-4-3 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 28 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Thomas Kiernander, at present of No. 21, Chattawallah Gully, in Calcutta, and a Pleader in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and Mofussil or Local Courts, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 22nd day of May instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must "appear before the said Court at the time and "place aforesaid."*

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Thomas Kiernander, at present of No. 21, Chattawallah Gully, in Calcutta, and a Pleader in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes and Mofussil or Local Courts, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Juddoonauth Sircar, formerly of Torellpore, in the District of Hooghly, and at present of No. 248, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petitions of the said several Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 15th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Officeial Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney.*
Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Thomas Kiernander, at present of No. 21, Chattawallah Gully, in Calcutta, and a Pleader in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes and Mofussil or Local Courts, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Juddoonauth Sircar, formerly of Torellpore, in the District of Hooghly, at present of No. 248, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 15th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petitions of the said several Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*
Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of George Frederick Behrends and Henry Lathbury, lately carrying on business as Merchants and Agents at No. 3, Lyons' Range, in Calcutta, in co-partnership with John Ogle, of London, under the style and firm of John Ogle and Company, Insolvents. } On Wednesday, the 10th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Maudhopersaud and Baneypersaud, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 29th day of April last, it was ordered that the said Insolvent Baneypersaud is entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to the several claims of the several persons named in his said Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors for the same respectively, and as to the claims of all other persons not known

to the said Insolvent who may be endorsees or holders of any negotiable Security set forth in the said Schedule, except the debt of Semsohoy and Mungle Shen for Rupees 279-4, and Bhoyrubchunder Sircar for Rupees 13-4-6, who appear not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter, and that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent, so far as the same relates to the Insolvent Maudhopersaud, do stand adjourned until the first Court day in November next, and that the said Insolvent Maudhopersaud do personally attend to be examined before the said Court; and that John Cochrane, Esq, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, do pay out of the Estate of the said Insolvents to Messrs. Stack and Company, Messrs. Berners and Company, and Messrs. Robertson and Payne, the respective Attorneys of the opposing Creditors, two-thirds of their costs of opposing the Insolvents on such costs being taxed by the Taxing Officer of this Court.

Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Raymund Doleschal; lately carrying on Trade as a Merchant and Agent at No. 72, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, under the style or firm of R. Doleschal and Co., now residing at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Henry Lathbury, lately of Manchester, in England, but at present of Hare Street, in Calcutta, and absolutely carrying on business at No. 3, Lyons' Range, in Calcutta, as Merchant and Agent in co-partnership with John Ogle, of London, and George Frederick Behrends, of Lyons' Range, under the style and firm of John Ogle and Co., an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petitions of the said several Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 10th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Rogers, *Attorney.*

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16*th May* 1865.

Labac Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 26th day of May next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 15th instant with reference to the sale of the Company's property.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bengal Civil Fund.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 26th July next. The Managers intend to propose the following addition to Articles 22 and 24 of the old Rules of the Civil Fund:—

"*Bonâ fide* savings from the Pensions assigned "to any family from the Fund under the old Rules "are not subsequent acquisitions within the meaning of Articles 22 and 24, and such savings "may be enjoyed by any member or members of "the family without deductions from the Pensions "assigned."

By Order of the Managers,

J. GEOGHEGAN,
For Honorary Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 5th May 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the adjourned Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Friday, the 19th of May, at noon precisely, to pass the Accounts and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 19*th April* 1865.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on Friday, the 30th day of June next, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Third Half-yearly Ordinary Meeting held on the 31st March, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM, MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of MR. JOHN BORRADAILE in our Firm ceased on the 30th day of April last.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.

The 2nd May 1865.

Notice to Creditors of Messrs. Bruce, Shand, Stewart and Company.

CREDITORS of the above Firm who have signed the Deed of Trust dated 2nd November 1846, are hereby required to send a Statement of their claims against the Estate, with proof of the correctness thereof, to the undersigned Trustees under the said Deed, for the purpose of receiving a Dividend about to be declared. The whole fund in the hands of the Trustees will be divided amongst such Creditors only as have already signed the Deed and will send in their claims, properly substantiated, on or before the Thirty-first day of May instant.

P. J. SARKIES.
W. HAMMIL,
By his Attorney,
W. HAWORTH.
} *Trustees.*

32, DALHOUSIE SQUARE;
Calcutta,
The 9th May 1865.

Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

IN terms of Rule XXXVII. a Special Meeting of the Policy-holders (to be held at the Society's Office, No. 2, Larkins' Lane, Calcutta,) is hereby convened for Saturday, 24th June 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to carry out the following Resolution under the strong recommendation of the Directors:—

"That the business of this Society be transfer-"red to, and amalgamated with, that of the Albert "Life Assurance Company on the terms mention-"ed in Mr. J. S. Smith's Circular of 15th "instant."

By Order of the Directors, [illegible] 81452,

J. S. SMIT.
Secreta[illegible]

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Third Call of Rupees 20 per Share or Shares in this Company is due on the 10th of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 11th May 1865.

Notice.

BY mutual consent of the undersigned MR. CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL retires from the Firm of WILLIAM MORAN & Co. from this day.

WILLIAM MORAN.
SAMUEL PRYCE GRIFFITHS.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the declared Dividend at the rate of 17 per Cent per annum for the year ending 31st December 1864, from the respective dates of payment of calls, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 12th June proximo.

Shareholders are requested to send in their Scrip for inspection as early as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 10th May 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the 12th Call of Rupees 10 per Share on the Shares in this Company is due on the 20th of May proximo.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the abovementioned date, and to send in their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 27th April 1865.

Notice.

MR. EDWARD CREATON'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on 30th April last.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. ROBERT STEWART is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

THE business of Wine Merchant, Watch and Clock Maker, and Photographer hitherto carried on in the name of "John Swaris" will from this date be styled "John Swaris and Co., Wine Merchants, Watch and Clock Makers, and Photographers."

All communication, money transactions, &c., &c., to be held by the undersigned

JOHN SWARIS,
Managing Proprietor.

SYLHET,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

WE have admitted MR. THOMAS HENDERSON WORDIE a Partner in our Firm from this date.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS MACKNIGHT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

R. G. GHOSE AND Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

THE India General Steam Navigation Company's Flat *Nicholson*, sunk off Serampore, has been abandoned by the Company.

Shippers are at liberty to make any arrangement they may think fit with the view of recovering their cargo.

G. J. SCOTT,
Secy., I. G. S. N. Company, "Limited."

CALCUTTA,
The 5th May 1865.

Lost,

IN transit through the Post from Jubbulpore to Patna, on 10th February 1865, a Half Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{18}$55961, of 16th July 1863, for one hundred Rupees. Any one having the said Half Note in their possession is requested to forward it to the owner.

G. N. S. DRURY,
District Accountant, E. I. R.,
Jubbulpore Line.

Notice.

LOST Second-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{5}$79851, 79852. 79853, and First-half of Note, No. $\frac{A}{5}$79854, for Rupees 20 each; Second-half of Bengal Bank Note, No. 33807, and First-half of Bengal Bank Note, No. 18313, for Rupees 10 each, in a registered letter. Payment has been stopped in the Bank.

Lost,

IN transit from Darjeeling, Second-halves of five Government of India Notes, *viz*,:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$85466, 100 Rupees,
" " 45767, 100 "
" " 46841, 100 "
" " 43177, 100 "
" $\frac{A}{13}$36731, 50 "

payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

L. PIESSE,
132, *Dhurrumtollah.*

Lost,

THE Second or Right-hand halves of Government Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{5}$82034 and 82036, for Rupees 10 each.

ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

Lost,

HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{5}$52469, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped in the Bank of Bengal.

P. S. D'ROZARIO & Co.

Lost,

LEFT-HALF of Bengal Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{18}$09267, for Rupees 500. Payment has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{5}$28246, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

ONE Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{13}$65657, for Rupees 100.

One Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$72582, for Rupees 50. 20 Rupees reward to the finder.

[*In the Press, and will be published in a few days.*]

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

Lost,

THE Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{10}$15902, for 20 Rs., and No. $\frac{A}{8}$35772, for 10 Rupees.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{8}$23221, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{8}$81452, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of a Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$73991, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

HALVES of two Government Currency Notes—

No. $\frac{A}{7}$21060, Rupees 10.
„ $\frac{A}{7}$31912, „ 10.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 342.

THE Public are informed that an Experimental Post Office has been opened at Buddipore, 6 miles north-west of Pandooah.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th May 1865.

Notice.

IN future the delivery of letters from the Calcutta Post Office on Sundays will be made at 1 P. M. instead of at 11 A. M.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 12th May 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 965.

The 10th May 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nemisee* will be closed on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Vià Marseilles.	Vià Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

There will be no After-Packet.

No. 966.

The 10th May 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Bushcir*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 968.

The 12th May 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 969.

The 14th May 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *John Bright*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 6 P. M.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of April 1865, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Candia..	11th May 1865, at 5-15 P. M.	11th May 1865, at 6-15 P. M.	11th May 1865, at 7-45 P. M.	12th May 1865, at 7 A. M.	1½ H.	3	3	6	46	26	72 6
										Total ...	78
										France ...	2 Boxes
										Madras ...	2 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 Bag.
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Port Elizabeth ..	1 „
										Penang ...	1 Pkt.
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Natal ...	1 „
										Suez ...	1 „
										Aden ...	1 „
										Bagdad ...	1 „
										Cape ...	1 Bag
										Total ...	99

The 16th May 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 7th June 1865, corresponding with 26th Jyto 1272 *B. S.*

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1272 *B. S.*

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the Dis-trict Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acre.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
145	1600	Chur Khattia, attached to no Pergunnah	94 3 4	35 0 0	0 5 7	35 5 7	70 0 0	

Bhullooah ;
Collector's Office,
The 10th March 1865.

W. Cornell,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up for sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 7th June 1865, corresponding with 28th Jeth 1272 *F. S.*, Wednesday.

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
53	2591	Amanut land purchased by Government, Thannah Nuseebabad, Pergunnah Colgong.	560 2 5	73 0 0	0 12 0	73 12 0	146 0 0	

Zillah Bhaugulpore ;
Collector's Office,
The 4th May 1865.

H. R. Madocks,
Collector.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 26th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3497.—Eight annas share of Neej Panchgachia, appertaining to Lot Panchgachia, and six annas share of Horeehur, Pergunnah Baleegoree ; recorded Proprietor Beharee Lall Roy ; Government Revenue Rupees 1,163-13-6.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 19th April 1865.

R. V. COCKERELL,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 22nd of May 1865, corresponding with 10th Joisto 1272 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 99.—Turuff Huripore, Pergunnah Mahomedshyee; recorded Proprietors Mr. E. J. Durie, Mr. James Watson, Joydoorga Debia, Rutton Mony, and Chittra Soondury Dassia; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,058-0-8.

No. 234.—One share of Pergunnah Ramchunderpore; recorded Proprietors Kally Prosono Sing, Komolakant Roy, Kally Coomar Roy, Bhugwan Chunder, Protab Chunder, Gobind Chunder, Probhash Chunder, Poorna Chunder Ghose Chowdry, and Biressur Roy, paying a Sudder Jumma of Rupees 13,840-9-9. The two shares of the Estate recorded in the name of Sreekant Roy Chowdry, who has paid his portion of revenue, (Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,613-8-7,) are excluded under Section, XIII. of Act XI. of 1859. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Estate is Rupees 18,454-2-4.

No. 4664.—Pergunnah Shibpore Rampore; recorded Proprietors Shib Prosaud, Chunder Naryun, and Ramanand Nag, and Sreenauth Ghose; Sudder Jumma Rupees 874-4-7.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 296.—Abadkaree right of Chuck Gobindpore in Soonderbuns; auction Purchaser Mohun Chand Dutt; the term of lease (Russudee) runs for twenty years from 1267 to 1286 *B. S.*; full Jumma payable from 1274 at Rupees 1,195-11-10 ; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 630-13-1.

No. 4400.—Chuck Jhurjhuriah in Soonderbuns, Abadkarr Kishtanand Ghose; the term of lease (Russudee) runs from 1269 to 1282 *B. S.*; full Jumma Rupees 1,729-13-10; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 1,179-1-1.

No. 4426.—Abadkaree right of Chuck Khoria Dhamsukhally in Soonderbuns; Lessee Ram Chunder Tucoor and others; Sheviat Womanath Chowdoory; the term of lease (Russudee) runs for twenty years from 1260 to 1279 *B. S.*; full Jumma Rupees 5,667-6-9, payable from 1273 *B. S.*; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 4,737-0-8.

No. 4648.—Chuck Chilla Chandpie in Soonderbuns; Lessee Mrs. B. S. Rainey; the term of lease (Russudee) runs for 99 years from 1265 *B. S.*; full Jumma Rupees 795-7-9, payable from 1272 *B. S.*; Sudder Jumma for the year 1271 *B. S.* Rupees 599-12-4.

E. W. MOLONY,
Collector.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 6th May 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Cuttack, C. Division, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of the District, on Wednesday, the 7th of June 1865, corresponding with 27th Jest 1272 *U.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th April 1865:—

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 1516.—Kismut Jumma Buddook, Pergunnah Kaimah; recorded Proprietor Sree Bejabernath Takoor Sewait Moharaja Pudlaubh Deo; Government Revenue Rupees 685-3-3¾.

CUTTACK COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 9th May 1865.

W. J. MONEY,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette,

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 12TH MAY 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the authority conferred on him by Section 179, Act VI. of 1863, has this day approved and established the following revised Valuations for the Articles mentioned; and the said respective Values shall from this date be the Valuations of the said Articles for the assessment of Customs Duty thereon at the Ports of this Presidency until further notice :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Jute, per Bale of 300 lbs.	10	0	0
„ Cuttings, per Bale of 225 lbs.	1	0	0
Sugar, per maund	5	0	0
Silk, per seer	10	0	0
Silk, Chussum and Cocoon, per maund	33	0	0
Hides, Cow, per corge	20	0	0
„ Buffalo	35	0	0
Tea, per lb.	0	8	0
Coffee, per cwt.	25	0	0

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 17.] [227]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Measures taken for the relief of Villages of the Nuddea Division which suffered from the Cyclone.

From H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 253, dated the 18th November 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to report as follow, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the proceedings of Mr. McNeile, from 23rd October to 16th instant, on his expedition to grant relief to the villages which have suffered most by the Cyclone of the 5th ultimo.

2. Mr. McNeile started on the *Teesta* on the morning of 23rd October with the stores noted in margin and with eighteen distributing Gomashtahs.

	Maunds.	
Rice	...	1,080
Dall	...	227
Parched rice	...	30
Salt	...	80
Chillies	...	15
Tobacco	...	8
Blankets	...	750 No.
Cotton cloth	...	2,000 yards.
Cooking pots		300 (about.)
Hookas	...	100 „

3. The provisions which Mr. McNeile had taken on the *Teesta* were distributed to the following places :—

Moyapore.	Rangafulla.
Nuldaree.	Dhaja.
Fulta.	Fort Morrington.
Noorpore.	Paroolpara.
Diamond Harbour.	Kookrahattee.
Culpee.	

4. On the 16th the Steam Tug *Frances Gordon* was sent down to Mr. McNeile with the provisions noted in the margin, as it was not safe to take the *Teesta* out further than Channel Creek. Mr. McNeile made over a cargo boat full of provisions to Mr. Fraser for Saugor Island with water casks. Stores were also deposited at the places named in the margin on the western bank.

	Maunds.	
Rice	...	2,250
Dall	...	313
Salt	...	20
Blankets	...	260 No.
Cotton cloth	...	2,000 yards
Cooking pots	...	150 No.
Chyoonies	...	140

Kedgeree.	Diamond point.
Balliaghatta.	Dowlutpore.

5. A third supply of stores was sent down to Mr. McNeile on the *Teesta*, which were deposited at Diamond Harbour and Moyapore.

6. Mr. McNeile states :—"I have only in conclusion to observe that my thanks are due to Captain Williamson, of the Steam-ship *Teesta*, and Captain Spain, of the Steam Tug *Frances Gordon*, and to most of their Officers, for the ready assistance which they rendered me throughout the expedition. To the useful aid received from Mr. Thompson, of the *Swiftsure*, I have already alluded. It is scarcely necessary for me to make special mention of the energy and zeal with which the Revd. Mr. Payne has joined in the work. But for his help I could not have done in the same time above half the work which has actually been performed."

7. Mr. McNeile again left on the *Teesta* on the 8th with stores; he reports that distribution of food gratis to able-bodied men has been discontinued on the eastern side of the river; but the quantity served out at once to women and children has been doubled, so that they may take away enough for two meals at once.

8. Saugor Island is the exception. Here they must be fed for an indefinite time, but as only 1,500 people are left on the Island no supplies will be required till next month. Distribution to able-bodied men has been discontinued, because there is a large demand for labour from four to six annas a day in putting up houses of the wealthier people; the embankment works of the Public Works Department have commenced all along the river on the eastern side, but as the Public Works Department only pay about two and a half annas a day, Mr. McNeile reports that they do not get

even as much labour as they require for their purposes. It appears that no work of any kind is yet procurable on the Midnapore side; supplies of food must, therefore, continue to be distributed gratis on that side for the present. Rotten rice is being largely consumed there.

9. Mr. McNeile recommends that large supplies of clothing, of string, and implements for making houses be sent down.

10. The proposal is now before the Relief Committee; a good deal of cloth has already been sent down.

11. There is reason to apprehend that in a few weeks, when the river water becomes salt, there will be great distress for want of drinking water. The Local Officers have been directed to do all in their power to get the salt water baled out of the tanks. Mr. McNeile reports that the people on this side are doing so; they and their families are fed gratis while the bailing is going on, and fresh water is brought into the tank when baled out by a cut connecting it with the nearest tidal khal. More systematic and general measures are recommended which are now before the Relief Committee. On this subject I have the honor of addressing the Government specially if necessary.

12. Mr. McNeile tells me that the country on this side of the river is gradually reviving, the hâts are being held, and the people are resuming their occupations.

13. At present I have only accurate information as to the effects of the Cyclone on Saugor Island. A clean sweep has been made of the Island. Out of a population of 5,625 people 1,488 only are left, and of these 802 only are men. 7,022 head of cattle and 3,565 houses have been swept away. These details have been furnished to me by Mr. Hugh Fraser, and they were not obtained without great personal labour.

14. The Surveyor-General has asked me to supply him with minute information as to the course and effects of the Cyclone in this Division; and it is desirable that as much information as possible should be collected as to the loss of life and property in the 24-Pergunnahs beyond the Suburbs. I have suggested to the Magistrate that if Mr. Verner's work of cleaning the Suburbs is finished he should be deputed to make a complete report, founded on his own local enquiries, and containing the required information, on the above points. The work will probably give him occupation for a few weeks.

From H. L. Dampier, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 35, dated the 4th April 1865.)

In continuation of my Report No. 253, dated 18th November last, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter and a narrative drawn up by Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, describing the measures which have been taken under his immediate supervision for the relief of the sufferers by the Cyclone, and the provision of good drinking water, &c., in the affected District.

2. The 3rd and 4th paragraphs of Mr. Cockerell's letter refer to the scheme reported in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 240, dated 5th November last, under which I divided the part of the District which had suffered into eleven Circles, in each of which enquiries as to the destitution caused in the different families were carried on systematically, and in as much detail as was practicable, either by a Government Officer or by some non-official gentlemen who offered his services for the purpose. Until I left Calcutta on circuit these arrangements were under my own immediate superintendence. On receipt of the reports, I laid them before the Relief Committee, who supplied me with funds for distribution in the shape of pecuniary relief. On leaving Calcutta I requested Mr. Cockerell to take my place. Above Rupees 60,000 have thus been distributed in pecuniary donations in the southern part of the 24-Pergunnahs, which District also received its portion of the stores costing above Rupees 90,000 which were sent down.

3. To the Revd. Mr. Driberg, the Revd. Mr. Harrison, the Revd. Mr. Kerry, Baboo Degumber Mitter and Mr. Hugh Fraser, the gentlemen who undertook the enquiries above referred, my best thanks are due.

From H. A. Cockerell, Esq., Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 361, dated the 17th March 1865.)

With reference to the orders of Government marginally noted, I have the honor to submit the accompanying Memorandum, shewing what was done under my superintendence to distribute relief to sufferers by the Cyclone, to carry out operations for clearing the tanks that had been fouled, and to alleviate to some extent the sufferings of those attacked by epidemic cholera and fever.

No. 6208, dated 31st December last, annexing a copy of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, No. 5743, dated the 24th November last.

2. The duties undertaken by Mr. McNeile having been separately reported by that Officer to Government are not alluded to in my report, neither have I referred to the distribution of pecuniary relief throughout the several Circles into which the District was divided by you, the scheme having been carried out under your own immediate superintendence until you proceeded on tour.

3. The Returns sent in by the gentlemen noted in the margin were received by me after your departure and laid before the Central Relief Committee. The amount of relief applied for was beyond what the Committee considered themselves justified in granting; finally a sum of Rupees 10,000 was made over to me for distribution among the Circles in question. Owing to the numerous deaths from sickness the circumstances of the villages mentioned in the several Returns had so altered that these Statements could no longer be entirely relied on; the service of the gentlemen who had originally made the enquiries, were no longer available. I considered that I should best carry out the wishes of the Committee and secure the distribution of relief to those most in need of it by handing over the amount in equal sums to the Revd. Messrs. Driberg and Harrison, who kindly undertook, at my request, to superintend the distribution of the amount.

Baboo Hemchunder Kerr.
" Ruttunlal Ghose.
" Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.
" Prohmonauth Sein.
" Degumber Mitter.

4. The Statements prepared for the several villages were made over to these gentlemen, but in so doing I informed them that they must (owing to the altered circumstances of the villages from many causes) be considered more as giving generally the names of the villages where relief was required than as affording reliable information regarding those of the inhabitants who were most in need of pecuniary aid.

I have not yet received the final report from Messrs. Driberg and Harrison.

MEMORANDUM.

MR. ROBINSON has already forwarded to Government a Memorandum of his proceedings in the distribution of relief to the sufferers by the Cyclone, and therefore it is needless again to enter into particulars regarding them.

Distribution of Supplies.—On the Magistrate re-joining his appointment on the 2nd November, it was arranged with Mr. McNeile that the relief operations could be most advantageously carried on by the Magistrate superintending the Relief Depôts in Baroepore and in the parts of Diamond Harbour that were furthest removed from the River Hooghly, and by Mr. McNeile taking charge of those on the Hooghly River Board. Mr. McNeile has forwarded direct an account of the operations conducted under his superintendence, and accordingly this Memorandum only alludes to that portion of the relief operations which was conducted under the superintendence of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. Four Depôts for the relief of the sufferers were established at the Villages of Byesattah and Teelpee, in the Baroepore Sub-Division, and Ramchunderpore and Bocooltollah, in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division.

Mr. Robinson had already forwarded to these Depôts a large quantity of food and other supplies, and in the end of the month of November Mr. Cockerell sent an additional supply, consisting of rice, 300 maunds; salt, six maunds; cloth, two bales in 100 pieces; blankets, 100. The Deputy Magistrate of Baroepore distributed these goods among the four Depôts. On the 2nd December it having been intimated that work was to be found for able-bodied men on the Government bunds, the Deputy Magistrate of Baroepore was directed to put a stop to the indiscriminate gratis distribution of supplies, and that no able-bodied men or women capable of working should receive supplies except for work done, but that the aged and sick, the widows and orphans, might still be allowed a small support from the store when they had no one to maintain them.

In a letter dated December 16th the Deputy Magistrate informed the Magistrate that the Relief Depôts at Byesattah, Teelpee, and Bocooltollah were abolished, as the necessity of affording relief in food no longer existed in and about these villages, and that the Depôt at Ramchunderpore had been removed to Bigpookooria.

The want of additional Depôts to supply the necessities of the inhabitants of the south of the Sudder Sub-Division and of the north of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division being evident, Mr. Assistant Verner was ordered to proceed on the 11th November to this part of the District. He selected the villages of Rajahaut and Daveepore as convenient sites for the purpose, accordingly a Depôt was established at each of these villages, and they remained under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate himself.

To the six Depôts established at Teelpee, Byesattah, Ramchunderpore, Bocooltollah, Rajahaut, and Daveepore the total amount of relief sent was as follows:—

800 maunds of Rice,
200 „ „ Dal,
16 „ „ Salt,
600 yards of Madapolam,

and a considerable supply of Blankets.

Tanks.—The Cyclone of the 5th October deteriorated the water in many of the tanks throughout the whole of the southern portion of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, but nowhere was the water in the tanks rendered so thoroughly impure as in the Diamond Harbour Division and in small portion of the Baroepore jurisdiction. In these places in addition to the noxious chemical action caused by the trees, houses, roofs, dead animals, and other matter rotting in the tanks, the water was rendered both injurious and unpalatable by the brackish water of the storm wave.

During the end of the month of October and the beginning of November a considerable number of tanks were cleared without any special agency. This was effected in two ways; first, by the Local Officer insisting upon the owners doing the work when able so to do; and secondly, by the agency of the people obtaining relief at the Committee's Depôts. But it became necessary if any steps were to be taken to clean the tanks fouled by the Cyclone that operation on some more systematic plan should be undertaken. The Magistrate therefore submitted a scheme to the Commissioner, which, with his approval, was laid before the Cyclone Relief Committee, who granted a sum of Rupees 5,000 to supplement the Government fund, amounting to Rupees 2,500, at the disposal of the Magistrate for this purpose. The Sub-Division was divided into three Sections. The large Thannah of Sooltanpore being entrusted to Baboo Brohmonauth Sen on special duty. Baboo Dwarkanauth Banerjee undertook the operations in Thannah Daveepore, and the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour those in Govindpore and Bankipore.

Diamond Harbour.—The plan sketched out for carrying out the work was the following:—

To each Thannah was allotted the sum noted in the margin.

	Rs.
Bankipore ...	1,800
Govindpore...	1,500
Sooltanpore...	2,700
Daveepore ...	1,500

Each Thannah was to be divided into Circles, comprising from ten to fifteen villages; each Circle was to be superintended by a Gomashtah. These Gomashtahs were at once to prepare Returns, shewing the number of tanks in their respective Circles in want of cleaning, the amount of cleaning requisite, whether thorough or partial, for each tank, the size of the tank, the capability or otherwise of the owner to cleanse the tank at his own expense, and other like particulars.

Officers were directed to offer liberal terms to contractors with a view to having the work done expeditiously, and were cautioned against allowing it to be for the interest of the contractors to delay the completion of the work.

They were ordered to issue Perwannahs to the neighbouring Zemindars, explaining the desired object, and asking for their assistance, and, in the case of those owners who were capable of cleaning their tanks, to direct them to commence at once, and should they not comply with this direction, to have the work done and realize the cost from the proprietors subsequently.

When the owners were too poor to incur the expense of cleaning their own tanks, the Deputy Magistrate was to do it for them from the fund at his disposal. In those places where food was distributed by the Relief Committee, efforts were to be made to induce the inhabitants to clean their tanks by payment in food, &c. In many instances this was successful, but generally the Natives shewed great indisposition to work, unless for money

payments, even though that work was for the immediate advantage of themselves and their families.

The tanks were divided into three classes—first those which merely required the removal of vegetable and other rotting matter from the water; secondly, those which, owing to the essential impurity of their water, required baling out; and thirdly, those which required deepening as well as cleansing. Vegetable matter removed from the water was to be immediately dried and burned so as to avoid pestilential vapours. In order to facilitate matters printed notice in the vernacular, to be served on owners of tanks, were transmited to the Deputy Magistrate

The tank-clearing operations were prosecuted with unabated vigour up to the middle of December, when they were greatly checked by the epidemic cholera and fever which broke out throughout the greater portion of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division.

Many of the persons who had entered into contracts to cleanse the tanks were carried off by disease, and their contracts, in consequence, remained unfulfilled, while in other cases both the Government and contractors were unable to obtain labourers for the work through the general feeling of despondency and apathy that prevailed among the inhabitants owing to the frightful ravages of the epidemic

From the 1st to the 25th of December operations were commenced and carried out on 183 tanks in Thannahs Govindpore and Bankipore, on 68 in Thannah Daveepore, and on 51 in Thannah Sultanpore; but after the latter date the work, for the reasons mentioned above, of necessity languished. The Magistrate, on being apprized of the difficulty of obtaining labourers, sent between two and three hundred Sonthal coolies to clear out the tanks in this Sub-Division, but on reaching the scene of operations these coolies absconded, being terrified by the epidemic.

As regards Thannah Daveepore, Baboo Dwarkanauth Banerjee reported, on the 31st January 1865, that from the beginning of December up to the date of the Memorandum 380 tanks in 231 villages had been cleared of vegetables and other noxious matter, that the water of 14 tanks had been baled out, and that arrangements for deepening two tanks had been made. The total number of tanks, therefore, operated upon during the months of December and January in Thannah Daveepore amounted to 396.

Baroepore.—The tank-cleaning operations in Baroepore as compared with those in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division were on a very small scale. Instructions similar to those issued to Diamond Harbour were sent to the Deputy Megistrate, but the number of tanks requiring cleaning was so limited, that it was not considered necessary to apply to the Relief Committee for fund or to organize any special agency for the work.

Epidemic—Diamond Harbour.—On the 17th November the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour reported to the Magistrate that cholera and fever had made their appearance in several portions of the Sub-Division; the report was submitted to the Commissioner, with a request that extra medical aid might be sent to the Sub-Division. Sickness continued to increase. On the 8th December the Deputy Magistrate wrote that, with exception of Bankipore, fever and cholera in an epidemic form were prevalent to a frightful extent throughout his jurisdiction. The Government of Bengal was addressed, with a request that medical assistance might be at once sent to the Sub-Division, and in the mean time large supplies of cholera medicines, chlorodyne, quinine, &c., purchased at the expence of the Central Relief Committee, with instructions in English and the Vernacular, were forwarded direct to the Deputy Magistrate, with orders to distribute them as widely as possible through Zemindary Police, and any other persons of sufficient intelligence to undertake the work.

The epidemic reached its height about the 26th of December, and then suddenly abated considerably.

Baroepore.—Sickness did not prevail to any great extent in Baroepore Division until the middle of December. Supplies of medicines and instructions for use, with directions similar to those issued to Diamond Harbour, were at once forwarded by the Magistrate to the Officer in charge of the Sub-Division. The service of Native Doctor from Meherpore in Nuddea District, who had been transferred by the Commissioner to the 24-Pergunnahs, were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Magistrate. Orders were issued at the same time in both Sub-Divisions to put a stop to the sale of rotten putrid rice unfit for human food, which, it was known, had been purchased to considerable extent out of Ships sunk in the Cyclone and distributed through the South of the District.

It is unnecessary to enter into further details, as Mr. McNeile, when the epidemic was at its height, was especially deputed to superintend the arrangement for distributing medical relief throughout the infected tract. The reports of his operations had been submitted direct to Government.

Extract from Correspondence regarding portion of the Bootan Road from Gowhatty to Koomreekhatta.

From Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 3153, dated the 13th April 1865.)

The Road to the Bootan Frontier from this to Koomreekhatta (43 miles) being almost completed, I will take this opportunity of briefly bringing to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal what has been done, and at what cost.

2. Work was commenced generally along the line on the 12th February last in the manner reported in my No. 2606 of the 15th February 1865. In earth-work 14,04,000 have been done in raising the inundated portions of the line, in filling in approaches to bridges, in making nearly two miles of new road, and in constructing 700 yards of bund along the Bor Nuddee to prevent it breaching a portion of the Road. This bund will likewise protect from inundation upwards of 1,000 acres of cultivated land over which the crops were destroyed last year.

3. In bridges, (besides culverts) 1,057 running feet of waterway, spanned with iron girders supported on timber piles, have been constructed. The Bor Nuddee 145 feet, and the Rungeah River 105 feet, are the largest. All the platforms are of 4-inch planking and safe for the heaviest waggons and even for elephants.

The following bridges are built solely of saul timber and wrought iron girders and will last for many years :—

Name of River.	Spans.	Width of bridge.	Length of bridge.
		Feet.	Feet.
Goramara Tee.	... Two of 17½' each ...	10	35
Kowarah River	... Ditto ...	10	35
Muddemkooree	... Six of 13' each ...	12	78
Gunga Bheel	... Ditto ...	12	78
Kumalpore River	... Ditto ...	12	78
	Running feet of bridges ...		304

5. The following bridges are built of best timber procurable, chiefly jack, with wrought iron girders and 4-inch planked platforms, and will last from four to five years :—

Name.	Spans.	Width.	Length.
		Feet.	Feet.
1. Moorooloah River ...	6 openings of 17½' each ...	10	105
2. Ditto ...	2 ditto 15' „ ...	10	30
3. Bor Nuddee ...	11 ditto 13' „ ...	10	143
4. Ditto ...	5 ditto 13' „ ...	10	65
5. Ditto ...	4 ditto 13' „ ...	10	52
6. Ditto ...	2 ditto 15' „ ...	10	30
and 3 culverts ...	ditto 15' „ ...	10	45
	Running feet of bridges ...		470

6. The following bridges are built of the best timber procurable in a country where no forest exist, and will probably require renewal after two years. No iron girders used. All these bridges now carry elephants :—

Name.	Spans.	Width.	Length.
		Feet.	Feet.
1. Goga Nuddee ...	6 openings of 10' each ...	10	70
2. Dijoolee ...	4 ditto 12' „ ...	10	54
3. Deemoolgah ...	4 ditto 12' „ ...	10	54
4. 6 smaller streams ...	1 ditto 13' „ ...	10	105
	Running feet of bridges ...		283

7. The reason that the best material was not used in all bridges was that the whole road had to be finished within two months to render communication between Gowhatty and the Frontier during the rains a matter of certainty ; with the limited Establishments at our command a sufficiency of saul timber could not be carried to the further end of the road, a distance of 30 miles from the saul forest. The 17½ feet and 13 feet plate girders proved of the greatest service. Indeed, without them we would not have succeeded in the undertaking.

8. The accounts are not quite made up ; but the actual cash expenditure will be under Rupees 17,000. There should however be a book debit of Rupees 7,907-2-10, for material and carriage supplied by the Executive Engineer Lower Assam Division, as his stock account will require to be relieved.

9. Taking the earth-work at the ordinary Assam rate of Rupees four and a half per thousand cubic feet, we have an expenditure of Rupees 6,318 upon it, and Rupees 18,682 upon bridges. This gives a ratio of Rupees 17-12 per foot forward, not including a few culverts of small dimensions.

10. It now only remains for me to bring prominently to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor the excellent service performed by Mr. Martin, C. E., Executive Engineer, Lower Assam Division ; Lieutenant Samuells, Assistant Commissioner ; and Thakoor Doss, the Nazir of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kamroop. The two last Officers were most disinterestedly placed at my disposal by Colonel Hopkinson at a time when he could ill spare them. These Officers, with an energy and determination to conquer all difficulties, have suffered neither exposure nor fatigue to mar their success, and the result is most honorable to them. Mr. Martin's experience and knowledge of detail added weight and value to his natural determination of character, whilst Lieutenant Samuells' earnestness and desire to learn, made him a valuable Assistant.

11. Major Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner, has well supported us with his influence and authority : and although some labour has been nominally impressed for the service of the road, yet I am confident, from the means adopted to see every man paid, and paid at a high rate, that the work has been as little distasteful to the impressed labourers as "forced labour" can be ; and to the volunteers, of whom there were many, decidedly popular.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS, R. E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to MAJOR D. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 2301, dated the 4th May 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosure, No. 3153, dated the 13th ultimo, reporting on the work done on the portion of the Bootan Road from Gowhatty to Koomreckhatta, which is reported to have been nearly completed on that date.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the result of the operations on the Road in question is extremely satisfactory, and is highly creditable to yourself and to the Officers whose services you have brought to the notice of Government in paragraph 10 of your letter, *viz.*, Mr. Martin, C. E., the Executive Engineer of the Lower Assam Division ; Lieutenant Samuells, Assistant Commissioner ; and Thakoor Doss, the Nazir of the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Kamroop. Thanks are also due to Major Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner, for the support which, as stated in your 11th paragraph, he has rendered the Department in carrying out the works of the road.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 21.] 943]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3283.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 24th April* 1865.—Dr. J. M. Cameron to officiate, until further orders, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr.

The 10th May 1865.—Mr. W. L. Heeley to be a Marriage Registrar in Calcutta, and to be Senior Marriage Registrar of that Town under Section 16 of Act V. of 1865.

Captain H. M. Boddam to be a Visitor of the Jails at Hazareebaugh under Act II. (B. C.) of 1864.

Mr. W. R Larminie to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Patna, until Mr. Drummond's arrival, with effect from the 5th instant, the date on which he received charge from Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw.

The 12th May 1865.—Mr. T. Martin, C. E., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee at Gowhatty.

Mr. G. Graham to be a Member of the Municipal Committee at Kishnuggur.

The 13th May 1865.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn, Officiating Judge of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Special Commissioner, under Regulation III. of 1828, in Dacca.

Baboos Shivapersaud Sandyal and Nilmoney Mitter to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Baraset.

The 15th May 1865.—Mr. J. D. Gordon to officiate temporarily as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Sub-Lieutenant Wuzeer Khan to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police. in the Bengal Dooars of Bootan.

Mr. C. E. C. Merington to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District. Mr. Merington is also appointed to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Chupra, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Sarun.

Captain W R. Gordon to be District Superintendent of Police in the Western Dooars of Bootan, with Head-Quarters at Myhagooree.

Mr. E. O. White to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police in the Eastern Dooars of Bootan, with Head-Quarters at Dutma.

Mr. C. F. Carnac to be Opium Agent of Benares.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson, on leave, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. F. B. Simson to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be Additional Judge of Jessore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Dacca.

Mr. H. B. Lawford to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Furreedpore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Midnapore.

The 16th May 1865.—Dr. R. Rivers to be Medical Officer of Kooshtea and Medical Inspector of Labourers under Section II., Act III. (B. C.) of 1863.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Ooterparrah, *viz.*:—

Baboo Govind Chunder Mookerjee,
" Juggobundoo Roy Chowdry.
" Bonomali Mitter.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton to be Commissioner of the Western Dooars of Bootan lying between the Teesta and the Guddadhur.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hopkinson to be Commissioner of the Eastern Dooars of Bootan lying between the Guddadhur and the Monas.

Mr. J. Tweedie to be Deputy Commissioner in the Western Dooars between the Teesta and the Guddadhur.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to be Deputy Commissioner in the Eastern Dooars between the Guddadhur and the Monas.

Mr. J. C. Geddes to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in the Eastern Dooars between the Guddadhur and the Monas, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Metcalfe, or until further orders.

Captain W. H. J. Lance to be Assistant to the Commissioner of the Western Dooars and Cooch Behar.

The following Officers to be Assistants to the Commissioner of the Western Dooars, *viz.* :—

Mr. W. H. Verner.
" E. Eyre.
Lieutenant Hedayut Ali.

The 17th May 1865.—Mr. J. D. Edgar to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Silchar, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Cachar.

The 18th May 1865.—Mr. F. J. G. Campbell to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Rungpore, *viz.* :—

Mr. E. H. Ruddock.
" R. S. O'Connor.
" K. H. Stephen.
Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitre.

The Revd. Thomas Martin to be a Marriage Registrar, under Act V. of 1852, in Serampore.

Dr. Patrick Francis Bellew to be a Marriage Registrar, under Act V. of 1852, in Rajshahye.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee of Sarun, *viz.* :—

Mr. J. Martin.
" G. W. Llewhellin.

Mr. S. Wright to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Dinagepore.

Baboo Kedarnath Banerjee to be Sudder Ameen of Burdwan.

The following gentlemen are licensed to solemnize Marriages under Clause 4, Section VI., Part I. of Act V. of 1865, *viz.* :—

Revd. Kenneth S. Macdonald, M. A., Calcutta.
" William Crighton Fyfe, Calcutta.
" E. Storrow, Calcutta.
" Henry George Highfield, B. A., Calcutta.
" Daniel Pearson, Calcutta.
" James Henry Broadbent, B. A., Calcutta.
" J. D. Don, Calcutta.
" John Sale, Entally.
" Joseph Mullens, D. D., Bhowanipore.
" George Kerry, Entally.
" William Ayers Hobbs, Jessore.
" Joseph Gelson Gregson, Dinapore.
" Herman Frederick Albert Ott, Tirhoot.
" Frederick Charles Dodt, Durbhangah.
" Frederick Henry Theodore Hoppner, Mozufferpore.
" S. J. Hill, Moorshedabad.
" A. McKenna, Chittagong.
" John Buckley, Cuttack.
" Arthur Miller, Balasore.
" W. Pryse, Cachar.
" Miles Bronson, Nowgong.

The following gentlemen are licensed, under Section 47., Part V. of Act V. of 1865, to grant Certificates of Marriages between Native Christians, being converts from any religion in India, *viz.* :—

Revd. Kenneth S. Macdonald, M. A., Calcutta.
" William Crighton Fyfe, Calcutta.
" E. Storrow, Calcutta.
" Henry George Highfield, B. A., Calcutta.
" Joseph Mullens, D. D, Bhowanipore.
" George Kerry, Entally.
" J. H. Anderson, Jessore.
" Edward C. Johnson, Khoolna.
" Tarapersaud Chatterjee, Bhowanipore.
" Soorjee Coomar Ghose, Bhowanipore.
" Jacob Mundle, Khuri, 24-Pergunnahs.
" Khargeswar Sirdar, Dhanghatta, 24-Pergunnahs.
" Lukhynamin Pundit, Lukhyantipore, 24-Pergunnahs.
" John Sirdar, Tambuldah, near the Port of Canning.
" Herman Frederick Albert Ott, Tirhoot.
" Lowis Frederick Kalberer, Patna.
" Carl Banmann, Chuprah.
" Michael Hofer, ditto.
" Frederick Charles Dodt, Durbhangah.
" Frederick Henry Theodore Hoppner, Mozufferpore.
" O. R. Bachelor, Midnapore.
" Mohesh Chunder Roy, Midnapore.
" Silus Curtis, Jellasore.
" Fredrick Trasdale Reed, Cutwa.
" John Lawrence, Monghyr.
" Edmond Edwards, Monghyr.
" Frederick Batsch, Lohardugga.
Mr. Frederick Bohn, Lohardugga.
Revd. Henry Batsch, Hazareebaugh.
" W. Pryse, Cachar.

Mr. Silvester Bareiro, Burrisaul.
Sheetol Chunder Sircar, Backergunge.
Doolai Sircar, ditto.
Kanaram Sircar, ditto.
Rughoonath Sircar, ditto.
Nobin Chunder Sircar, ditto.
Ram Chand Mozoomdar, ditto.

Revd. John Buckley, Cuttack.
" Arthur Miller, Balasore.
" Bhikaree Naik, ditto.
" William Miller, Piplee, near Pooree.
" Thomas Jones, Cheera Poonjee.

Leave of Absence.—*The 13th May* 1865.—Mr. T. N. Wilson, Assistant Magistrate of Patna, for two months, under Section 9 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Tara Chand Banerjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Nuddea, for three months, from the 16th instant, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Hur Kissen Dass, Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Captain A. Tulloch, District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, for two months, from the 10th instant, under the Financial Notification dated 22nd February 1856.

The 17th May 1865.—Syud Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of

Monghyr, for ten days, from the 27th instant, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Moulvy Kazim Hossein, Officiating Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore, for a fortnight, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th instant.

The 18th May 1865.—Dr. F. J. Mouat, Inspector-General of Jails, for two months, from the 19th instant, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Dr. Mouat will make over charge of his office to the Deputy Inspector-General of Jails.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca, for one month, under Section 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 20th May 1865.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner of the Eastern Dooars, is allowed an extension of the preparatory leave granted to him on the 10th instant to the 23rd idem, under Section 3, Clause 1 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rule.

ERRATA.—In the Notification of the 6th ultimo, published at paragraph 716 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, at the seventh name against Burdwan under "Junior Grade" for "Urobundhoo Roy" read "Orobindo Bondhoo Roy."

In the Notification of the 3rd April last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, at the tenth line of the second column of page 640 for "Jewara" read "Ishera."

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 18th May* 1865.—All Magistrates in the Regulation Districts, Deputy Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Provinces, and Assistant Commissioners in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are hereby appointed to be ex-officio Marriage Registrars under Act V. of 1852, and where there are any other Marriage Registrars in the District, the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of such District is also appointed to be Senior Marriage Registrar under Section 16, of Act V. of 1865.

A Commission of the Peace was issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 20th ultimo, directed to Mr. James Warren, of Luckimpore.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 12th May* 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the authority conferred on him by Section 179, Act VI. of 1863, has this day approved and established the following revised Valuations for the Articles mentioned; and the said respective Values shall from this date be the Valuations of the said Articles for the assessment of Customs Duty thereon at the Ports of this Presidency until further notice:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Jute, per Bale of 300 lbs. ...	10	0	0
„ Cuttings, per Bale of 225 lbs....	1	0	0
Sugar, per maund ...	5	0	0
Silk, per seer ...	10	0	0
Silk, Chussum and Cocoon, per maund	33	0	0
Hides, Cow, per corge ...	20	0	0
„ Buffalo ...	35	0	0
Tea, per lb. ...	0	8	0
Coffee, per cwt. ...	25	0	0

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information:—

Notifications.—No. 279, Simla, the 9th May 1865.—

* * * *

An extension of leave for three months, on private affairs without pay, has also been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to Mr. G. G. Morris, of the Bengal Civil Service

Nos. 281—83, *the 10th May* 1865.—Messrs. * * E. Grey, and * *, of the Civil Service, have reported their departure from India per Steam-ship *Simla*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 25th ultimo.

No. 284.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. C. Hamilton to resign the Civil Service from the 14th instant.

No. 286.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. A. T. Maclean, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 28th ultimo.

No. 287.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. C. Fletcher to resign the Civil Service from the 9th instant.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is re-published for information:—

No. 1024, *the 9th May* 1865.—The services of Dr. J. M. Cameron, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sironcha, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information:—

No. 464, *the 9th May* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

* * * * *

Assistant Surgeon T. Duka, M. D., of the Medical Department, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 418 of the 17th April 1865	"*Simla*," 25th April 1865.

No. 465.— * * * * *

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Oakes ... 6 months.

* * * * *

DECLARATION UNDER ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a Railway in connection with the Conservancy of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that two beegahs and four chittacks of land, more or less, in Harrytollah, extending in two curves of twenty feet in width from the Circular Road eastward to the Entally Canal, are required. It is comprised in Holdings 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, and 46, Sub-Division XIX., Grand Division III., of Khass Mehal Dihee Punchannogram.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 16th May* 1865.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, under the provisions of Section XLII., Act VII. (B. C.) 1864, *(An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the manufacture, possession, transport, and sale of Salt in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,)* to fix the 1st July next as the date from and after which the said Act shall come into operation.

2. Under the provisions of Section XII. of the said Act the Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to define the following limits as those within which the possession and transport of Salt

shall be regulated in the manner provided in the said Act:—

The whole tract of country, with the exception noted below, included between the sea-board of the Bay of Bengal, and a continuous line drawn from the southernmost point of the coast of Chittagong to the southernmost point of the coast of Pooree, so as to include the following Districts and parts of Districts:—

The District of Chittagong.

The District of Noakholly.

The District of Backergunge, except the Sub-Division of Madareepore.

The Sub-Divisions of Khoolna and Bagirhaut, in the District of Jessore.

The District of 24-Pergunnahs, except the Sub-Divisions of Baraset and Barrackpore.

The Police Stations of Sulkeah, Doomjor, Chundeepore, and Shampore, in the District of Howrah.

The Sub-Divisions of Tumlock, Contai, and Nugwan, and the Police Station of Subhung, in the District of Midnapore.

The Balasore District.

The Cuttack District.

The Pooree District.

3. Within the above limits the tract in and about Calcutta and Howrah, lying within a ring-fence as defined below, shall not be included, and the Rules prescribed under Sections XI and XIII., Act VII. (B. C.) 1864, shall not apply thereto. The boundary of the tract thus excluded shall run from Cossipore Ghaut on the left bank of the River Hooghly following the Gun Foundry Road and the Barrackpore Trunk Road up to the Barrackpore Bridge over the Circular Canal; thence along the right bank of that Canal to its junction with the Balliaghatta Canal at the south-eastern Corner of the Village of Moonshee Bazar, whence the boundary of the excluded tract shall be coincident with the north bank of the Balliaghatta Canal up to its termination at Circular Road opposite the junction of that road with the Dhurrumtollah Road. The line shall thence follow the Circular Road to its junction with the Bhowanipore Road, and from that point shall follow the latter road to the foot-bridge over Tolly's Canal. From that point it shall follow the Calcutta bank of the said Tolly's Canal to its mouth at Hastings' Bridge and shall thence cross the River Hooghly in a straight course to the mouth of the creek at the south-west extremity of Chur Ramkistopore on the Howrah bank and following the boundary between the Villages of Ramkistopore and Bhurparah shall strike the Trunk Road at the south-west angle of the premises of the Albion Mills, whence following the course of the aforesaid road northward through the Station of Howrah it shall run in a nearly easterly direction along the north side of the Ghoosery Road to its termination on the right bank of the River Hooghly, and shall pass in a straight course across that river to the Cossipore Ghaut.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased, under Sections XI. and XIII. of Act VII. (B. C.) 1864, to prescribe the following Rules for regulating the manufacture, deposit, and transport of Salt within the limits above defined, and for securing the payment of duty thereon; as also for the granting of Rowaunahs for Salt possessed or transported within the said limits and for fixing the fees to be paid for such Rowannahs.

Rules prescribed in accordance with Sections XI. and XIII. of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864, *(for regulating the manufacture, deposit, transport, and sale of Salt in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and for securing the payment of duty thereon.)*

MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

I. Every application for a License to manufacture Salt under the provisions of Section VII. of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864 shall be presented to the Board of Revenue, and shall specify the Zillah, Pergunnah, Village, and Place in which the applicant proposes to manufacture Salt.

II. The Board of Revenue shall have full power to approve or to reject any such application for the manufacture of Salt, and the orders of the Board shall be final.

III. Immediately upon any application for license to manufacture Salt being sanctioned, the applicant shall execute an agreement, and shall thereupon receive from the Board of Revenue a License, the currency of which shall not extend beyond one year.

IV. The Board of Revenue may appoint in each case such Excise Officers as they shall consider necessary to supervise the manufacture of Salt under such License as aforesaid, as well as its weighment, transportation, and storage, with a view to prevent smuggling and to protect the revenue. The names of all such Officers employed at any manufactory shall be notified to the owner or his Agent at the Salt works. Nothing in this Rule shall, however, be construed as interfering with the powers vested in Police Officers by Act VII. (B. C.) 1864.

V. The Board of Revenue shall determine the amount to be paid by each manufacturer of Salt for maintaining the necessary Excise Establishment, and the times and manner of payment.

VI. Should any manufacturer fall into arrears in making any such payment, the Board of Revenue may, if they think proper, cancel the License granted to such manufacturer, or stop all further manufacture, until payment of the full amount due be made.

VII. The manufacture of Salt shall be closed on such date as the Board of Revenue may be pleased to prescribe in each individual case, the date being specified in the License of each manufacturer. All Salt manufactured after that date shall be held to be Salt manufactured *without* a License, and the provisions of Sections V. and VI., Act VII. (B. C.) 1864 shall apply to such Salt and to its manufacturer. The License also shall be liable to be cancelled.

VIII. Within one month from the date of the closing of his manufacture every licensed manufacturer of Salt shall notify to the Board of Revenue the quantity of Salt manufactured by him during the season. Should the manufacturer, without sufficient cause, fail to give this information within the prescribed period, or should he wilfully furnish incorrect information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees 500, and in the latter case all Salt in excess of the quantity notified by him shall be held to be contraband, and shall be liable to seizure and confiscation as such. The License also shall be liable to be cancelled.

DEPOSIT OF SALT.

IX. The Board of Revenue may appoint the Collector of the District or other Officer specially selected for the purpose to exercise a general

control and supervision over all Warehouses provided by manufacturers of Salt under the requirements of Section X., Act VII. (B. C) 1864 The Board may also appoint subordinate Officers to the charge of any such Warehouse. No Warehouse shall be approved unless on measurement it be found capable of containing at least 10,000 maunds of Salt.

X. All Salt manufactured under Excise License which may remain unstored at the Salt works fifteen days after the date fixed in the License for the closing of the manufacture shall, unless the storage thereof shall have been unavoidably prevented, be destroyed by the Officers appointed under Rule IV

XI. Every Warehouse when approved of by the Board of Revenue shall be regularly licensed, and every manufacturer shall forthwith cause to be painted, or otherwise exhibited in a conspicuous part of the exterior of such Warehouse, the number of the License, the year in which it was granted, and the words "Licensed Warehouse" in the vernacular language and character of the District. The Board of Revenue may from time to time cause any licensed Warehouse to be inspected by the Collector of the District or other Officer appointed under Rule IX. and should it appear to the Board that from want of repair or from any other cause such Warehouse has become an unfit receptacle for the storage of Salt, may require the manufacturer to repair or otherwise render it fit for that purpose, and, in the event of his failing so to do, may cancel the License of such Warehouse.

XII. When a manufacturer desires to remove any Salt from his Salt works for the purpose of storing it, he shall cause it to be packed for transport in the presence of the Officer who may have been appointed to this duty under Rule IV. When ready for dispatch, such Officer shall carefully impress the Salt all over when packed in bulk with a wooden stamp (adul) supplied for the purpose; but when put up into bags, the mouth of every bag shall be closed with sealing wax and a seal, with a clear and distinct device affixed thereto, in not less than two places, and the aforesaid Officer shall also grant a Pass to protect the Salt during transit

XIII. The Pass shall specify the name of the manufacturer, the number of his License, the route by which the Salt is to be transported, and the date of dispatch. It shall also be numbered and signed by the Officer granting it.

XIV. A separate Pass shall be granted for every dispatch of Salt; but if it be dispatched by means of coolies or bullocks, one Pass shall be sufficient for every gang of coolies or drove of bullocks, and in such case, in addition to the particulars stated in Rule XIII. the pass shall specify the number of coolies or bullocks employed in carrying the Salt as well as the number of baskets, bags, or packs used.

XV. A copy of every Pass granted under the foregoing Rules shall be forwarded by the Officer granting it to the Collector of the District, or other Controlling Officer appointed under Rule IX.

XVI. The arrival at any licensed Warehouse of Salt dispatched from the Salt works shall at once be reported to the Officer in charge of the Warehouse, who shall, without delay, examine its condition, the state of the stamps or seals, as the case may be, and the Pass covering the Salt. The Pass shall then be forwarded in original, duly effaced and with the particulars noted in Rule XVIII. entered upon it, to the Collector of the District or other Controlling Officer appointed under Rule IX., and a copy shall be retained for record by the Officer in charge of the Warehouse.

XVII. If the Revenue Officer in charge of the Warehouse be satisfied that the Rules laid down above have been in no way infringed, he shall thereupon permit the manufacturer to store the Salt in the Wherehouse.

XVIII. If, however, on examination it be found that the dispatch of Salt has been tampered with, or that the quantity of Salt is likely to be more than one per cent. less than the quantity specified in the Pass, the Officer in charge of the Warehouse shall be empowered to seize and weigh the entire dispatch of Salt, and after recording the explanation of the manufreturer, or his duly accredited servant in charge thereof, he shall report the case to the Collector of the District or other Controlling Officer appointed under Rule IX. who shall transmit the papers, with his opinion on the case, for the orders of the Board of Revenue, who may direct confiscation of the entire dispatch as contraband. The Board may also, if they see fit, at once cancel the manufacturer's License The manufacturer shall further be liable for the amount of duty that would be leviable on the deficiency in excess of 1 per cent.

XIX. On obtaining the permission of the Officer in charge of the Warehouse the Salt shall be weighed and stored therein by the servants, and at the expense of the manufacturer, in the presence of such Officer and the result of such weighment shall be noted on the Pass protecting the Salt, as well as in the daily Store Account kept by the Officer in charge of the Warehouse.

XX. Every licensed Warehouse shall be secured by two padlocks supplied by the manufacturer on approval by the Officer in charge thereof, the key of one lock being retained by the person owning the Salt, or by some person on his behalf, and the key of the second lock by the Officer in charge of the Warehouse.

XXI. When a Warehouse shall have been stored with Salt, the manufacturer, owner or mortgagee of the Salt shall enter into a Bond for payment of the amount of duty, as well as other charges leviable thereon, and he shall further bind himself to discharge, without objection, any duty that may be adjudged against him by the Board of Revenue on account of any excess or penalty duty in consequence of any deficiency (beyond the usual allowance of two and a half per cent. as wastage) of Salt found in his Warehouse at the time of clearance.

XXII. No Bond shall be taken for a period exceeding three years, but on expiry of that period, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a renewed Bond may be executed for a further term of two years. Applications for the renewal of Bonds about to expire shall be presented to the Board of Revenue at least two months previous to their expiry.

XXIII. No Salt shall on any account be removed from a licensed Warehouse without the permission of the Board of Revenue, and any act in violation thereof shall subject the manufacturer, owner or mortgagee of the same to a penalty of Rupees 500, and the Salt thus removed shall be seized and confiscated. Provided that nothing in

this Rule shall be held to prevent Government proceeding, if it see fit, under Section XVI. of the Act.

XXIV. The Salt of the manufacture of each year shall be separately stored, and every act in violation of this Rule shall subject the whole of the Salt within the Warehouse to seizure and confiscation.

TRANSPORT AND SALE OF SALT.

XXV. In addition to the special Rowannah prescribed by Section XIX. of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864, Rowannahs shall be of two kinds—

1*st.*—The Wholesale Rowannah, required to protect all Salt removed immediately from Warehouses or Ships.

2*nd.*—The Retail Rowannah, required for the protection of Salt being a portion of an original dispatch covered by a Wholesale or Special Rowannah, but separated therefrom for purposes of sale or otherwise.

XXVI. Retail Rowannahs shall further be sub-divided into two kinds—

1*st.*—The Atrafee Rowannah, required to protect Salt which it may be intended to convey beyond the limits of the Police Station within which it may at the time be stored.

2*nd*—The Charchittee, required to protect Salt which it may be intended to retain for sale within the limits of the Police Station within which it may at the time be stored.

XXVII. Wholesale Rowannahs shall be granted only by the Board of Revenue on application being presented on stamped paper of the value prescribed for petitions to the said Board, and on payment of certain fees specified in the Schedule hereto annexed. The Rowannah shall specify—

1*st.*—The quantity of Salt to be transported under its protection;

2*nd.*—The description of Salt;

3*rd.*—The place whence the Salt is deliverable;

4*th.*—The mode of conveyance;

5*th.*—The destination of the Salt, and

6*th.*—The route by which the Salt shall be conveyed.

A Wholesale Rowannah shall be current for only one year from the date of issue, after which it shall be null and of no effect. The holder of a Wholesale Rowannah, the currency of which is about to expire may apply to the Board of Revenue for a renewed Rowannah, which the Board shall grant on sufficient cause being shewn and on the Salt being identified to their satisfaction.

XXVIII. If any person who shall have become possessed of a Wholesale Rowannah shall desire to make any alteration in the terms specified therein, permissible under these Rules, he may, by application to the Board of Revenue on stamped paper of the value prescribed for petitions to the said Board, obtain an Exchange Rowannah, which shall, for all the purposes of the Act and of these Rules, be considered to be a Wholesale Rowannah.

XXIX. Blank Forms of Retail Rowannahs of either kind shall be obtainable from the Collector of the District or from the Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-Division within which the Salt is stored at the time of application, provided such Officer shall have been empowered by the Collector to grant such Rowannahs.

A Retail Rowannah shall specify

1*st.*—The quantity and description of Salt covered by it, which shall, in no case, exceed 100 maunds.

2*nd.*—The time for which it is current, which shall, in no case, exceed six month;

3*rd.*—The number and date of the Rowannah from which the Salt was obtained;

4*th.*—The destination of the Salt;

5*th.*—The route by which the Salt shall be carried;

6*th.*—The mode of conveyance;

7*th.*—The name of the consignee or purchaser.

XXX. A fee of four annas shall be levied on every Retail Rowannah No. 1.*

* Atrafee Rowannah.

XXXI. Wholesale Rowannah holders are hereby empowered to issue to Furriahs or retail vendors Retail Rowannahs of both the descriptions specified in Rule XXV. and holders of Retail Rowannahs, No. 1, are similarly empowered to issue Retail Rowannahs, No. 2, to Furriahs or retail vendors.

XXXII. Special Rowannahs, granted under Section XIX. of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864, shall, as nearly as possible, resemble Wholesale Rowannahs, and the Rules regarding Wholesale Rowannahs shall also apply to them. Salt conveyed into the limits notified under Section XII. of the Act from Ships or Warehouses in Calcutta and Howrah, will require to be protected by a special Rowannah.

XXXIII. Every Wholesale and every Retail Rowannah shall always be kept with the Salt to which it refers, and on demand by any Police Officer above the rank of Constable shall be forthwith produced for examination. When, however, under the provisions of the Rule next following, a dispatch of Salt covered by a Wholesale or Retail Rowannah is laden on more than one boat, or cart, or drove of bullocks, or gang of coolies, it will be sufficient if the Wholesale or Retail Rowannah covering the entire dispatch of Salt be produced within twenty-four hours.

XXXIV. If it be necessary in any way to divide any lot of Salt covered by a Wholesale or Retail Rowannah, the owner of the Salt or any person acting in his behalf shall apply for, and shall be furnished with Chellans, the numbers and particulars of which, shewing the quantity of Salt protected by each Chellan separately, shall be endorsed on the Rowannah. Such Chellans shall be given up when the Salt of the dispatch has to pass out of the limits notified under Section XII. of the Act, or is transferred to other boats, carriages, &c. A Chellan, therefore, can never protect Salt in itself, or independently of the Rowannah to which it is merely subsidiary.

XXXV. If any person in charge of Salt shall fail to comply with the provisions of Section XXII. of the Act, the owner of such Salt shall be liable to fine not exceeding Rupees 500.

XXXVI. Any person in charge of Salt in transit within the limits notified under Section XII. of the Act shall be bound to stop at every Police Pass Station upon the line of route laid down in his Rowannah, whether Wholesale or Retail, and shall present his Rowannah to the Chief Officer at such Station for endorsement, and shall, if required, allow his Salt to be examined.

XXXVII. The proprietor of any Salt the Rowannah of which shall not be endorsed in the manner prescribed in the preceding Rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees 500; and if it shall appear to the Officer trying the case that the omission was made with fraudulent intent, he shall direct the Salt to be confiscated.

XXXVIII. The names of the Police Pass Stations at which it will be necessary for proprietors of Salt to have their Salt and Passes examined and endorsed, shall be notified, from time to time, in the *Calcutta* and *Exchange Gazettes*.

XXXIX. On a dispatch of Salt covered by a Rowannah arriving at the Warehouse or Shop of any Salt trader situated in any place within the limits notified in Section XII. of the Act, the proprietor shall within twenty-four hours notify its arrival in writing to the Collector of the District, specifying in such notice the number and date of the Rowannah, the quantity and description of Salt covered by it, and the place whence the Salt was obtained. Omission or neglect to comply with this Rule shall render such trader liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 10 for each offence.

XL. Every Salt trader carrying on business within the limits notified under Section XII. of the Act shall, on the 1st of every month, submit to the Collector of the District a signed Statement in duplicate, specifying the quantity of Salt sold under each document in his hands during the previous month, as well as the quantity of Salt remaining in store under each such document on the last day of such month. Omission or neglect to comply with this Rule shall subject such trader to a fine of Rupees 20 for each offence.

XLI. The Board of Revenue shall, from time to time, prescribe forms for the Agreements, Applications, Bonds, Licenses, Rowannahs, and other Documents required under the above Rules.

Schedule of Fees to be paid by persons taking out Wholesale, Renewed Special or Exchange Rowannahs.

				Rs.	As.	P.
From	1 to 500	Maunds	...	1	0	0
„	501 to 1,000	„	..	1	8	0
„	1,001 to 1,500	„	...	2	8	0
„	1,501 to 2,000	„	...	3	0	0
„	2,001 to 2,500	„	...	4	0	0
„	2,501 to 3,000	„	...	4	8	0
„	3,001 to 3,500	„	...	5	8	0
„	3,501 to 4,000	„	...	6	0	0
„	4,001 to 4,500	„	...	7	0	0
„	4,501 to 5,000	„	...	7	8	0
„	5,001 to 5,500	„	...	8	8	0
„	5,501 to 6,000	„	...	9	0	0
„	6,001 to 6,500	„	...	10	0	0
„	6,501 to 7,000	„	...	10	8	0

NOTICE.

In accordance with No. 38 of the above Rules, the following List of Pass Stations at which Rowannahs or Passes protecting Salt in transit will, from the 1st July next, be examined and endorsed, is published for the information and guidance of all persons whom it may concern :—

Districts.	Places at which Pass Stations are situated.
Chittagong ...	Sudder Ghat, on the north-bank of the Kurnafoolee River, in the Civil Station of Chittagong.
Noacolly ...	Ballummarrah Chur, on the east or left bank of the Megna.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1. Kidderpore, on Tolly's Canal, south bank. 2. Balleaghatta, on the Eastern or Circular Canal.
Howrah ...	1. Bali, at the mouth of the Balikhal, on the west or right bank of the River Hooghly. 2. Sunkrail, on the right or west bank of the River Hooghly.
Midnapore ...	1. Gewahkhalee, at the mouth of the Roopnarain River. 2. Tumlook, on the right bank of the Roopnarain River, at the Station of Tumlook. 3. Tengrakhalee, on the north bank of the Huldee River, at the mouth of the Pertaubkhalee Canal. 4. Bhaitghur, opposite Kaleenugger, on the Russoolpore River, south bank.
24-Pergunnahs ...	3. Attarabbankee, at the mouth of the Bidyadhuree River. 4. Kaleegunge, the Head-Quarters of the Police Station of Kaleegungee, on the south bank of the Kaleegunge River.

A. Eden,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

Agricultural.

No. 178.

The 4th May 1865.

The following Draft of Rules having reference to the Canals from Ooloobaria to Midnapore and from the Roopnarian River to Balasore, called respectively the Midnapore Canal *and the* Balasore Canal, *is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of "the* Canals' Act, 1864,"—*(No. V., B. L. C.)*

I. Every Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the measurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not

exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above one thousand maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged

III. Every Vessel entering a Canal shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of a Canal for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule IV, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canal for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III. will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canal.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canal.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canal.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks, and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officer may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officer be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canal and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the Canal boundaries within a period of 6 days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XVIII. The Canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on one month's notice of the intention so to close it, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canal, may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XIX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XX. The term "Canal Officer" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

LOCAL.

No. 189.

Notification in supersession of Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March last.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, 1864, (No. V., B. L. C.,) that the provisions of

the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers, known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Farce, and Chandkhallee.

2*nd.*—The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kooki Cherra, and Balookhallee.

3*rd.*—The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

2. Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act*, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of Toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

Schedule.		On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers.		On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek.		On the Moishkhallee Khal.	
		On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.	On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.	On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.
Description.		At Kolagaon.	At Bamundunga.	At Banskhally.	At Julkudder Ghât.	At Katolee.	At the Junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
On all Vessels	per 100 mds...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
„ Rafts..	per Raft ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the power vested in him by Section VIII. of the *Canals' Act*, hereby appoints the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division for the time being to collect the Tolls on the three lines of navigable Channels above specified

No. 190.

The following Rules having reference to the undermentioned three Navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, viz., the line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers, the line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghât, the Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal, have been passed this day by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Sections XI. and XII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, (No. V., B. L. C.):—

1. Every Vessel on entering any of the above navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of Toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which Toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of Toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every Vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed Toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the Vessel, and the amount of Toll paid.

5. No Vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying Toll.

6. Every Vessel or Raft which has paid Toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any Vessel or Raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall, for each day in excess of such period, be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the Toll paid. Every Vessel or Raft remaining in any one of the

Channels more than one month, without authority from the Supervisor, shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 194.

The 15th May 1865.

Appointments.—The following Sub-Overseers of the Third Class are appointed to higher classes in the Lower Subordinate Establishment :—

To be Sub-Overseer, First Class, Third Grade.

Bhoobnee Biswal, Sub-Overseer, Third Class, Second Grade, Cuttack Division.

To be Sub-Overseer, Second Class, Third Grade.

Gunput, Sub-Overseer, Third Class, Second Grade, Darjeeling Division.

Sadoo Churn Doss, Sub-Overseer, Third Class, Second Grade, Cuttack Division.

No. 195.

The 17th May 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. C Ducas, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Burrakur Division on the 1st instant before noon.

2. Ensign G. Nolan, Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, held charge of the Burrakur Division from the 8th before noon to the 31st ultimo after noon.

No. 196.

The 18th May 1865.

Captain C. J. Mead, B. S. C., Executive Engineer of the First Grade, resumed* charge of the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, on the 17th ultimo afternoon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 78 of the 4th March 1865.

No. 197.

The 19th May 1865.

Transfer.—Mr. W. Fennie, Apprentice Engineer Establishment, from the Burrakur to the Cuttack Division.

No. 198.

The 20th May 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, (Fourth Grade,) Patna Branch Road Division, is allowed one year's Furlough to Europe, under Section XII., Clause 2, and Section XX, Rule III. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 199.

Notifications —The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No 458 of the 8th May 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate :—

Major David Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Works, Assam Circle ... } For twenty months under the new Regulations.

No. 478 of the 11th May 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate :—

Captain Henry Twisden Forbes, of the Royal Artillery, Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore Division, Department Public Works... } For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 200.

The 23rd May 1865.

The undermentioned Officers of this Department, who were temporarily* made available for employment with the Dooar Field Force, re-joined the Department on the dates specified :—

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Nos. 378 of the 8th December 1864, and 53 of the 20th February 1865.

Lieutenant H. W. Garnault, R. E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade,—3rd May 1865.

Lieutenant J. Dundas, R. E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade,—17th May 1865.

No. 201.

Mr. F. R. Boyce, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Bengal, and Assistant Secretary in this Department, assumed charge of the Central Office of Account, Bengal, on the 22nd current afternoon, in anticipation of the orders of the Government of India, Public Works Department, to his being appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts in this Province.

No. 202.

Appointment.—Lieutenant H. W. Garnault, R. E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Damoodah Division, is, in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Bengal, and Assistant Secretary in this Department during the absence of Mr. Boyce, or until further orders.

2. Lieutenant Garnault joined his appointment on the 22nd current afternoon.

No. 203.

Notification.—Ensign G. Nolan, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed* charge of the Pooree Division on the 16th instant before noon.

* Notification by the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 89 of the 9th March 1865.

No. 204.

Transfer.—Baboo Mothooranath Chatterjee, Overseer, First Grade, from the Damoodah to the Burdwan (Local Roads) Division.

No. 205.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. H. Adams, Accountant, Second Grade, Bengal, has been allowed six months' leave, on Medical Certificate, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, in addition to that* granted to him by this Government.

* Notification by the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 14 of the 7th January 1864.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

The following Notice is published for general information :—

COASTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Alguada Reef Lighthouse.

Notice to Mariners.

A First Class Revolving Light was exhibited, for the first time, from the Alguada Reef, in the Bay of Bengal, on the night of the 23rd April 1865, and will continue to be shewn from that date.

The light, which is 144 feet above H. W. mark, attains its greatest brilliancy once a minute, and is visible, in clear weather, 20 nautical miles from the poop of a large ship.

Cape Negrais bears from the Lighthouse N. ¼ W.

The Pagoda on Pagoda Point N. ¾ E.

Porian Point N. E. by N.

The centre of Dimond Island N. N. E.

Vessels approaching the Alguada Reef will still find it necessary to be careful. The tides, when influenced by the wind, set across the Reef, and with a good deal of strength between the Reef and the Phæton Shoal. Vessels, therefore, should not come under 20 fathoms on the North-Western side, as the water shoals suddenly on this side, especially towards the South-West part of the Rocks.

Fifteen fathoms will be a safe depth to pass in on the Southern and Eastern sides.

There is a good channel to the North of the Reef between it and the Phaeton Shoal; but the navigation must always be attended with some risk to those unacquainted with it, there being no plain marks that can be specified as a safe and sure guide through. Should, however, circumstances compel a vessel to go through the Northern Channel, it will be well to borrow on the Alguada Reef side, passing about half a mile distant from the North-Easternmost visible rock, and not coming under 11 fathoms. Should it be high water, the breakers will shew the rocks.

On the Eastern side of the Reef vessels may know they are clear of danger by keeping the high land of Heingyee (or Negrais Island) well open to the Eastward of the Diamond Island.

A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col, R. E.,*
Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Dated off Heingyee, 4th May 1865.

G. F. WELLS, *Master Attendant,*
Bassein.

By Order,
J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
In charge of the Home Dept.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th April 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th April 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable
Nellore ...	Ishapalli ...	57,204	4,880	52 324	Boats are easily obtainable
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,50,000	52,298	47,702	
	Ennore ...	4,08,950	1,30,897	2,64,053	
	Coveloug ...	75,870	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14 400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,21,433	2,09,281	7,12,152	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

R. A. Dalyell,
Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 2nd May 1865.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 23rd May 1865.

No. 272.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 17th and 27th June respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 17th June 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th June 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 10th July	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th August	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct.	2,920	2,436	5,356
On or about Friday, 10th November	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th December	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	17,517	14,620	32,137

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 9th May 1865.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1*st.*—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

DEPÔTS.		Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	...	1,08,000	
Kistenuggur of 1268 S. S.	...	1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S.	...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.		1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268	... ...	40,000	
			6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ...	of 1267, 1268, and 1269	...	50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63	....	...	80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	...	...	1,00,000
Poorce of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	...	...	2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268	... ...	...	4,70,000
			15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last-mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1819.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

Notice.

THE following Circular Order of the Board of Revenue is published for general information :—

No. 6 OF APRIL 1865.

The following is to be added to the Waste Land Rules :—

RULE 25.—Monies due on account of the purchase or redemption of Waste Lands under these Rules are payable at the Treasury of the District in which the land lies.

Payment may, however, be made at any other Government Treasury, or at the Bank of Bengal, or its Branches, a Transfer Receipt being obtained and delivered to the Treasury at which the money is payable on or before the due date.

The Fees leviable on such Transfer Receipts will be fixed by the Accountant-General in each case.

RULE 26.—An Annual Return (No. XLV.) is to be made through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue, on the 1st of June, in the form that they may direct, of all sums realized on account of Waste Lands sold, or leases of Waste Lands redeemed, under these Rules.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th April 1865.

Notification.

THE undersigned requests that Public Officers will desist from sending to his Office transmitting letters or Memoranda, with Returns, or other documents the nature of which sufficiently shews the purpose for which they are sent, without the necessity of any explanatory accompaniment.

H. D. SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1865.

Notice.

WILL be published on the 27th instant, No. XI. of the Quarterly Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as it stood on the 1st idem, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price Rupees 3 per Copy in Cash, or by a Money Order. Stamps cannot be received.

R. C. TULLOH,
Examiner of Claims.

CALCUTTA;
Office of Accountant-General, Bengal,
The 23rd May 1865.

Notice.

THE Session 1865-66 of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College will begin on the 15th June, and candidates for admission should present themselves at the College on that day. Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are alone admissible.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 15th May 1865.

Custom House Notification.

THE undersigned is authorised, under orders of Government, to receive in payment of Customs Dues Cheques on any of the Banks of Calcutta, provided such Cheques are made payable on account of "Customs Dues" at the Bank of Bengal, and are accepted by the Manager or other authorised Officer of the Bank on which they are drawn.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Calcutta, 11th May 1865.

Notification.

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH, Assistant Collector, has been put in charge of the Burdwan Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills or other Treasuries.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Hooghly,
The 20th May 1864.

Notice.

No. 10.

BABOO BROJOLOLL CHOWDRY, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Moorshedabad Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.;
Berhampore,
The 17th May 1865.

Notice.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR H. MOSLEY has been placed in charge of Chumparun Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 16th May 1865.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Officiating Commissioner.

PATNA,
The 20th May 1865.

Notice.

BABOO JUDOO NATH BOSE, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 20th May 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
May ...	14	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	15	29·768	92·5	80·2	12·3	86·1	79·3	74·5	0·69	S. E. & S.		
	16	·755	92·0	75·6	16·4	84·1	78·8	75·1	·75	S. & S. E.	0·71	
	17	·826	92·1	76·8	15·3	84·0	79·4	76·2	·78	S. & S. W.		
	18	·823	92·4	79·6	12·8	86·4	80·4	76·2	·73	S. & S. W.		
	19	·851	93·2	82·0	11·2	88·6	80·1	76·2	·72	S. & S. W.		
	20	·836	92·6	78·4	14·2	85·2	78·9	74·5	·71	S. & S. E.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	17·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	93·2
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	99·6
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·71
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 20th current	...	16·20
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	8·72

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd May 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 24th May 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1865 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the fifth day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ২৪ মে ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্য জন্য আগামি ৫ জুন সোমবার বেলা ১০ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৫ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক ইতি তা° ১৮ মে ১৮৬৫ সাল।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 2nd ...	2 Kegs, [D. and Co,] E D ...	Malabar.
„ 14th ...	1 Box Samples, [J E W] ...	John Cropper.
1864, July 4th ...	1 Case Samples, [H and C] ...	Princess Royal.
Dec. 8th ...	1 Truss Samples, None ...	Nile.
„ 20th ...	1 Truss Samples, M and S ...	Martaban.
1865, March 23rd ...	7 Cases, R. R. and Co., V ...	Pembroke Castle.
„ 23rd ...	2 Cases, [R. R. and Co.,] B B ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	9 Cases, [H M C,] R ...	Ditto.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 23rd May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the date stated they will be advertised for sale:—

	Prembroke Castle.	
1865, May 30th ...	2 Cases, [H M C,] R.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 23rd May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the 30th May 1865 they will be sold for the recovery of Duty, Wharfage, &c.:—

	Malabar.	
1865, May 30th ...	[H G] 1 Cask.	
	Maria Hay.	
„ 30th ...	Major F. Burough, 63rd Highlanders, 1 Case.	
	Cambay.	
„ 30th ...	[J M] 12 Packages.	

Three Chains landed from the *Renown* on the 7th November 1863 have not been cleared yet. Owners will take notice that unless they are claimed and cleared on payment of all charges, they will be sold in satisfaction thereof.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 23rd May 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of April 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	1	275	125	...	...	...	1	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	16500	7746
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	13525	10750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6850	4725	...	...	...	14	2060	800	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	6	2875	1775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	625	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4575	2165

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkors.	Number of Gole Hatty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	1	125	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	7025	2707	...	...	...	2	325	140	...	...	...	21	3800	1299	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	53850	42700	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	675	425	144	34400	27925	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7075	3065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1400	660	

BERHAMPORE,
The 15th May 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of April 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1020	450	2	3250	1062	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3900	1681	1	175	125	11	3375	1505	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	29950	15351
Jellinghee ..	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	19600	14300	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2375	1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2075	9725	1	250	200	...	...	...	106	55150	47275
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	2000 in No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1675	600	2	300	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4475	2095

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Jokers and Chowkars.	Number of Gole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	187	34655	15826	...	...	...	23	129	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	573	241	16	5750	2434	1	600	175	80	25925	9396	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c. are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	593	90525	88225	27	14975	11900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	11825	8575	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	134	42385	20642	1	375	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4425	1650	

BERHAMPORE,
The 15th May 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 10th to 16th May 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.		Remarks.
Bhaugiruttee.	Ft.	In.	
Entrance Bar ...	7	6	
Below the Entrance	5	0	
Thence to Jeagunge	4	6	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	4	0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	5	6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 19th May 1865, × 3 feet 7 inches above *Zero*.

A rise of 1 foot 6 inches since 13th May.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 29th May 1865.

Notice.

Calcutta Municipality.

Notice is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of the portion of the Third Division of the Town noted in the margin has been completed, and that the Books containing the said valuations and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Justices between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. free of charge.

All the premises lying between Dalhousie Square and Loll Bazar South, Meerbhur Ghaut Street and Cotton Street North, (exclusive of the premises in Cotton Street,) Chitpore Road East and Strand Road West.

The Justices will, from and after the 29th of May instant, proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment and to hear all appeals connected therewith, but no such appeal can be heard unless the amount of rate has been deposited with the Justices in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the above Act.

Robert Turnbull,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

Office of the Justices of the Peace;
1, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta,*
The 8th May 1865.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

Under Section XXX. of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of this Municipality having determined upon adopting the rate, valuation, and assessment of Houses, Buildings, and Lands contained in the list for 1864-65 as those for 18665-66 will proceed to revise the same daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) after fifteen days from the publication of this Notice at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Books containing the said rates, valuation, and assessment can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, Howrah, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., free of charge; and Parties who may desire to appeal against any of such valuations or assessments are hereby warned, that their appeals must be made on or before the day above indicated, and all appeals must be presented in writing.

By Order of the Commissioners,

Walter H. D. Duval,
Secretary.

Office of the Commissioners;
Howrah,
The 22nd May 1865.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

হাওড়া সহরস্থ ও ষ্টেসনস্থ গৃহস্বামিগণের ও ভূম্যধিকারিগণের প্রতি।

এতদ্দ্বারা জ্ঞাপন করা যাইতেছে এই বিজ্ঞাপন ১৫ পৌষের দিবস প্রকাশিত হইলে পরে সন ১৮৬৪ সালের ৩ তিন আইনের ৩০ প্রকরণ বিধান মতে যে ভূমি ও গৃহাদির মূল্য নির্দ্ধারিত করা হইয়াছে এবং সেই ফর্দ্দে মূল্য ও করের হার যাহা লিখা আছে সেই মত মূল্য ও করের হার সন ১৮৬৫ ও ৬৬ সালের ফর্দ্দে কমিসনার সাহেবেরা নির্দ্ধারিত করিবেন।

রবিবার ব্যতীত যে কোন বারে হউক বেলা ১১ এগারটার এবং বৈকাল বেলা ৪ চারিটা নাগাইদ কমিসনার সাহেবদের কার্য্যালয়ে আসিলে মূল্য ও করের হিসাব বহি সকল বিনা খরচায় দেখান যাইতে পারিবেক।

ইহার দ্বারায় আর জ্ঞাপন করা যাইতেছে যে সকল ব্যক্তির ঐ মূল্যে বা করের প্রতি আপত্তি থাকে তাহারা উল্লিখিত তারিখের পূর্ব্বে বা তদ্দিবসে লিখনের দ্বারায় ওজরাৎ দর্শাইবেন।

কমিসনারদিগের আদেশ মত।

ডবলিউ, এচ, ডি, ডুভেল,
সেক্রেটারী।

কমিসনার সাহেবদিগের কার্য্যালয়,
হাওড়া।
তাং ২২ সে মে, ১৮৬৫।

BYE-LAWS

PROPOSED FOR THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY
PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

হাওড়া মিউনিসিপেল।

কমিস্যনরদিগের প্রস্তাবিত অতিরেক নিয়ম, সকল সর্ব্ব সাধারণের গোচরার্থ প্রকাশিত।

কমিস্যনর সাহেবদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,
ওয়ালটারঃ এইচঃ ডিঃ ডিউবাল সাহেব,
সেক্রেটারী।

Rule for regulating the time of collecting the Rate and Taxes mentioned in the Act.

I. EACH quarterly instalment of the rate and taxes mentioned in the Act shall be considered to have become due at the commencement of the quarter on account of which such instalment is payable, and may be levied at any time after the commencement of such quarter, that is to say,—

যে সময়ে ও যে মতে মিউনিসিপেল আক্টের উল্লেখিত রেট ও টাক্স আদায় হইবেক তাহার নিয়ম।

১। উক্ত আইনের উল্লেখিত রেট এবং টাক্স ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী মতে আদায় হইবেক যে তিন মাসের জন্যে ঐ কিস্তী হইবে তাহার আরম্ভেতেই টাকা দেনা বোধ গণ্য হইবে, আর তাহার আরম্ভের পর যে কোন সময়ে হউক ঐ টাকা আদায় করা যাইবেক (যথা।)

The instalment payable on account of the quarter ending	31st July	May be levied on and after	1st May.
	„ October ...		„ August.
	„ January ...		„ November.
	30th April		„ February.

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to adopt such plans for the collection of rates, when due, as may appear to them expedient.

ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী কোন মাসের শেষে দিতে হইবে।	৩১ জুলাই ...	যে সময়ে কিম্বা যে সময়ের পর আদায় করিবে।	১। মে।
	৩১ অক্টোবর ...		১ আগষ্ট।
	৩১ জানুআরি ...		১ নবেম্বর।
	৩০ আপ্রিল ...		১ ফেব্রুআরি।

এবং প্রাপ্য রেট আদায় কারণ কমিস্যনরগণ যেং নিয়ম নির্দ্ধারিত করা আবশ্যক বোধ করেন তাহা আইন মতে করিতে পারিবেন।

Rules for the management of matters connected with Conservancy.

2. EVERY owner, farmer, or occupier of a market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, fruit or vegetables shall keep the same in a clean and proper state, and no food shall be sold or exposed for sale which is in such a state as to be unfit for consumption.

3. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of any such market or shop shall admit, at all reasonable hours, any person authorized by the Commissioners to enter and inspect the same.

4. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any corpse or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or shall dispose or cause to

কন্সর্ব্বান্সী সংক্রান্ত বিষয় নির্ব্বাহের ব্যবস্থা।

২। তরকারী, ফল, মৎস্য বা কশাইয়ের মাংসের দোকানের বা বাজারের মালিক বা ইজারদার বা দখলিকারের যে এ সব স্থানকে উপযুক্ত ও পরিষ্কৃত অবস্থায় রাখে। এবং যে সকল খাদ্য দ্রব্য উপভোগের যোগ্য নহে তাহা তাহারা বিক্রয় করিতে কিম্বা বিক্রয়ের কারণ সাজাইয়া রাখিতে পারিবেক না।

৩। কোন বাজার বা দোকানের মালিক, বা ইজারদার দখলীকারের বা কর্ত্তার নিকটে কমিস্যনর সাহেবদের কোন নিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি সময়ে সময়ে উপস্থিত হইলে তাহাকে প্রবেশ করিয়া তাদারক করিতে দিতে হইবে।

৪। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালা খালে কিম্বা কোন নদী নালা খালের কিনারায় ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবেন না। অথবা আইন মত দগ্ধ বা কবর দিবার স্থানে

be disposed of any corpse or any part thereof otherwise than by burning or burying the same at or in some lawful burning or burial ground.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey or cause to be brought or conveyed to any burning ground any corpse or any part thereof shall burn it or cause it to be burnt within four hours after arrival at the said burning ground.

6. No person who may burn or cause to be burnt at any burning ground any corpse or part of a corpse shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed before it shall have been so reduced.

7. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or any part of a corpse in any grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin, or body where there is no coffin used, shall be at a depth less than three feet from the surface ground.

8. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry the depth of which grave shall be less than six feet from the surface ground.

9. No person shall dig or construct a grave at a distance less than two feet from any other existing grave.

10. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any carcass or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or on any place other than such places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioners, for the purpose of receiving such carcasses.

11. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours of its death, either remove the carcass at his own expence to such place as may be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which those premises may be situated; and in the latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may from time to time determine.

12. No person shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made in any place any tank, pond, ditch or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

13. Every person to whom a License for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners

দগ্ধ না করিয়া বা কবর না দিয়া অন্য কোন প্রকারে কোন মৃত দেহ ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না।

৫। যে কোন ব্যক্তি কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া যাইবে বা আনিবে বা আনাইবে তাহাকে সেই স্থলে পঁহুছিবার পর চারি ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তাহা দগ্ধ করিতে বা করাইতে হইবে।

৬। যে কেহ কোন মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে দগ্ধ করিবে বা করাইবে যতক্ষণ তাহা পুড়িয়া ভস্মসাৎ না হইবে ততক্ষণ দগ্ধ করিতে হইবে।

৭। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে যদি সে কবর ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত হয় তাহা হইলে কাফিন কিম্বা যাহাদের কাফিন নাই কেবল মৃত দেহ ভূমির উপরি ভাগ হইতে ৩ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবে না।

৮। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে সে কবর যদি ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত না হয় তাহ, হইলে ৬ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবেক না।

৯। কোন কবর খাত করিতে কিম্বা ইষ্টক দ্বার নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইলে যদি কোন সাবেক কবর তাহার নিকটে থাকে তাহা হইলে তাহাহইতে দুই ফুট অন্তরে তাহা নির্ম্মাণ করিবে।

১০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পশুর মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালায় কিম্বা খালে অথবা কোন নদী নালার কিম্বা খালের পাড়ে ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না। অথবা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সব মৃত পশু ফেলিবার নিমিত্ত যে কোন স্থান নিরূপণ করিয়া দিবেন সেই স্থল ব্যতীত অন্য কোন স্থলে ফেলিতে পারিবেন না।

।১১ কোন ব্যক্তির বাটিতে কোন পশু মরিলে মৃত্যুর পর দুই ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তিনি তাহা আপনা হইতে খরচ দিয়া কমিস্যনরগণ কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত স্থলে স্থানান্তর করিবেন। অথবা যে ডিবিজনে তাহার বাটী সেই ডিবিজনের কম্মারবাস্সী ওবরসিয়ারের নিকট সংবাদ করিবেন তাহাতে কমিস্যনর সাহেব সময়ে সময়ে যে রেট অবধারিত করিয়া দিবেন সেই রেট অনুসারে ঐ ওবরসিয়ারকে তাহার খরচ দিতে হইবে।

১২। কোন ব্যক্তিকে কোন স্থলে কোন পুষ্করিণী বা দীর্ঘিকা বা পয়নালা বা গড়খাই খাত করিতে বা করাইতে হইলে কমিস্যনরদিগের অনুমতি অগ্রে লইতে হইবে।

১৩। যাহাকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে প্রকাশ্য টাটি বা পায়খানা রাখিতে অনুমতি দেন সে ব্যক্তিকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে মত আদেশ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহার সরঞ্জামী ঘরাদি সম্বলিত ঐ টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইবে। যে কেহ কমিস্যনর সাহেব

may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his License and such License may be withdrawn.

14. Every License granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall contain a specification of the boundaries of the section of the town for the use of the inhabitants of which the necessary referred to in such License shall be constructed, and the person to whom such License may be granted shall be required to provide such accommodation as the Commissioners may consider sufficient for the use of the inhabitants of such section.

15. All persons to whom Licenses for keeping public necessaries may be granted shall dispose of therefrom in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time direct, and in no other.

16. All persons to whom such License may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such Rules as may from time to time, be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their Licenses.

17. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind intended for removal by the Conservancy Carts shall be deposited by the side of the road near the entrance to the premises from which it may have been conveyed between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M. on every day in the week except Sunday, on which day no rubbish shall be so deposited.

18. The external walls and roofs of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other such inflammable materials; any person doing or causing to be done any act in contravention of this Rule shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for offences against the Bye-Laws passed by the Commissioners.

19. No person shall put on any wall or on any roof of a house, or on any bank or tree, or on any other place or thing facing any road or public place, any preparation of dung to be used as fuel or for any other purpose.

20. No person shall build or cause to be built, or keep any tattee, privy, or urinal within twenty yards of any public road or street.

কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত সময়ের মধ্যে উপরোক্ত প্রাকারে টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে কিম্বা তাহাতে কোন ঘর বাড়াইতে কিম্বা পরিবর্ত্তন করিতে অবহেলা করিবে তাহার প্রাপ্ত অনুমতি পত্র রহিত হইবে ও তাহার হাত হইতে তাহা ফিরাইয়া লওয়া যাইবেক।

১৪। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে যে লাইসেন্স প্রদান করিবেন সেই লাইসেন্সেতে শহরে যে সেকশনের বাসীন্দাগণের নিমিত্তে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করা যাইবে সেই সেকশনের সীমা বিশেষরূপে বিবরণ করা থাকিবে এবং যে ব্যক্তিকে ঐ লাইসেন্স প্রদত্ত হইবে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সেকশনের বাসিন্দাগণের ব্যবহারের জন্যে যে রূপ উপযুক্ত বোধ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহাকে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানার ঘর বা ইমারৎ বানাইতে হইবে।

১৫। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে প্রকাশ্য টাটী বা পায়খানা রাখিতে লাইসেন্স দেওয়া যাইতে পারে তাহাদিগকে সে টাটী বা পায়খানা হইতে ময়লা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে রূপে লইয়া যাইতে আদেশ করিবেন সেই রূপে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে অন্য প্রকারে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে না।

১৬। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে এমত লাইসেন্স প্রদান করা যাইবে তাহাদিগকে ঐ সমস্ত আজ্ঞা ও নিয়ম পালন করিতে হইবে যাহা২ কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা প্রচলিত করিবেন, তাহা না করিলে লাইসেন্স রহিত হইবে।

১৭। ধূলা, ময়লা, ও সমস্ত প্রকার জঞ্জাল যাহ কম্মারবেনসী গাড়ীতে লইয়া যাইবে তাহা প্রতি দিন প্রাতে ৪টা অবধি ৮টা পর্য্যন্ত বেলার মধ্যে রবিবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের অন্য সমস্ত দিনে সেই বাটীর সদর দরজার নিকট সরকারী রাস্তার ধারে রাখিতে হইবে। রবিবারে বাটীর জঞ্জাল বাহির করিয়া রাখিবার হুকুম নাই।

১৮। কোন বড় রাস্তার ধারে বাহিরের বেড়া বা তৃণ নির্ম্মিত ঘরের বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর চাল নির্ম্মাণ বা মেরামত করা হইলে উলু খড়, বিচালি, বা কোন রকমের পাতা চেটাই বা দরমা যাহাতে অগ্নি লাগিলে জ্বলিতে পারে এমত কোন দ্রব্যে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবে না। যে ব্যক্তি এই সকল নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করিবে কমিস্যনরদিগের অতিরেক বিধির দ্বারায় তাহার দণ্ড বিধান করা যাইবে।

১৯। কোন রাস্তার ধারে বা কোন প্রকাশ্য স্থলে কোন দেওয়ালে ঘরের ছাতে কিম্বা কোন ঢিবিতে বা গাছে কোন জন্তুর গোবরের ঘুঁটে জ্বালাইবার বা অন্য কোন দরকারের নিমিত্তে দিতে পারিবে না।

২০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন প্রকাশ্য রাস্তা হইতে বিশ গজ অন্তরের মধ্যে কোন টাটি কি পায়খানা কি প্রস্রাব করিবার স্থান নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

21. No person shall put or cause to be put on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

২১। কোন ব্যক্তি বাটীর জল নির্গত করিবার জন বাটীর বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর কোন নল বা জল প্রণালী যাহার জল সদর রাস্তার উপর পড়িতে পারে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

22. No person shall let loose, cause or allow to be let loose any diseased or worn out animal into any public place, or into any place from which such animal can escape into any public place.

২২। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পীড়িত বা জীর্ণ পশু, বা জন্তুকে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় কিম্বা যথায় রাখিলে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় ঐ পশু যাইতে পারে এমত স্থলে খুলিয়া রাখিতে বা রাখাইতে পারিবে না।

23. No person shall allow any pigs to be at large, or shall keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

২৩। কোন ব্যক্তি শূকর শাবকের পাল খোঁয়াড় ব্যতীত অন্য স্থানে ছাড়িয়া দিতে পারিবে না।

24. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited or allow to remain in or by the side of any public drain any substance, article, or thing whereby the said drain is or may be in any way obstructed.

২৪। কোন ব্যক্তি সরকারি নরদামার দ্বারে এমত কোন কিছু ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবে না। যাহা দ্বারা নরদামা বদ্ধ হইয়াছে বা হইতে পারে।

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

২৫। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা যে প্রকার হুকম দিবেন সেই প্রকার ব্যতীত এবং তাহাদের লিখিত অনুমতি ব্যতিরেকে কোন সরকারী নরদামার উপর কোন পুল বা মাচা বা অন্য কিছু ইষ্টক দ্বারা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবেক না।

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits of the Station of Howrah an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by such Bye-Law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

২৬। হাবড়া ষ্টেশনের চতুঃসীমার মধ্যে যদি কোন ব্যক্তি পূর্ব্বোক্ত অতিরেক বিধির বিপরীতে কোন অপরাধ করে অর্থাৎ ঐ বিধির যদি কোন নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করে অথবা কোন নিষিদ্ধ কর্ম্ম করে তাহা হইলে তাহার বিশ টাকার অনধিক দণ্ড হইবে। এবং কমিস্যনর সাহেবগণ হইতে নোটিষ পাইলেও যদি সেই ব্যক্তি সেই অপরাধ ক্রমাগত করিতে থাকে তাহা হইলে নোটিসের দিন হইতে যত দিন পর্য্যন্ত সে তদ্রূপ আচরণ করিবে তাহার প্রতি দিন তাহাকে ৫৲ টাকা করিয়া জরিমানা দিতে হইবে।

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division III. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Deeltabad, Mullickabad.
North Balliaghattah.
South Balliaghattah.
Bahir-Jelliahparrah.
Foreaparrah, Koochnun.
East Soorah, Neez Soorah.
Khodagunge, Kakoorgatchee.
North Narcaldangah.
West Soorah, Kooleah.
West Kooleah, Bathykhannah.
Moonsee Bazar, Shibtollah.
New Balliaghattah.
Gooreparrah, South Narcaldangah.
Bahir-Simlah and Sealdah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 26th of April, sit daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
Alipore,
The 8th April 1865.

Advertisement.

MR. M. LITTLE, Deputy Collector, received charge of the Monghyr Treasury on the 1st instant, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

A. MONEY,
Commr., Bhaugulpore Division.

CAMP DARJEELING,
The 9th May 1865.

MUNICIPALITY.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having, under the provisions of Section 85, Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, approved and confirmed the following Conservancy Bye-Laws for the Suburbs of Calcutta, they are hereby published for general information :—

1. The external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose any diseased or worn-out animal into any highway, or into any place where such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways or other thoroughfares in any Bazar by exposing for sale, or accumulating or allowing to be exposed for sale, or to be accumulated on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or thoroughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any Bazar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such Bazar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any Bazar or shop shall sell, or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in any such Bazar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass upon any ground or into any river, nullah, canal, drain, or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Municipal Commissioners.

20. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Municipal Commissioners.

21. No person when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

22. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed any corpse or part thereof to any burning ground shall burn or cause the same to be burnt within four hours after its arrival at the said burning ground.

23. Every corpse, or part of a corpse that has been kept or used for purposes of dissection must be removed in a closed vehicle in such manner as may prevent any offensive odour or any indecency.

24. Every person who shall commit an infringement of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Law or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Law, shall be liable to fine according to the scale laid down in the subjoined Table :—

TABLE OF FINES.

By-Laws.		Fines.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
1	For making roofs and external walls of houses with combustible materials	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
2	Defacing or injuring names of streets	5	0	0
3	„ „ numbers of houses	5	0	0
4	Letting diseased animals	20	0	0
5	Not removing dead animals within two hours after death ...	10	0	0
6	Allowing pigs to be at large	5	0	0
7	„ offensive matter from any manufactory into any river or nullah	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	5	0	0
8	Depositing filth of any kind contrary to rules	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
9	Depositing refuse without permission	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
11	Obstructing the lanes of a bazar .. .	10	0	0
12	Not providing urinals and latrines in bazars as directed by the Municipal Commissioners	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	5	0	0
13	Exposing or allowing unwholesome food for sale ..	20	0	0
14	Diseased persons bathing in public tanks	20	0	0
15	Throwing corpse or carcasses into any river, &c. ...	10	0	0
16	For burying a corpse in a grave constructed of masonry of less depth than four feet	10	0	0
17	For burying a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry of less than six feet deep	10	0	0
18	For making graves at less than four feet apart... ...	20	0	0
19	For making graves in other than regular lines	20	0	0
20	For opening a grave for the burial of a second body ...	20	0	0
21	For allowing corpses to remain without being completely reduced to ashes	20	0	0
22	For not burning a corpse within four hours after its arrival in any burning ghât.	20	0	0
23	For not removing in closed vehicles corpse used for dissection. ...	20	0	0

A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA;
Alipore,
The 17th May 1865.

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officers at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st June 1865, and opened by them at their Offices at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for————"

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or therwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class for each Station.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	HAZAREEBAUGH.	From 1st July 1865 to 31st January 1866.		Hazareebagh. Executive Commissariat Officer.	1st October and subsequently as per requirements.	Rupees (50) fifty.	25 per Cent.	As per sealed Muster.	
	Bullock Gear.								
	Jhools ...		No. 76						
	Nose Ropes ...		„ 76						
	Head „ ...		„ 76						
	Rein „ ..		„ 38						
	Suffrahs ...		„ 38						
	Curry Combs ...		„ 38						
	Hand Rubbers ...		„ 38						
	Pegs ...		„ 76						
	Mallets ...		„ 8						
	Line Ropes ...		„ 4						
	Whips ...		„ 39						
	Baskets ...		„ 4						
	Brooms ...		„ 4						
	Doles „ ..		„ 3						
	Hides ...		„ 4						
	Ghurrahs ...		„ 39						
	Rakes, Wooden ..		„ 4						

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 1st May 1865.

N. T. PARKER, *Lieut.*,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,843 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripar.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 7,603 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannahs Haut Hazaree and Putteah, in the District of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 72.—Thannah Haut Hazaree, area about 1,732 Acres.

North—By the Ambeea Dollah and Morree Serree Stream and assessed lands of Oodalea Mouzah.

South—By the Bansbariah Dollah, Ghole Serree, and a line 4,400 feet in length marked by bamboo posts running along the foot of the hills from the point where the Ghole Serree turns to the south to the extremity of the Western Boundary. This line has a general bearing of 283° and is shewn on the Map marked B in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalea and Sonye Serree.

West—By a line marked by bamboo posts from the Ambeea Dollah to the Southern Boundary, running Southwards along the foot of the Sectacoond Range.

LOT No. 74.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,936 Acres.

North—By Indoor Katta Dollah and Moorum Khyne Serree.

South—By the Seermye Nullah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Chutter Peetooa, Burdwara *alias* Gurdwara, Saup Marrah, and Heidgaong.

East—By the Seermye Nullah up to Angoonee Cherra and a line defined by the Surveyor in a northerly direction through the jungle up to the Moorum Khyne Serree, demarcated on the spot by posts and shewn in the Map filed in the Collector's Office, and signed by the Collector.

LOT No. 75.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,935 Acres.

North—By the Seermye Nullah or the Southern Boundary of Lot 74.

South—By the Goolea Serree and assessed lands of Mouzah Allahabad.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Seermye, Korunna, Mooradabad, and Allahabad.

East—By a line demarcated by posts by the Surveyor through the jungle in a northerly direction from the Gooleah Serree to the spot where the Chellah Serree enters the Seermye Nullah and shewn on Map of the Lot in the Collector's Office signed by the Collector.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1.—About 1,000 Acres in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

LOT No. 2.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

LOT No. 3.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

LOT No. 4.—About 100 Acres in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereekee Bheel.

LOT No. 5.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borborooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookuni Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

LOT No. 6.—About 1,500 acres in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. LOWIS, *Lieutenant*,
Assistant Commissioner, in charge.

DIBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Perguunah Chuttohowr, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the second day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 29th April 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT IV.

E.—Grant No. 185 (Solgunga.)

W.—Grant No. 93.

N.—Grants Nos. 163 and 192.

S.—Khas hilly tracts of land or as far as will complete the required area.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the lands known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khál.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BEENERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 44,948 Acres, situate in Thannahs as per margin, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the condition prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Bhutearee, Putteah, Sautkanneeah, and Chuckoreah.

A. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 15th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 41.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,032 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Gooldia Surry, the Shill Surry, Awoo-nee Serra, and a line running in an easterly direction to the assessed lands of Dooba Churree, demarcated by posts on the spot and traced on Mahomed Khyroollah Ameen's Map filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

South—By the assessed lands of Hassimpoor, the Burgyan Serra, Othee Yong Serra, a line joining this last stream to Samma Surry demarcated and traced as above, and the Samma Surry.

East—By the Dooba Churree.

West—By the assessed lands of Allahabad.

LOT No. 42.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,098 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 41.

South—By the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Dooba Churree and the Sunker River.

West—By the Burroo-a-nee Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzahs Hassimpoor, and Jameer Jooree.

LOT No. 42A.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,723 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 42, *viz.* the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

South—By the Sunker River and assessed lands of Mouzahs Deeakool, the Sunker River, and the assessed lands of Ragoo-ara and Hatteeahkota or Gonah.

East—By the Sunker River.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Jameer Jooree and Dohazaree.

LOT No. 46.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,163 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouza Chunottee and Chunottee Nullah.

South—By the prolongation of the southern boundary of Lot No. 40 already sold, demarcated by posts by Hur Coomer Bundapadia Ameen, and shewn on the Map filed by him in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Chunottee, the Herrina Stream, and a line defined by the Ameen meeting the Herrina at the south of the Lot and about the middle of its length in the Lot.

West—By the Arracan Road.

LOT No. 47.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,248 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Satgur and Chandah.

South—By the Doloo-jheeree, Payala-tullah Jheeree, Chanda Serra, and Chanda-jheeree.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, the Narissa Serra, a line joining the Narissa Serra to the Kalee-jheeree, shewn on Kishore Churn Sein Ameen's plan running from North to South, the Kalee-jheeree, the assessed lands of Narissa and the Chamee Serra.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 46.

Lot No. 48.—Thannah Sautkanneah, are about 2,760 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga.

South—By the Perunga Stream and Bam Serra.

East—By the assessed lands of Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga, and the Perunga Stream.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 47.

LOT No. 49.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By a line demarcated by posts by Subder Ally Ameen and shewn on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

South—By the Harvang Khal and a line running East and west through Warris's Tank to a distance of about 400 feet on the west and 800 feet on the east.

East—By the Harvang Khal, a line demarcated by the Ameen running north and north-east touching Santeeram's and Bamun's Tanks and joining the two sections of the Harvang Khal.

West—By the Dolloo Surree, Uttonee Joomparrah, Lur-khurria Serra, the Kalee-bunniah Jhiree, the Surrye Surry Dollah, Talea Kutta Gonnah, a line running south and south-easterly from it to a point about 400 feet west of Warris's Tank.

LOT No. 51.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area 2,747 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Pugolee Khal and the Hattyah Khal.

South—By the Buraitullee Khal and Mooandah Khal.

East—By the Hattyah Khal and a line from the Hattyah running south to the point where the Fut Surry enters the Mooandah Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang, the Cheeo-nee-batanja Serra, and the assessed lands of Buraitullee.

Lot No. 52.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,549 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Mooandah Serra and the Buraitullee Khal.

South—By the Baneeah Serra and a line running easterly therefrom to the Fytung Serra.

East—By the Killea-jeeree, Seel Serra, a line running south from the Seel Serra to the Fytung Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Bariatullee and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—Thannah Chuckoreah area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Nullah and the Baneeah Serra.

South—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

East—By the Fytung Serra and a line drawn from the Fytung Serra in a direction 30° east of north to the south boundary at a point about 3,000 feet from where it is intersected by the Hing Serra.

West—By the Banca Serra and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,428 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

South—By the Mata Mooree and the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

West—By the Bano Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

East—By the Fytung and Mata Mooree.

Lot No. 60.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,997 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Sautkanneah Dollah.

South—By the Juldee Dollah.

East—By a line demarcated by Kylas Chunder Ameen running north and south from the Sautkanneah Serra to the Juldee Serra shewn on his plan and marked on the land by posts.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Kallipoor, Beil Churree, Chee Chooria Pyram, and Juldee.

Lot No. 61.—Thannah Bhuteearee, area about 2,101 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra and Wul-to-nee Jeeranee Buttullah.

South—by the Dhamie Khal and the assessed lands of Mouza Bhuteearee.

East—By the Dhamie Khal and a line demarcated by Chundee Churn Ameen running northward from that Khal and joining the northern boundary passing on the west of the Assoo Juggoo Pahaur, Assatally Pahaur, Bhad Pahaur, Baloo Pahaur, Jungle Pahaur, Tongee Pahaur, and the Gummertullee Pahaur.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Bhuteearee, Sony Churree, Khadimpoor, and the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra. The area in this Lot is exclusive of the lands of the admitted claims, measuring about 460 Acres, as demarcated by the Ameen and marked by Nos. 1 to 14 on the Map A. of the Lot filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and signed by the Collector.

Lot No. 61.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,993 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Juldee Dollah.

South—By the Assurruddeen Dollah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Juldee, Seelkope, and Chumbul.

East—By a line defined by Kallee Coomar Dutt Ameen running north and south demarcated by posts and traced on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

Lot No. 63.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,998 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Chunottee Dollah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Poe Cherry.

South—By the Sonye Cherry Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Poe Cherry, Burtullee, Foitung (Fodung.)

East—By a line defined by Ram Chunder Roodro Ameen running north and south through the jungle demarcated by posts and shewn on the plan filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

Lot No. 50.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,430 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Tellung Cottah Serrae.

South—By the Burra Chee-koonee Serra.

East—By a line drawn by the Ameen from the Burra Chee-koonee Serra to the Telong Cottah Serra where it branches into two.

West—By the Tiberria Taloo and the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang.

Lot No. 51.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area bout 2,684 Acres, bounded on the—

North—Sy the Burra Chee-koonee Serra the assessed lands of Mouzah Kheel Binda Bund.

East—By a line demarcated by bamboo posts on the ground and shewn in the Map filed by Taffuzul Ally Ameen from the northern boundary to the Pagullee Serra.

South—By the Pagullee Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Harvang.

A. Smith,
Offg. Collector.

Chittagong;
Collector's Office,
The 15th May 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 16th May 1865.

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.		ASSETS.				Rs. As. P.	
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,20,00,000	0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	...	31,37,210	12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	...	0	0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,39,18,300	0 0
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	17,52,365	5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	...	17,10,290	0 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs.	52,86,234	8 1		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	...	83,58,344	3 10
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,,	63,02,016	6 8	1,15,88,250 14 9	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	...	4,04,412	1 8
						Stamps ditto	...	...	...	10,619	9 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	2,55,58,957	13 4	Balances with other Banks	...	...	...	5,42,156	3 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	5,19,417	8 10	Sundries	...	...	...	3,76,354	5 10
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	2,86,765	0 0					2,84,57,618	8 9
Sundries	...	...	...	11,86,039	13 3						
						Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Rs. Nil		
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	,, 2,36,69,232	4 8	3,54,36,178 4 1
						Ditto. ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	,, 1,17,66,945	15 5	
Rupees	...	...	...	6,38,93,796	7 10				Rupees	...	6,38,93,796 7 10

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind Chunder Sen *versus* Jadub Churn Takoor, dated 26th May 1862, with the approbation of the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of May instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon, the following property, *viz.*:—A two-storied brick-built House and premises No 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, containing by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situate at Soorthe Bagan, Ruttoo Sircar's Street, and bounded on the East by the two-storied House of Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased; on the West by the Dwelling-house of Sonatun Pyne; on the North by the House of the late Russmoney Dossee, situated at the Street; and on the South by the House of the said Madhub Chunder Dutt, deceased

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had by applying at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office of Messrs. Temple and Fenn, No. 3, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 13th May 1865.

TEMPLE AND FENN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Receiver's Office.

JOYCALLY DABEE
versus
SIBNOTH CHATTERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for lease the undermentioned Zemindaries and Talooks belonging to the Estate of Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will then be made known, and upon such Security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Cuttack.

Zemindary No. 578, Bissenpore, in Pergunnah Osoaraysur.

In Zillah Backergunge.

Zemindary No. 7, Tuppay Auzeempore Joar Haltah, &c.

Purchased Howlah Augoria.

Purchased Howlah Joar Nagorcootty.

Zemindary No. 1411, Pergunnah Bogergo, Woomedpore, Mourasay Talook Singurcutty, in Pergunnah Chunder Deep, lease-hold two Churs, Haltah and Koosangona.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
No. 5, Strand,
The 10th May 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Maudub Chunder Chunder and Beharrylaul Chunder, at present of Jaun Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carried on business as Coach Builder at Chuckerbarea, 24-Pergunnahs, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the first day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th May 1865.

In the matter of Thomas Kiernander, at present of No. 21, Chattawallah Gully, in Calcutta, and a Pleader in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes and Mofussil or Local Courts, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Juddoonauth Sircar, formerly of Torellpore, in the District of Hooghly, at present of No. 248, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 15th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petitions of the said several Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney*.

Carapiet, *Attorney*.

In the matter of George Frederick Behrends and Henry Lathbury, lately carrying on business as Merchants and Agents at No. 8, Lyons' Range, in Calcutta, in co-partnership with John Ogle, of London, under the style and firm of John Ogle and Company, Insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th May 1865.

In the matter of Joydoyalpersaud, formerly of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, afterwards of Calcutta, Merchant and Dealer in Government Securities, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 19th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Joydoyalpersaud, formerly of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, afterwards of Calcutta, Merchant and Dealer in Government Securities, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 29th day of May instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must "appear before the said Court at the time and "place aforesaid."*

Carruthers, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Joydoyalpersaud, formerly of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, afterwards of Calcutta, Merchant and Dealer in Government Securities, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 19th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Tarrucknauth Mookerjee and Collydoss Banerjee, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 20th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Weskin, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Bemolachurn Dey, of No. 20, College Square, Puttuldangah, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Jadubchunder Paul, Nilmaudub Paul, and Tincowrey Paul, all of No. 81-1, Barranussey Ghose's Street, in Jorapooker, Cassariparah, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Sealers in Plates and Articles of Brass and other metals, under the names, styles, and firms of Nilmadub Paul, Nitty Chund Paul, and Tincowry Paul, Nitty Chund Paul in Nos. 308 and 311, Monohur Doss's Street, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, Insolvents.

Notice, that the petitions of the said several Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 20th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys*.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Bemolachurn Dey, of No. 20, College Square, Puttuldangah, in Calcutta, Banian, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 20th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd May 1865.

EXTRACT FROM THE "EDINBURGH GAZETTE," 11TH APRIL 1865.

CLAUD HAMILTON HAMILTON, (formerly Claud Hamilton Brown,) Esquire, of Calcutta, having, in compliance with a Clause contained in the last Will and Testament of his Uncle, Claud Hamilton, Esquire, assumed the surname of Hamilton instead of that of Brown, has received the License and Authority of the Lord Lyon King of Arms to bear and use for the name of Hamilton such Ensigns-Armorial as are particulary described in the Letters Patent issued by the Lyon-Depute, under date Edinburgh, 29th March 1865, and is now known and publicly recognized in the Records of the Lyon Court under the designation aforesaid of Claud Hamilton Hamilton.

DALMAHOY, WOOD & COWAN,
Writers to the Signet.

EDINBURGH;
12, *Hill Street,*
The 10th April 1865.

Notice.

A FEW copies of the "Magistrate and Collector's Manual," compiled by Mr. D. Hume, are available to purchasers for 30 Rupees a copy. Enquire of Baboo Oottma Chunder Chatterjee at the Office of the Board of Revenue, No. 2, Bankshall Street.

Notice.

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon on Thursday, the 1st June 1865, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, declaring a Dividend, altering Clause No. 30 of the Articles of Association, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

GRANT, SMITH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Monday, the 28th day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution authorising the Directors to negociate a sale of the properties of the Company, or the amalgamation of the Company with some other Company on such terms as shall by the Shareholders in such Meeting assembled be agreed to.

Dated this 22nd day of May 1865.

By Order of the Directors,
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

Equitable Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareoolders of this Company will be held at the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Thursday, the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Directors,
BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Labac Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office, 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 26th day of May next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 15th instant with reference to the sale of the Company's property.

By Order of the Directors,
BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Seebsaugor Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Mission Row, at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 25th day of August ensuing, for the purpose of considering the advisability of making the following alteration and addition to the Articles of Association :—

To substitute for the words in Article 39 "and three calendar months' notice of every "Extraordinary General Meeting shall be given" the following clause: "and one calendar month's notice of every Extraordinary General Meeting shall be given."

To introduce the following Article to be numbered 28A :—

28A. The Directors are authorized to enter into contracts and agreements (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for the sale of the whole or portions of the Company's Estates or property upon such terms and conditions as they may think proper.

Such contracts or agreements shall be subject to confirmation by the Shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened for the purpose, and such Meeting may confirm or reject such proposed sale, either absolutely or subject to alteration, or modification of the terms therof, and may make such provisions and confer such discretionary powers upon the Directors with respect thereto as may be thought necessary or desirable.

The proceedings of such Special Meeting shall be final and shall not need confirmation by any subsequent Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1865.

Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

IN terms of Rule XXXVII. a Special Meeting of the Policy-holders (to be held at the Society's Office, No. 2, Larkins' Lane, Calcutta,) is hereby convened for Saturday, 24th June 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to carry out the following Resolution under the strong recommendation of the Directors:—

"That the business of this Society be transferred to, and amalgamated with, that of the Albert "Life Assurance Company on the terms mentioned in Mr. J. S. Smith's Circular of 15th "instant."

By Order of the Directors,

J. S. SMITH,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Third Call of Rupees 20 per Share or Shares in this Company is due on the 10th of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 11th May 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo at noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghaut Street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting the following Clause in lieu of Article 39C, *viz.*:—

"It shall be lawful for the Directors from time "to time to borrow, for the purposes of the Com- "pany, any sums not excee ling in the whole at any "one time the sum of Rupees 2,00,000, and to "pledge or mortgage the property of the Company "as security for the re-payment of any such loans."

By Order of the Directors,

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1865.

Notice.

BY mutual consent of the undersigned MR. CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL retires from the Firm of WILLIAM MORAN & Co. from this day.

WILLIAM MORAN.
SAMUEL PRYCE GRIFFITHS.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1865.

Notice to Creditors of Messrs. Bruce, Shand, Stewart and Company.

CREDITORS of the above Firm who have signed the Deed of Trust dated 2nd November 1846, are hereby required to send a Statement of their claims against the Estate, with proof of the correctness thereof, to the undersigned Trustees under the said Deed, for the purpose of receiving a Dividend about to be declared. The whole fund in the hands of the Trustees will be divided amongst such Creditors only as have already signed the Deed and will send in their claims, properly substantiated, on or before the Thirty-first day of May instant.

P. J. SARKIES.
W. HAMMIL,
By his Attorney,
W. HAWORTH.
Trustees.

32, DALHOUSIE SQUARE;
Calcutta,
The 9th May 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the declared Dividend at the rate of 17 per Cent per annum for the year ending 31st December 1864, from the respective dates of payment of calls, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 12th June proximo.

Shareholders are requested to send in their Scrip for inspection as early as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 10th May 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

THE undersigned have his day commenced business as Merchants and Agents under the Firm of Wilson, Gilmore and Co. The Indigo seed business carried on by the late Firm of Gilmore, Mckilligin and Co. will from this date be conducted by us.

ALEXANDER WILSON.
ROBERT DUNCAN STEWART.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM MINTO is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKEY & Co.

Notice.

THE business of Wine Merchant, Watch and Clock Maker, and Photographer hitherto carried on in the name of "John Swaris" will from this date be styled "John Swaris and Co., Wine Merchants, Watch and Clock Makers, and Photographers."

All communication, money transactions, &c., &c., to be held by the undersigned.

JOHN SWARIS,
Managing Proprietor.

SYLHET,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

WE have admitted MR. THOMAS HENDERSON WORDIE a Partner in our Firm from this date.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS MACKNIGHT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

R. G. GHOSE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

Lost,

ONE Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$65657, for Rupees 100.

One Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$72582, for Rupees 50. 20 Rupees reward to the finder.

[*In the Press, and will be published in a few days.*]

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

Notice.

THE India General Steam Navigation Company's Flat *Nicholson*, sunk off Serampore, has been abandoned by the Company.

Shippers are at liberty to make any arrangement they may think fit with the view of recovering their cargo.

G. J. SCOTT,
Secy., I. G. S. N. Company, "Limited."

CALCUTTA,
The 5th May 1865.

Lost or Stolen,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$47659, for 100 Rupees.

Lost,

THE Second-half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{6}$66034, for Rupees 10, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

ONE-HALF of a Currency Note, No. 61416, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

THE Second Half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{10}$ 37651, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{15}$37089, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped.

Lost or Stolen,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{8}$88724, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

In transmission by Post, a Government Currency Note, No. 22594, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

The Halves of Government Currency Notes, No. 28676 for Rupees 1,000, and No. 68179 for Rupees 50, and Nos. 26417, 37445, 39895, 41024, 41457, 46119, 51679, 53094, 53095, 53096, 53097, 55292, 55367, 56613, 55066, 01732, 24973, and 39195, for Rupees 20 each, and Nos. 08926, 11336, 25282, 33289, 44938, 45022, 46031, 47504, 84135, 86561, 95700, 14595, 29298, 44201, 45812, 46323, 53806, 55024, 63311, 75214, and 76436, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

In Dibrooghur, Assam, the Left-hand Halves of the following Government Notes, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank, *viz.*:—

Nos.	A/17	15,653, for Rupees	50.
,,	,,	60,879, ,,	50.
,,	A/18	12,381, ,,	500.
,,	,,	11,680, ,,	500.
,,	,,	13,083, ,,	500.

Lost,

Second-halves of Currency Notes, Nos. A/0 27781 and A/0 54482, for Rupees 20 and 10 respectively.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 493.

The Public are informed that an Experimental Post Office has been opened at Mozeelpore, Joynagore, south of Calcutta.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 17th May 1865.

No. 531.

The Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Mooktagacha, on the postal line from Serajgunge to Mymensing, about 12 miles from the latter Station.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 18th May 1865.

No. 544.

The Public are requested that during the monsoon or rainy months, when sending Books by the Book Post, they will cover them with wax-cloth, leaving the ends open, but projecting, so as to allow of the wax cloth being folded down. The Public are, however, informed that during the rains, it is impossible in all cases to secure parcels against injury from wet, except on the main lines on which Mail Carts are used.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 19th May 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 975.

The 19th May 1865.—An After-Packet per Steamer *Nemesis* will be closed at 6 P. M. on the 24th instant, the following rates of Inland Postage must be prepaid on all letters and newspapers in addition to the usual Steam Postage, *viz.*:—

On Letters.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	...	½ oz.	0	1	0
,,	...	1 oz.	0	2	0
,,	...	2 oz.	0	4	0

and so on, two annas being added for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

On Newspapers.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	...	2 oz.	0	0	6
,,	...	4 oz.	0	1	0

and so on, one anna being added for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates do not apply to letters addressed to passengers on board the out-going Steamer; such letters will be subject to the ordinary Inland Postage.

Books per After-Packet will be charged at the Indian Inland rates in addition to the usual Steam Postage for Books.

No. 976.

The 20th May 1865.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 31st May, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 977.

The 20th May 1865.—Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizigapatam, Cocanada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Nairakel, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Punjaub*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 979.

The 20th May 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 9th June 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Viâ Southampton, on the 1st June 1865.
Viâ Marseilles, on the 2nd June 1865.

Letters and Papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st and 2nd June 1865, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

			Vid Southamton.			*Vid* Marseilles.		
Under	½	Ounce Rs.	0	4	0	0	6	8
„	1	„ „	0	8	0	0	13	4

Book Post packets *vid* Marseilles not exceeding 4 oz. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

No. 982.

The 22nd May 1865.—Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, and Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinom*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 2nd June 1865, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6	8
	„	1	„	...	„	0	13	4
	„	2	„	...	„	1	10	8

No. 983.

The 23rd May 1865.—Mails for Port Blair, for transmission per Brig *Guide*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 26th instant, at 6 P. M.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 7th June 1865, corresponding with 26th Jyte 1272 *B. S.*

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*:—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1272 *B. S.*

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acre.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
145	1600	Chur Khattia, attached to no Pergunnah	94 3 4	35 0 0	0 5 7	35 5 7	70 0 0	

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 10th March 1865.

W. CORNELL,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up for sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 7th June 1865, corresponding with 28th Jeth 1272 *F. S.*, Wednesday.

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
53	2591	Amanut land purchased by Government, Thannah Nuseebabad, Pergunnah Colgong.	560 2 5	73 0 0	0 12 0	73 12 0	146 0 0	

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 4th May 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 19th June 1865, corresponding with the 10th Assar 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	845	Erazee Inglis, Futtehpore, Soudra, Pergunnah Urwal ..	9 0 7¾	28 0 0	0 4 6	28 4 6	56 0 0	

Behar Collector's Office ;
Gya,
The 18th May 1865.

H. F. J. Kean,
Officiating Collector.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in Zillah Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 26th day of May 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of March 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3497.—Eight annas share of Neej Panchgachia, appertaining to Lot Panchgachia, and six annas share of Horeehur, Pergunnah Baleegoree ; recorded Proprietor Beharee Lall Roy ; Government Revenue Rupees 1,163-13-6.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 19th April 1865.

R. V. COCKERELL,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Cuttack, C. Division, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of the District, on Wednesday, the 7th of June 1865, corresponding with 27th Jest 1272 *U.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th April 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 1516.—Kismut Jumma Buddook, Pergunnah Kaimah ; recorded Proprietor Sree Bejabernath Takoor Sewait Moharaja Pudlaubh Deo ; Government Revenue Rupees 685-3-3¾.

CUTTACK COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 9th May 1865.

W. J. MONEY,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	1 Chondee Ram Dass.	Pergunnah Ooter Soroobungshur, Thannah Komulpore, Zillah Kamroop.	Dampoor	160 Acres. North—By Amdola Beel, &c., Pillars. South—By Pillars and Dhurmoter land. East—By Hills of Bhringashur, Shanparah, and Moniary. West—By Pillars and Nita Beel.	2nd May 1865.	Chondee Ram Dass, Inhabitant of Pergunnah Ooter Shoroobungshur, Village Hardiah, Zillah Kamroop.	109 12 0	400 Rupees, at Rupees 2-8 per Acre.
2	8 H. G. Bainbridge, Esq.	Desh Panbaree, Thannah Gowhatty, Zillah Kamroop.	Chonderpore.	643¼ Acres. North—By Kullung River. South—By swamp and low lands and Botanee Jungle. East—By fallow land, a Rock, Chanderpore Beel, Botanee and Nul Jungles and a large Rock. West—By a Line through grass jungle at foot of Hills and along edge of Forest.	2nd May 1865.	H. G. Bainbridge, Esquire, present inhabitant of Gowhatty.	291 10 9	5,469 Rupees 12 annas, at Rupees 8-8 per Acre.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 2nd May 1865.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop.

No. 46.

Extract from the Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule VIII. of the Rules for the Sales of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.	Date on which the title becomes absolute by payment of the purchase money in full.
					A. R. P.				Rs. As. P.	
1	...	8	Dinnarpore, Mouzah Bobeen, Thannah Nubbeegunge.	Mouzah Bobeen.	18 2 20	16th March 1865.	O. Weynton, Esq., inhabitant of Kusbah, Sylhet, Mohullah Ord.	...	46 11 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	16th Mar. 1865.
2	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	57 0 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	142 8 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
3	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	29 2 25	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	74 2 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
4	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	30 3 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	76 14 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
5	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	19 2 18	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	49 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
6	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	51 1 34	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	128 10 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
7	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	11 3 11	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	29 8 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
8	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	18 3 38	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	47 7 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
9	...	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	73 0 0	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	182 8 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
10	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	27 1 12	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	68 5 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
11	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	6 3 3	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	16 14 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
12	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	6 1 33	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	16 2 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
13	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	5 1 5	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	13 3 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
14	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	18 1 13	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	45 13 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
15	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	4 0 37	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	10 9 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
16	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	11 2 19	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	29 0 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
17	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	16 3 35	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	42 6 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
18	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	1 1 14	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	3 5 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
19	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	27 3 35	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	69 14 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
20	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	14 3 18	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	37 2 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
21	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	163 0 11	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	407 10 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
22	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	10 1 7	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	25 11 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
23	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	17 2 19	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	44 0 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
24	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	34 0 19	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	85 4 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
25	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	21 2 27	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	54 2 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
26	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	10 1 1	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	25 10 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
27	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	7 0 12	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	17 11 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
28	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	14 0 9	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	35 2 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
29	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	6 3 19	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	17 2 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
30	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	3 2 13	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	8 15 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
31	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	63 0 29	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	157 15 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
32	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	178 0 15	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	445 8 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
33	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	57 2 1	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	143 12 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
34	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	29 3 12	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	74 9 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
35	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	58 2 26	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	146 10 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
36	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	415 0 38	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	1,038 1 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
37	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	43 3 18	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	109 10 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.	Date on which the title becomes absolute by payment of the purchase money in full.
					A. R. P.				Rs. As. P.	
38	8	8	Dinnarpore, Mouzah Bobeen, Thannah Nubbeegunge.	Mouzah Bobeen	17 3 12	16th March 1865.	O. Weynton, Esq., inhabitant of Kusbah, Sylhet, Mohullah Ord.	...	44 9 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	16th March 1865.
39	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	12 3 8	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	32 0 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
40	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	25 2 23	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	64 1 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
41	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	34 2 33	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	86 12 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
42	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	22 1 35	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	56 2 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
43	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	2 3 7	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	6 15 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
44	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	2 2 7	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	6 5 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre	ditto.
45	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	17 0 17	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	42 12 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
46	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	83 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	208 12 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
47	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	95 2 4	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	238 13 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre	ditto.
48	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	160 3 20	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	402 3 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
49	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	9 1 37	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	23 11 3, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
50	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	4 2 26	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	11 10 6, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
51	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	58 2 28	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	146 11 0, at Rs. 2 8 per acre.	ditto.
52	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	0 0 24	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	0 6 0, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
53	8	8	ditto ...	ditto ...	0 0 31	ditto ...	ditto ...	...	0 7 9, at Rs. 2-8 per acre.	ditto.
					2,136 0 11			116 0 0	5,340 2 9	

SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP,
The *April* 1865.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 22] [981]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3453.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 17th May* 1865.—Moulvy Mahomed Ali to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

This cancels the transfer of Moulvy Wasifood-deen to Tipperah, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th instant.

The 18th May 1865.—Moulvy Ali Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, on leave, is transferred to Bancoorah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 20th May 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Berhampore, *viz.*:—

Captain W. R. Tucker, R. E.
Syud Abdoollah.
Baboo Rajeeb Lochun Roy.

Mr. J. Patch and Lieutenant G. B. Johnston to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Maldah.

The Reverend Lal Behari Day, of Calcutta, is licensed to solemnize marriages under Clause 4, Section 6, Part I, Act V. of 1865, and is also authorized, under Section 47, Part V. of that Act, to grant Certificates of marriage between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India.

The following gentlemen are authorized, under Section 47, Part V, Act V. of 1865, to grant Certificates of marriage between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India, *viz.*:—

Waris.
Madun Mohun.
Beni Mohun.
Mandari.
Madhub Chundro.

The 22nd May 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee of Cachar, *viz.*:—

Mr. W. Forbes.
„ C. J. Brown.
„ J. Stuart.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee of Durbhangah.

The 23rd May 1865.—Mr. J. W. Edgar to be an Assistant Commissioner in Cachar.

The following Officers to be ex-officio Visitors of the Presidency Jail under Section VII., Act V. (B. C.) of 1865, *viz.*:—

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
The Magistrate of the Calcutta Police, Northern Division.
The Magistrate of the Calcutta Police, Southern Division.

The 25th May 1865.—Mr. F. Tucker to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. E. G. Birch to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. H. R. Madocks, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. E. C. Craster to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad during Mr. Madocks' absence on deputation, or until further orders. Mr. Craster will, however, continue to officiate as Judge of Rajshahye until Mr. C. S. Belli's return from leave.

Mr. J. D. Gordon to officiate, temporarily, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. Alexander to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Sylhet, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Judge of Cuttack.

Mr. E. Drummond to be Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, but to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Behar.

Mr. A. Levien to be Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, on leave, to be Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. H. Muspratt to be Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Balasore.

The 26th May 1865.—Baboo Sreenath Ghose, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Nuddea, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

The 27th May 1865.—Sahibzada Ahmed Ali Khan to officiate temporarily as Deputy Registrar

of Assurances of the Sub-District of Maldah, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Maldah.

The 29th May 1865.—The Hon'ble J. P. Norman to be a Visitor of the Presidency Jail, under Section VII., Act V. (B. C) of 1865.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 22nd May* 1865,—Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tumlook, for thirteen days, from the 24th proximo, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 23rd May 1865.—Baboo Kessub Ram Surma Burroah, Moonsiff of Seebsagur, for a fortnight, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd ultimo.

The 25th May 1865.—Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, for one month, under the Financial Notification dated the 22nd February 1856, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 2nd instant.

Dr. B. B. Ford, Officiating Medical Officer of Rungpore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any day after the 16th proximo on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his duties to the Native Doctor of the Station.

Baboo Gunganath Surmah, Moonsiff of Rungeah, for one week, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 26th May 1865.—Moulvy Kazim Hossein, Officiating Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore, is allowed an extension of leave up to the 31st instant, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 27th May 1865.—Mr. W. J. Lane, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, for six weeks, from the 19th instant, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. T. W. Gribble, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, for one month, from the 25th proximo, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 25th May* 1865.—The leave granted to Baboo Luchmeenarain Pundit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, on the 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The 26th May 1865.—The leave granted to Mr. R. M. Towers, Assistant Magistrate of Chooadangah, on the 24th February last, is cancelled at his own request.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is re-published for information :—

No. 485.—*Simla, the 17th May* 1865.—Mr. Herbert Hankey, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year from the date of embarkation. Mr. Hankey has reported his departure from India per Steam-ship *Simla*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 25th ultimo.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is re-published for information :—

Notification.—No. 179.—*Simla, the 15th May* 1865 —The Chief of Jhubboon in Central India having knowingly permitted a case of mutilation to occur at his Capital, in which a person confined under suspicion of theft was deliberately deprived of a foot and a hand, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in order publicly to mark the displeasure with which the British Government regard the conduct of the Chief, directs that the salute of 11 Guns to which he has been hitherto entitled be henceforth discontinued.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Financial Department, is re-published for information :—

Notification.—No. 212.—*Simla, the 16th May* 1865.—It being declared by Section 249 of Act No. XXXII. of 1860 "for imposing duties on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices," that the Act shall continue in force until the 1st day of August 1865 and no longer, the attention of all Offices of Pay and Audit is hereby directed to Section 100 of the said Act, with reference to which official salaries and emoluments which are subject to audit, or are payable on or after the 1st of August 1865, will be exempt from Income Tax. Thus the salaries for July, which are payable only on the 1st of August, will not be liable to the tax.

2. The same principle applies to the Funds. None of the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st of August will be liable to Income Tax, notwithstanding that some portion of it may be for a period prior to the 1st August.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

J. STRACHEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Notification be sent to the Foreign, Home, Military, and Public Works Departments of the Government of India; the Local Governments and Administrations; the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General; the Accountant-General to the Government of India; and the Auditor-General of India.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 25th May* 1865.—In continuation of the Notification of the 23rd March last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of Pergunnahs Jellasore and Napoochour from Zillah Midnapore to Zillah Cuttack. The tract transferred will be attached to the District of Balasore.

A. EDEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 178.

The 4th May 1865.

The following Draft of Rules having reference to the Canals from Coloobaria to Midnapore and from the Roopnarian River to Balasore, called respectively the MIDNAPORE CANAL *and the* BALASORE CANAL, *is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of "the* CANALS' ACT, 1864,"—(*No. V., B. L. C.*)

I. EVERY Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the measurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above one thousand maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged.

III. Every Vessel entering a Canal shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of a Canal for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket, shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule IV, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canal for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III. will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canal.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canal.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canal.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks, and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officer may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officer be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canal and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the Canal boundaries within a period of 6 days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XVIII. The Canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on one month's notice of the intention so to close it, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XIX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XX. The term "Canal Officer" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

LOCAL.

No. 189.

Notification in supersession of Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March last.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, 1864, (No. V., B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865, *viz.* :—

1*st*.—The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers, known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Faree, and Chandkhallee.

2*nd*.—The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kooki Cherra, and Balookhallee.

3*rd*.—The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

2. Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act*, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of Toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

SCHEDULE.	ON THE CHANNEL CONNECTING THE KURNAFOOLEE AND SUNGOO RIVERS.		ON THE CHANNEL CONNECTING THE SUNGOO RIVER WITH THE JULKUDDER CREEK.		ON THE MOISHKHALLEE KHAL.	
	On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.	On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.	On Vessels entering from the North.	On Vessels entering from the South.
Description.	At Kolagaon.	At Bamundunga.	At Banskhally.	At Julkudder Ghat.	At Katolee.	At the Junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
On all Vessels per 100 mds..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
„ Rafts.. per Raft ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the power vested in him by Section VIII. of the *Canals' Act*, hereby appoints the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division for the time being to collect the Tolls on the three lines of navigable Channels above specified

No. 190.

The following Rules having reference to the undermentioned three Navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, viz., the line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers, the line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghât, the Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal, have been passed this day by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Sections XI. and XII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, (No. V., B. L. C.):—

1. EVERY Vessel on entering any of the above navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of Toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which Toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of Toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every Vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed Toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the Vessel, and the amount of Toll paid.

5. No Vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying Toll.

6. Every Vessel or Raft which has paid Toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any Vessel or Raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall, for each day in excess of such period, be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the Toll paid. Every Vessel or Raft remaining in any one of the

Channels more than one month, without authority from the Supervisor, shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals Act*, to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 206.

The 25th May 1865.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 485 of the 16th May 1865.—The services of Lieutenant J. Dundas, R. E., being no longer required with the Doorr Field Force, to which he was temporarily attached, they are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 486 of the 17th May 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Captain William Spottiswoode Trevor, Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal...	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 207.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 174 of the 16th May 1865.—Lieutenant J. H. Smith, R. E., is appointed Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, and posted to Bengal.

No. 208.

The 26th May 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Lieutenant J. Dundas, R. E., Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, is allowed two months' privilege leave with effect from the 28th current.

No. 209.

The 27th May 1865.

Notification.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, assumed Executive* charge of the Patna Branch Road Division on the 13th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 176 of the 3rd May 1865.

No. 210.

The 29th May 1865.

The following Order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is re-published for information :—

Dated the 3rd April 1865.—Private P. G. Blake, of the Second Dragoon Guards, is, as a very special case, and in consideration of extenuating attendant circumstances, permitted to be re-entertained in the Public Works Department and re-transferred to the Unattached List in the rank of Serjeant with reference to G. O. C. C., 21st September 1864.

No. 211.

Appointment.—Serjeant P. G. Blake is re-appointed an Overseer of the First Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment with effect from the 22nd current and posted to the Cuttack Circle.

No. 212.

The 30th May 1865.

Transfer.—Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, having been made available from the Marine Department, is, as a temporary measure, transferred from the Imperial to the Local Engineer Establishment for employment under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on the works for improving the Strand bank.

LOCAL.

No. 213.

Notification.—By Section VI. of "the Canals' Act of 1864," it is provided that no Toll shall be levied under that Act, and no alteration in the rates of such Toll shall have effect until notice shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for such period as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may fix of the intention to levy or alter such Toll and of the rate and place at which such Toll is to be levied.

2. It is hereby notified accordingly that the Lieutenant-Governor has fixed two weeks as the period for which such notices shall be published.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 214.

Errata.—In Notification No. 197 of the 19th current, for Mr. W. *Fennie* read *Fernie*.

2. In Notification No. 205 of the 23rd idem, for Accountant, *Second Grade*, read *Fourth Grade*.

LOCAL.

No. 215.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the purpose of constructing a Road to connect the premises of the Government Powder Agency with the Ishapore Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land, measuring somewhat less than half a mile in length and 80 feet in breadth, more or less, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, according to Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

No. 272.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares „	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 17th and 27th June respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 17th June 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th June 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 10th July	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th August	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th November	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th December	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	17,517	14,620	32,137

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
The 9th May 1865.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1*st*.—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

DEPÔTS.	Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S. ...	1,08,000	
Kistenuggur of 1268 S. S. ...	1,46,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S. ...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.	1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268	40,000	
		6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narâinpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ... } of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...		50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63 ... ... }		80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		1,00,000
Pooree of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268 ... ... }		4,70,000
		15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers, of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last-mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1819.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 30th April 1865.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	1451 0 0	90214 0 0	30546 0 0	122211 0 0	0 0 0	122211 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	219315 0 0	0 0 0	229707 0 0	0 0 0	229707 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	6593 0 0	134534 0 0	0 0 0	141127 0 0	0 0 0	141127 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ..	9008 0 0	227606 0 0	31045 0 0	267659 0 0	0 0 0	267659 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	47359 0 0	0 0 0	47359 0 0	0 0 0	47359 0 0	
Total ..	27444 0 0	719028 0 0	61591 0 0	808063 0 0	0 0 0	808063 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	9025 0 0	26825 0 0	35850 0 0	0 0 0	35850 0 0	309 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	32667 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	408 0 0
Total ..	32667 0 0	45759 0 0	26825 0 0	105251 0 0	0 0 0	105251 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	151457 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151457 0 0	151457 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Sciede ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ...	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttuck ..	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ..	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ..	169969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ..	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnuggur	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore ..	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295698 0 0	0 0 0	295698 0 0	
Total ..	2624273 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	1789927 0 0	1396175 0 0	3186002 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	100988 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100988 0 0	0 0 0	100988 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur 1265-66-67..	39398 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39398 0 0	0 0 0	39398 0 0	
Total ..	188979 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	188979 0 0	0 0 0	188979 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut ...	0 0 0	79340 0 0	0 0 0	79340 0 0	0 0 0	79340 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhaugkhally ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ..	0 0 0	144983 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	144983 0 0	144983 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	226508 0 0	20107 0 0	101632 0 0	147672 0 0	249304 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	77296 0 0	0 0 0	77296 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	77296 0 0	0 0 0	77296 0 0	
Poorse.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	265350 0 0	0 0 0	265350 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1017741 0 0	1017741 0 0	356 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	265350 0 0	1017741 0 0	1283091 0 0	
Balasore.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2870062 0 0	1553024 0 0	108523 0 0	3336398 0 0	2561588 0 0	5897986 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depots specified in Column 1, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 29th May 1865.

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

The following Notice is published for general information :—

COASTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Alguada Reef Lighthouse.

Notice to Mariners.

A First Class Revolving Light was exhibited, for the first time, from the Alguada Reef, in the Bay of Bengal, on the night of the 23rd April 1865, and will contiuue to be shewn from that date.

The light, which is 144 feet above H. W. mark, attains its greatest brilliancy once a minute, and is visible, in clear weather, 20 nautical miles from the poop of a large ship.

Cape Negrais bears from the Lighthouse N. ¼ W.

The Pagoda on Pagoda Point N. ¾ E.

Porian Point N. E. by N.

The centre of Dimond Island N. N. E.

Vessels approaching the Alguada Reef will still find it necessary to be careful. The tides, when influenced by the wind, set across the Reef, and with a good deal of strength between the Reef and the Phæton Shoal. Vessels, therefore, should not come under 20 fathoms on the North-Western side, as the water shoals suddenly on this side, especially towards the South-West part of the Rocks.

Fifteen fathoms will be a safe depth to pass in on the Southern and Eastern sides.

There is a good channel to the North of the Reef between it and the Phaeton Shoal; but the navigation must always be attended with some risk to those unacquainted with it, there being no plain marks that can be specified as a safe and sure guide through. Should, however, circumstances compel a vessel to go through the Northern Channel, it will be well to borrow on the Alguada Reef side, passing about half a mile distant from the North-Easternmost visible rock, and not coming under 11 fathoms. Should it be high water, the breakers will shew the rocks.

On the Eastern side of the Reef vessels may know they are clear of danger by keeping the high land of Heingyee (or Negrais Island) well open to the Eastward of the Diamond Island.

A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Dated off Heingyee, 4th May 1865.

G. F. WELLS, *Master Attendant,*
Bassein.

By Order,
J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
In charge of the Home Dept.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 27th May 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
May	21	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	22	29·828	87·8	76·4	11·4	79·8	77·0	75·0	0·86	S. E. & S.	2·77	
	23	·837	90·0	77·1	12·9	82·4	78·5	75·8	·81	S. E. & S. & E.		
	24	·774	88·6	76·8	11·8	82·1	78·5	76·0	·82	S. E. & S.	1·50	
	25	·691	84·6	76·8	7·8	78·8	76·6	75·1	·89	E.	1·08	
	26	·681	86·3	78·0	8·3	81·1	77·3	75·5	·84	E. & S. & S. E.	0·10	
	27	·650	88·5	79·0	9·5	82·3	79·9	78·2	·88	E. & S. & S. E.	1·02	

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	13·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	90·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	104·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	6·47
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 27th current	...	22·67
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	9·18

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 29th May 1865.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 20th May 1865.

	4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1865.	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 12th May 1865.	16,900	53,000	300	25,44,600	23,67,600	99,81,600	69,49,400	33,35,800	4,91,56,500	2,54,78,300	17,600	16,000	9,99,37,600
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	50,000	2,000	34,900	49,000	2,000	1,29,700	1,81,500	....	....	4,49,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	12,500	....	....	37,000	....	92,500	1,58,700	....	....	3,00,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	66,900	.....	....	....	.....	32,500	....	500	51,000	2,47,500	....	.....	3,98,400
Total ...	83,800	53,000	300	26,07,100	23,69,600	1,00,49,000	70,35,400	33,58,300	4,94,29,700	2,60,66,000	17,600	16,000	10,10,85,800
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1,00,000	....	.....	1,04,000
Total ...	83,800	53,000	300	26,07,100	23,69,600	1,00,49,000	70,35,400	33,58,300	4,94,25,700	2,59,66,000	17,600	16,000	10,09,81,800

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 29th May 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 22nd ...	6 Iron Tanks, None ..	Ophir.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, Turner, Morrison and Co. ...	Str. Arabia.
„ 25th ...	1 Parcel, Revd. S. R. Asbury ...	Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.
„ 23rd ...	9 Cases, [H M C,] R ...	Pembroke Castle.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 30th May 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 31st May 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 2nd ...	2 Kegs, [D. and Co,] E D ...	Malabar.
„ 14th ...	1 Box Samples, [J E W] ...	John Cropper.
1864, July 4th ...	1 Case Samples, [H and C] ...	Princess Royal.
Dec. 8th ...	1 Truss Samples, None ...	Nile.
„ 20th ...	1 Truss Samples, M and S ...	Martaban.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 30th May 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] package has been landed at the Custom [illegible] ioned Ship under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If [illegible] t May 1865 it will be sold for the realization of Duty, &c.:—

	Maria Hay.	
1865, May 31st ...	Major F. Burrogh, 93rd Highlanders, 1 Case.	

Three Chains landed from the *Renown* on the 7th November 1863 have not been cleared yet. Owners will take notice that unless they are claimed and cleared on payment of all charges, they will be sold in satisfaction thereof.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 30th May 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Custom House Notification.

THE undersigned is authorised, under orders of Government, to receive in payment of Customs Dues Cheques on any of the Banks of Calcutta, provided such Cheques are made payable on account of "Customs Dues" at the Bank of Bengal, and are accepted by the Manager or other authorised Officer of the Bank on which they are drawn.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Calcutta, 11th May 1865.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned parties have been appointed Stamp Venders in the Town of Calcutta at the places noted opposite their names:—

Sreenauth Bose	...	Boitaconnah.
Ram Chunder Lahory	....	Puttuldangah.

J. MACKENZIE,
Collector of Stamps.

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE,
The 25th May 1865.

Notice.

THE Session 1865-66 of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College will begin on the 15th June, and candidates for admission should present themselves at the College on that day. Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are alone admissible.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 15th May 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division V. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Poranuggur.
North Kurreah.
Centre Kurreah.
South Poranuggur.
East Poranuggur.
East Kurreah.
South Kurreah.
Balligunge.
South Ballygunge.
South Gudshaha.
Oolloobariah.
East Gudshaha.
Bondal Kooshteah.
South Kooshteah.
Badiadangah.
East Kooshteah.
Magerparrah Nonadangah.
Dhullandi.
Chowbagah.
Topseeah and East Teeljullah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 12th June next, sit daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

C. B. GARRETT,
Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNPL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA;
Alipore,
The 25th May 1865.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMISSIONERS of this MUNICIPALITY having determined upon adopting the rate, valuation, and assessment of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS contained in the list for 1864-65 as those for 1865-66 will proceed to revise the same daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) after fifteen days from the publication of this Notice at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Books containing the said rates, valuation, and assessment can be inspected on any day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, Howrah, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., free of charge; and PARTIES who may desire to appeal against any of such valuations or assessments are hereby warned that their appeals must be made on or before the day above indicated, and all appeals must be presented in writing.

By Order of the Commissioners,
WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS;
Howrah,
The 22nd May 1865.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

হাওড়া সহরস্থ ও ষ্টেসনস্থ গৃহস্বামিগণের ও ভূম্যধিকারিগণের প্রতি।

এতদ্দ্বারা জ্ঞাপন করা যাইতেছে এই বিজ্ঞাপন ১৫ পৌষের দিবস প্রকাশিত হইলে পরে সন ১৮৬৪ সালের ৩ তিন আইনের ৩০ প্রকরণ বিধান মতে যে ভূমি ও গৃহাদির মূল্য নির্দ্ধারিত করা হইয়াছে এবং সেই ফর্দ্দে মূল্য ও করের হার যাহা লিখা আছে সেই মত মূল্য ও করের হার সন ১৮৬৫ ও ৬৬ সালের ফর্দ্দে কমিসনার সাহেবেরা নির্দ্ধারিত করিবেন।

রবিবার ব্যতীত যে কোন বারে হউক বেলা ১১ এগারটার এবং বৈকাল বেলা ৪ চারিটা মাগাইদ কমিসনার সাহেবদের কার্য্যালয়ে আসিলে মূল্য ও করের হিসাব বহি সকল বিনা খরচায় দেখান যাইতে পারিবেক।

ইহার দ্বারায় আর জ্ঞাপন করা যাইতেছে যে সকল ব্যক্তির ঐ মূল্যে বা করের প্রতি আপত্তি থাকে তাহারা উল্লিখিত তারিখের পূর্ব্বে বা তদ্দিবসে লিখনের দ্বারায় ওজরাৎ দর্শাইবেন।

কমিসনারদিগের আদেশ মত।
ডবলিউ, এচ, ডি, ডুভেল,
সেক্রেটারী।

কমিসনার সাহেবদগের কার্য্যালয়,
হাওড়া।
তাং ২২ সে মে, ১৮৬৫।

BYE-LAWS

PROPOSED FOR THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY
PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

হাওড়া মিউনিসিপেল।

কমিস্যনরদিগের প্রস্তাবিত অতিরেক নিয়ম সকল সর্ব্ব সাধারণের গোচরার্থ প্রকাশিত।

কমিস্যনর সাহেবদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,
ওয়ালটার: এইচ: ডি: ডিউবাল সাহেব,
সেক্রেটারী।

Rule for regulating the time of collecting the Rate and Taxes mentioned in the Act.

I. EACH quarterly instalment of the rate and taxes mentioned in the Act shall be considered to have become due at the commencement of the quarter on account of which such instalment is payable, and may be levied at any time after the commencement of such quarter, that is to say,—

যে সময়ে ও যে মতে মিউনিসিপেল আক্টের উল্লেখিত রেট ও টাক্স আদায় হইবেক তাহার নিয়ম।

১। উক্ত আইনের উল্লেখিত রেট এবং টাক্স ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী মতে আদায় হইবেক যে তিন মাসের জন্যে ঐ কিস্তী হইবে তাহার আরম্ভেতেই টাকা দেনা বোধ গণ্য হইবে, আর তাহার আরম্ভের পর যে কোন সময়ে হউক ঐ টাকা আদায় করা যাইবেক (যথা।)

The instalment payable on account of the quarter ending	May be levied on and after ... ...
31st July	1st May.
„ October ...	„ August.
„ January ...	„ November.
30th April	„ February.

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to adopt such plans for the collection of rates, when due, as may appear to them expedient.

ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী কোন মাসের শেষে দিতে হইবে।	যে সময়ে কিম্বা যে সময়ের পর আদায় করিবে।
৩১ জুলাই ...	১। মে।
৩১ অক্টোবর ...	১ আগষ্ট।
৩১ জানুআরি ...	১ নবেম্বর।
৩০ আপ্রিল ...	১ ফেব্রুআরি।

এবং প্রাপ্য রেট আদায় করিণ কমিস্যনরগণ যে২ নিয়ম নির্দ্ধারিত করা আবশ্যক বোধ করেন তাহা আইন মতে করিতে পারিবেন।

Rules for the management of matters connected with Conservancy.

2. EVERY owner farmer, or occupier of a market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, fruit or vegetables shall keep the same in a clean and proper state, and no food shall be sold or exposed for sale which is in such a state as to be unfit for consumption.

3. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of any such market or shop shall admit, at all reasonable hours, any person authorized by the Commissioners to enter and inspect the same.

4. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any corpse or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or shall dispose or cause to

কস্সর্বান্সী সংক্রান্ত বিষয় নির্ব্বাহের ব্যবস্থা।

২। তরকারী, ফল, মৎস্য বা কশাইয়ের মাংসের দোকানের বা বাজারের মালিক বা ইজারদার বা দখলিকারের যে এ সব স্থানকে উপযুক্ত ও পরিষ্কৃত অবস্থায় রাখে। এবং যে সকল খাদ্য দ্রব্য উপভোগের যোগ্য নহে তাহা তাহারা বিক্রয় করিতে কিম্বা বিক্রয়ের কারণ সাজাইয়া রাখিতে পারিবেক না।

৩। কোন বাজার বা দোকানের মালিক, বা ইজারদার দখলীকারের বা কর্ত্তার নিকটে কমিস্যনর সাহেবদের কোন নিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি সময়ে সময়ে উপস্থিত হইলে তাহাকে প্রবেশ করিয়া তাদারক করিতে দিতে হইবে।

৪। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালা খালে কিম্বা কোন নদী নালা খালের কিনারায় ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবেন না। অথবা আইন মত দগ্ধ বা কবর দিবার স্থানে

be disposed of any corpse or any part thereof otherwise than by burning or burying the same at or in some lawful burning or burial ground.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey or cause to be brought or conveyed to any burning ground any corpse or any part thereof shall burn it or cause it to be burnt within four hours after arrival at the said burning ground.

6. No person who may burn or cause to be burnt at any burning ground any corpse or part of a corpse shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed before it shall have been so reduced.

7. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or any part of a corpse in any grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin, or body where there is no coffin used, shall be at a depth less than three feet from the surface ground.

8. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry the depth of which grave shall be less than six feet from the surface ground.

9. No person shall dig or construct a grave at a distance less than two feet from any other existing grave.

10. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any carcass or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or on any place other than such places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioners for the purpose of receiving such carcasses.

11. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours of its death, either remove the carcass at his own expence to such place as may be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which those premises may be situated; and in the latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may from time to time determine.

12. No person shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made in any place any tank, pond, ditch or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

13. Every person to whom a License for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners

দগ্ধ না করিয়া বা কবর না দিয়া অন্য কোন প্রকারে কোন মৃত দেহ ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না।

৫। যে কোন ব্যক্তি কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া যাইবে বা আনিবে বা আনাইবে তাহাকে সেই স্থলে পঁহুছিবার পর চারি ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তাহা দগ্ধ করিতে বা করাইতে হইবে।

৬। যে কেহ কোন মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে দগ্ধ করিবে বা করাইবে যতক্ষণ তাহা পুড়িয়া ভস্মসাৎ না হইবে ততক্ষণ দগ্ধ করিতে হইবে।

৭। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে যদি সে কবর ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত হয় তাহা হইলে কাফিন কিম্বা যাহাদের কাফিন নাই কেবল মৃত দেহ ভূমির উপরি ভাগ হইতে ৩ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবে না।

৮। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে সে কবর যদি ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত না হয় তাহা হইলে ৬ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভির গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবেক না।

৯। কোন কবর খাত করিতে কিম্বা ইষ্টক দ্বার নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইলে যদি কোন সাবেক কবর তাহার নিকটে থাকে তাহা হইলে তাহাহইতে দুই ফুট অন্তরে তাহা নির্ম্মাণ করিবে।

১০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পশুর মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালায় কিম্বা খালে অথবা কোন নদী নালার কিম্বা খালের পাড়ে ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না। অথবা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সব মৃত পশু ফেলিবার নিমিত্ত যে কোন স্থান নিরূপণ করিয়া দিবেন সেই স্থল ব্যতীত অন্য কোন স্থলে ফেলিতে পারিবেন না।

।১১ কোন ব্যক্তির বাটিতে কোন পশু মরিলে মৃত্যুর পর দুই ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তিনি তাহা আপনা হইতে খরচ দিয়া কমিস্যনরগণ কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত স্থলে স্থানান্তর করিবেন। অথবা যে ডিবিজনে তাহার বাটী সেই ডিবিজনের কম্মারবাক্সী ওবরসিয়ারের নিকট সংবাদ করিবেন তাহাতে কমিস্যনর সাহেব সময়ে সময়ে যে রেট অবধারিত করিয়া দিবেন সেই রেট অনুসারে ঐ ওবরসিয়ারকে তাহার খরচ দিতে হইবে।

১২। কোন ব্যক্তিকে কোন স্থলে কোন পুষ্করিণী বা দীর্ঘিকা বা পয়নালা বা গড়খাই খাত করিতে বা করাইতে হইলে কমিস্যনরদিগের অনুমতি অগ্রে লইতে হইবে।

১৩। যাহাকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে প্রকাশ্য টাটি বা পায়খানা রাখিতে অনুমতি দেন সে ব্যক্তিকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে মত আদেশ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহার সরঞ্জামী ঘরাদি সম্বলিত ঐ টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইবে। যে কেহ কমিস্যনর সাহেব

may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his License and such License may be withdrawn.

14. Every License granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall contain a specification of the boundaries of the section of the town for the use of the inhabitants of which the necessary referred to in such License shall be constructed, and the person to whom such License may be granted shall be required to provide such accommodation as the Commissioners may consider sufficient for the use of the inhabitants of such section.

15. All persons to whom Licenses for keeping public necessaries may be granted shall dispose of therefrom in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time direct, and in no other.

16. All persons to whom such License may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such Rules as may from time to time, be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their Licenses.

17. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind intended for removal by the Conservancy Carts shall be deposited by the side of the road near the entrance to the premises from which it may have been conveyed between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M. on every day in the week except Sunday, on which day no rubbish shall be so deposited.

18. The external walls and roofs of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other such inflammable materials; any person doing or causing to be done any act in contravention of this Rule shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for offences against the Bye-Laws passed by the Commissioners.

19. No person shall put on any wall or on any roof of a house, or on any bank or tree, or on any other place or thing facing any road or public place, any preparation of dung to be used as fuel or for any other purpose.

20. No person shall build or cause to be built, or keep any tattee, privy, or urinal within twenty yards of any public road or street.

কর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত সময়ের মধ্যে উপরোক্ত প্রাকারে টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে কিম্বা তাহাতে কোন ঘর বাড়াইতে কিম্বা পরিবর্ত্তন করিতে অবহেলা করিবে তাহার প্রাপ্ত অনুমতি পত্র রহিত হইবে ও তাহার হাত হইতে তাহা ফিরাইয়া লওয়া যাইবেক।

১৪। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে যে লাইসেন্স প্রদান করিবেন সেই লাইসেন্সেতে শহরে যে সেকশনের বাসীন্দাগণের নিমিত্তে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করা যাইবে সেই সেকশনের সীমা বিশেষরূপে বিবরণ করা থাকিবে এবং যে ব্যক্তিকে ঐ লাইসেন্স প্রদত্ত হইবে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সেকশনের বাসিন্দাগণের ব্যবহারের জন্যে যে রূপ উপযুক্ত বোধ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহাকে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানার ঘর বা ইমারৎ বানাইতে হইবে।

১৫। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে প্রকাশ্য টাটী বা পায়খানা রাখিতে লাইসেন্স দেওয়া যাইতে পারে তাহাদিগকে সে টাটী বা পায়খানা হইতে ময়লা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে রূপে লইয়া যাইতে আদেশ করিবেন সেই রূপে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে অন্য প্রকারে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে না।

১৬। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে এমত লাইসেন্স প্রদান করা যাইবে তাহাদিগকে ঐ সমস্ত আজ্ঞা ও নিয়ম পালন করিতে হইবে যাহা২ কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা প্রচলিত করিবেন, তাহা না করিলে লাইসেন্স রহিত হইবে।

১৭। ধূলা, ময়লা, ও সমস্ত প্রকার জঞ্জাল যাহ কন্সারবেনসী গাড়ীতে লইয়া যাইবে তাহা প্রতি দিন প্রাতে ৪টা অবধি ৮টা পর্য্যন্ত বেলার মধ্যে রবিবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের অন্য সমস্ত দিনে সেই বাটীর সদর দরজার নিকট সরকারী রাস্তার ধারে রাখিতে হইবে। রবিবারে বাটীর জঞ্জাল বাহির করিয়া রাখিবার হুকুম নাই।

১৮। কোন বড় রাস্তার ধারে বাহিরের বেড়া বা তৃণ নির্ম্মিত ঘরের বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর চাল নির্ম্মাণ বা মেরামত করা হইলে উলু খড়, বিচালি, বা কোন রকমের পাতা চেটাই বা দরমা যাহাতে অগ্নি লাগিলে জ্বলিতে পারে এমত কোন দ্রব্যে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবে না। যে ব্যক্তি এই সকল নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করিবে কমিস্যনরদিগের অতিরেক বিধির দ্বারায় তাহার দণ্ড বিধান করা যাইবে।

১৯। কোন রাস্তার ধারে বা কোন প্রকাশ্য স্থলে কোন দেওয়ালে ঘরের ছাতে কিম্বা কোন ঢিবিতে বা গাছে কোন জন্তুর গোবরের ঘুঁটে জ্বালাইবার বা অন্য কোন দরকারের নিমিত্তে দিতে পারিবে না।

২০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন প্রকাশ্য রাস্তা হইতে বিশ গজ অন্তরের মধ্যে কোন টাটি কি পায়খানা কি প্রস্রাব করিবার স্থান নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

21. No person shall put or cause to be put on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

২১। কোন ব্যক্তি বাটীর জল নির্গত করিবার জন বাটীর বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর কোন নল বা জল প্রণালী যাহার জল সদর রাস্তার উপর পড়িতে পারে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

22. No person shall let loose, cause or allow to be let loose any diseased or worn out animal into any public place, or into any place from which such animal can escape into any public place.

২২। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পীড়িত বা জীর্ণ পশু, বা জন্তুকে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় কিম্বা যথায় রাখিলে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় ঐ পশু যাইতে পারে এমত স্থলে খুলিয়া রাখিতে বা রাখাইতে পারিবে না।

23. No person shall allow any pigs to be at large, or shall keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

২৩। কোন ব্যক্তি শূকর শাবকের পাল খোঁয়াড় ব্যতীত অন্য স্থানে ছাড়িয়া দিতে পারিবে না।

24. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited or allow to remain in or by the side of any public drain any substance, article, or thing whereby the said drain is or may be in any way obstructed.

২৪। কোন ব্যক্তি সরকারি নরদামার ধারে এমত কোন কিছু ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবে না। যাহা দ্বারা নরদামা বন্ধ হইয়াছে বা হইতে পারে।

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

২৫। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা যে প্রকার হুকুম দিবেন সেই প্রকার ব্যতীত এবং তাহাদের লিখিত অনুমতি ব্যতিরেকে কোন সরকারী নরদামার উপর কোন পুল বা মাচা বা অন্য কিছু ইষ্টক দ্বারা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবেক না।

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits of the Station of Howrah an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by such Bye-Law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

২৬। হাবড়া ষ্টেশনের চতুঃসীমার মধ্যে যদি কোন ব্যক্তি পূর্ব্বোক্ত অতিরেক বিধির বিপরীতে কোন অপরাধ করে অর্থাৎ ঐ বিধির যদি কোন নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করে অথবা কোন নিষিদ্ধ কর্ম্ম করে তাহা হইলে তাহার বিশ টাকার অনধিক দণ্ড হইবে। এবং কমিস্যনর সাহেবগণ হইতে নোটিষ পাইলেও যদি সেই ব্যক্তি সেই অপরাধ ক্রমাগত করিতে থাকে তাহা হইলে নোটিসের দিন হইতে যত দিন পর্য্যন্ত সে তদ্রূপ আচরণ করিবে তাহার প্রতি দিন তাহাকে ৫৲ টাকা করিয়া জরিমানা দিতে হইবে।

Sheriff's Office, the 24th May 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1865 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the fifth day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day unfil the Sessions be over.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ২৪ মে ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্য জন্য আগামি ৫ জুন সোমবার বেলা ১০ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৫ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক ইতি তা° ১৮ মে ১৮৬৫ সাল।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

MUNICIPALITY.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having, under the provisions of Section 85, Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, approved and confirmed the following Conservancy Bye-Laws for the Suburbs of Calcutta, they are hereby published for general information :—

1. The external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose any diseased or worn-out animal into any highway, or into any place where such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways or other thoroughfares in any Bazar by exposing for sale, or accumulating or allowing to be exposed for sale, or to be accumulated on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or thoroughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any Bazar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such Bazar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any Bazar or shop shall sell, or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in any such Bazar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass upon any ground or into any river, nullah, canal, drain, or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Municipal Commissioners.

20. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Municipal Commissioners.

21. No person when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

22. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse or part thereof to any burning ground shall burn or cause the same to be burnt within four hours after its arrival at the said burning ground.

23. Every corpse, or part of a corpse, that has been kept or used for purposes of dissection must be removed in a closed vehicle in such manner as may prevent any offensive odour or any indecency.

24. Every person who shall commit an infringement of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Law or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Law shall be liable to fine according to the scale laid down in the subjoined Table :—

TABLE OF FINES.

By-Laws.		Fines.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
1	For making roofs and external walls of houses with combustible materials	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
2	Defacing or injuring names of streets	5	0	0
3	„ „ numbers of houses	5	0	0
4	Letting diseased animals	20	0	0
5	Not removing dead animals within two hours after death ...	10	0	0
6	Allowing pigs to be at large	5	0	0
7	„ offensive matter from any manufactory into any river or nullah	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	5	0	0
8	Depositing filth of any kind contrary to rules	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
9	Depositing refuse without permission	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
11	Obstructing the lanes of a bazar .. .	10	0	0
12	Not providing urinals and latrines in bazars as directed by the Municipal Commissioners	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	5	0	0
13	Exposing or allowing unwholesome food for sale ..	20	0	0
14	Diseased persons bathing in public tanks	20	0	0
15	Throwing corpse or carcasses into any river, &c. ...	10	0	0
16	For burying a corpse in a grave constructed of masonry of less depth than four feet	10	0	0
17	For burying a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry of less than six feet deep	10	0	0
18	For making graves at less than four feet apart... ...	20	0	0
19	For making graves in other than regular lines	20	0	0
20	For opening a grave for the burial of a second body ...	20	0	0
21	For allowing corpses to remain without being completely reduced to ashes	20	0	0
22	For not burning a corpse within four hours after its arrival in any burning ghât.	20	0	0
23	For not removing in closed vehicles corpse used for dissection. ...	20	0	0

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners
for the Suburbs of Calcutta;
Alipore,
The 17th May 1865.

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officers at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st June 1865, and opened by them at their Offices at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for————"

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or therwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class for each Station.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	HAZAREEBAUGH.	From 1st July 1865 to 31st January 1866.		Hazareebagh. Executive Commissariat Officer.	1st October and subsequently as per requirements.	Rupees (50) fifty.	25 per Cent.	As per sealed Muster.	
	Bullock Gear.								
	Jhools ...		No. 76						
	Nose Ropes ...		„ 76						
	Head „ ...		„ 76						
	Rein „ ..		„ 38						
	Suffrahs ...		„ 38						
	Curry Combs ...		„ 38						
	Hand Rubbers ...		„ 38						
	Pegs ...		„ 76						
	Mallets ...		„ 8						
	Line Ropes ...		„ 4						
	Whips ...		„ 39						
	Baskets ...		„ 4						
	Brooms ...		„ 4						
	Doles ..		„ 8						
	Hides ...		„ 4						
	Ghurrahs ...		„ 39						
	Rakes, Wooden ..		„ 4						

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 1st May 1865.

N. T. PARKER, *Lieut.*,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 5.

The following Contracts have been concluded on the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

Barrackpore Division.

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Barrackpore.						
Beef at Station ...	15	11	0	p.100lbs.	Mattaboodeen Sircar ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 10 miles ...	15	12	0	„		
„ 40 „ ...	16	0	0	„		
On Command ...	16	11	0	„		
Mutton at Station ...	23	0	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles ..	23	2	0	„		
„ 40 „ ...	23	8	0	„		
On Command ...	24	1	0	„		
Chinsurah.						
Beef at Station ..	15	0	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles ...	15	0	0	„		
„ 40 „ ...	15	0	0	„		
On Command ...	15	0	0	„		
Mutton at Station ...						
Camp, 10 miles ...	22	8	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...						

Jullunder Division.

At Jullunder.						
Sugar at Station ...	0	1	11½	per lb.	Madho and Gonda.	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
At Kangra.						
Sugar at Station ...	0	2	6	„	Noinoo Lall ...	

Cawnpore Division.

Cawnpore Station.						
Sugar ...	0	2	1¾	„	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Khus Tatties ...	10	0	0	per 100 sqr. ft.	Chotey Lall ...	
Naunds ...	0	2	6	each		
Dolchies ...	0	2	6	„		
Futtehgurh Station.						
Sugar ...	0	2	0½	per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...	
Rice at Station ...	6	10	8	p.100lbs.	Bhujjun Lall ...	
„ on Command ...	10	0	0	„		
Khus Tatties with Ropes ...	9	2	0	per 100 sqr. ft.		
Naunds ...	0	2	0	each		
Dolchies ...	0	1	6	„		

Benares Division.

Without carriage—Lamp Oil, Til.						
At Benares ...			4	seers per Re.	Hurrakissen Loll...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Tinning Cooking Utensils.	Rs.	As.	P.			
For Benares ...	1	2	0	per score	Nuccooram ...	
„ Sultanpore ...	1	4	0	„		

Umballah Division.

	lbs.	oz.	d.			
Rice at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	17	0	0	per Re.	Heera Lall and Charinjee Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	13	0	0	„		
	Rs.	As.	P.			
Potatoes at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	3	2	0	p.100lbs.	Ditto ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	7	8	0	„		
Mixed Vegetables at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	1	4	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	2	8	0	„		
Salt at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	6	1	0	„	Shaik Jhubbun ...	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	7	12	0	„		
Firewood at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	0	5	0	„		

BOTTLED BEER.

	Rs.	As.	P.			
At Station.						
Beer, Quarts ...	9	4	0	per doz.	Rajkissen Mookerjee and Co. ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
„ Pints ...	5	8	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles.						
Beer, Quarts ...	9	8	0	„		
„ Pints ...	5	10	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles.						
Beer, Quarts ...	10	4	0	„		
„ Pints ...	6	0	0	„		
At Station and Camp, 10 miles.						
Fowls ...	8	12	0	per score	Golam Ally ...	
Chickens ...	3	12	0	„		
Eggs ...	2	15	0	per 100		
At Station.						
Butter ...	0	7	6	per lb.	Goolzar ...	
Milk ...	0	0	7½	per pt.		
Coffee at Station, Camp, 10 and 40 miles ...	0	6	2	per lb.	Mool Raj ...	
On Command ...	0	8	0	„		
Beef.						
At Station ...	9	0	0	p.100lbs.	Ellahie Bux and Moonnah	
Camp, 10 miles ...	9	10	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles ...	10	8	0	„		
On Command ...	12	0	0	„		
Mutton.						
At Station ...	12	0	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles ...	13	0	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles ...	13	8	0	„		
On Command ...	15	0	0	„		

FYZABAD DIVISION.

FYZABAD.

Bullock Gear.						
Jhools ...	2	6	0	each	Shaih Dingoor ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Nauth or Nose Ropes ...	0	0	9	„		
Head Ropes ...	0	0	6	„		
Pegs ...	0	0	3	„		
Mallets ...	0	2	0	„		
Suffrahs ...	1	4	0	„		
Curry Combs ...	0	1	3	„		
Woollen Rubbers ...	0	1	6	„		
Whips ...	0	3	6	„		
Rein Ropes ...	0	2	0	„		
Doles with Ropes ...	0	10	0	„		
Hides ...	1	8	0	„		
Rakes, Wooden ...	0	0	6	„		
Line Dooree ...	0	5	0	„		
Elephant Gear.						
Guddees ...	4	0	0	„	Chotkae Lall ...	
Guddeelas ...	9	0	0	„		
Hides with Oil ...	1	8	0	„		
Ropes ...	0	7	0	„		
Doles with Ropes ...	1	4	0	„		

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Lucknow.						
Beef at Station and in Camp, 10 miles.	10	6	0	p.100lbs.	Shaik Ellahie Bux	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	12	15	0	„		
Mutton at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	14	10	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	16	8	0	„		
Seetapore.						
Beef at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	10	0	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	12	15	0	„		
Mutton at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	14	8	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	16	8	0	„		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Ferozepore Division.							
Empty Malt Liquor Hogsheads, large.		1	4	6	each	Shahmohomed ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st December 1865.
„ „ „ small.		0	12	3	„		
Kussowlie Division.							
Sugar at Station.							
Kussowlie	..	0	2	3	per lb.	Leikraj ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Subathoo and Hurreepore	...	0	2	1½	„		
Dugshaie and Solon	...	0	2	2	„		
Simlah and Jutogh	...	0	2	11	„		
Sugar on Command.							
Kussowlie	...	0	3	6	„		
Subathoo and Hurreepore	...	0	3	0	„		
Dugshaie and Solon	...	0	3	3	„		
Simlah and Jutogh	...	0	4	0	„		
Kussowlie.							
Beef at Station	...	12	0	0	p. 100lbs.	Sallaboodden ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	13	0	0	„		
On Command	...	14	0	0	„		
Mutton at Station	...	19	0	0	„		
Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	20	0	0	„		
On Command	...	19	0	0	„		
Subathoo.							
Beef at Station and in Camp	...	10	12	0	„		
On Command	...	13	8	0	„		
Mutton at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	...	17	4	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	20	0	0	„		
Dugshaie.							
Beef at Station and in Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	10	12	0	„		
On Command	...	13	8	0	„		
Mutton at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	...	17	4	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	20	0	0	„		
Bedding.							
At Dugshaie and Solon.							
Quilts	...	3	14	0	each.	Kirpadyal ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Blankets	..	2	11	0	„	Nutho Mull ...	
Sutrunjees	...	1	8	0	„		
Kussowlie.							
Quilts	...	3	14	6	„		
Sutrunjees	...	1	9	0	„		
Sheets	...	1	14	0	„	Jowallapersaud ...	
Blankets	...	2	8	9	„		
Gwalior Division.							
Jhansie and Sepree.							
Sugar, 1st sort, at Station	...	0	2	10½	per lb.	Carew and Co. ...	From 1st March 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Meerut Division.							
Meerut.							
Beef at Station and in Camp, 10 miles		9	13	4	p. 100lbs.	Shaik Ellahie Bux	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
„ on Command and in Camp, 40 miles	...	13	8	0	„		
Mutton at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	...	12	6	8	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	14	12	0	„		
Roorkee.							
Beef at Station and in Camp, 10 miles		10	4	2	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	13	8	0	„		
Mutton at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	...	12	6	8	„		
Mutton on Command and in Camp, 40 miles	...	14	12	0	„		

Landour.

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Beef at Station and on Command ...	15	5	7	p.100lbs.	Ubdool Kurreem ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Mutton at Station and on Command ...	22	8	0	„		

PESHAWUR DIVISION.

Peshawur.

Rice at Station ...	4	7	0	„	Loorinda Mull and Soonder Sing ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
„ on Command ...	6	4	0	„		
Flour at Station ...	3	8	0	„		
„ on Command ...	5	4	0	„		
Sugar at Station ...	0	2	4	per lb.		
„ on Command ...	0	2	9	„		

Nowsheera.

Rice at Station ...	4	7	0	p.100lbs.	Balmokund and Soonder Sing ...	
„ on Command ...	6	8	0	„		
Flour at Station ...	3	8	0	„		
„ on Command ...	5	8	0	„		
Sugar at Station ...	0	2	4	per lb.		
„ on Command ...	0	2	9	„		

Attock.

Rice at Station ...	5	0	0	p.100lbs.		
„ on Command ...	6	0	0	„		
Flour at Station ...	3	10	0	„		
„ on Command ...	5	0	0	„		
Sugar at Station ...	0	2	8	per lb.		
„ on Command ...	0	3	9	„		

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

Rawul Pindee.

	lbs.	oz.	d.			
Rice at Station ...	18	8	0	per Re.	Ghoomuda Sing, Prem Sing, and Matab Sing ...	
„ on Command ...	13	8	0	„		

Campbellpore.

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Rice at Station ...	5	2	0	p.100lbs.	Balmokund ...	
„ on Command ...	6	8	0	„		
„ Camp, 10 miles ...	5	4	0	„		
„ „ 40 „ ...	6	0	0	„		

Murree.

	lbs.	oz.	d.			
Rice at Station ...	16	12	0	per Re.	Surroop Sing ...	
„ on Command ...	13	0	0	„		
„ Camp, 15 miles ...	14	0	0	„		
„ „ 30 „ ...	12	0	0	„		

Rawul Pindee.

Sugar at Station ...	6	10	0	per Re.	Ghoomuda Sing, Prem Sing, and Matab Sing ...	
„ on Command ...	5	2	0	„		

Campbellpore.

	As.	As.	P.			
Sugar at Station ...	0	2	6	per lb.	Balmokund ...	
„ on Command ...	0	3	6	„		
Camp to a distance of 40 miles ...	0	3	0	„		

Murree.

	lbs.	oz.	d.			
Sugar at Station ...	6	2	0	per Re.	Surroop Sing ...	
„ on Command ...	4	8	0	„		
„ 1 to 15 miles ...	5	4	0	„		

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

Bedding.

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Quilts	...	4	7	3	each	Khazan Sing ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Sheets	...	2	7	0	„		
Blankets	...	3	0	0	„		
Sutrunjees	...	1	14	0	„		

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

Hospital Clothing

Banians, Flannel	...	2	4	0	each	Goolaub Roy ... From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Sutrunjees	...	0	14	0	„	
Blankets lined with Chintz	...	2	11	0	„	
Gowns, double	...	2	10	0	„	
„ single	...	1	6	0	„	
„ Loe	...	2	12	0	„	
Mattrasses	...	2	8	0	„	
Pillows, large	...	0	6	6	„	
„ small	...	0	3	0	„	
Pillow Cases, large	...	0	5	0	„	
„ small	...	0	2	6	„	
Quilt, Cotton	...	4	0	0	„	
Sheets, Linen	...	2	0	0	„	
Slippers	...	0	6	0	per pair	
Socks, Cotton	...	0	3	0	„	
„ Woollen	...	0	3	0	„	
Shirts, Linen	...	2	3	0	„	
Trowsers, Linen	...	1	0	0	„	
„ Flannel	...	2	8	0	„	
Towels, Patna	...	0	4	0	„	
Night Caps	...	0	4	0	„	

AGRA DIVISION.

Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	8	3	9	p. 100 lbs.	Kurreembux ... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, beyond 10 miles, and on Command	...	10	2	6	„	
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	10	0	0	„	
Camp, beyond 10 miles, and on Command	...	12	0	0	„	

DINAPORE DIVISION.

DINAPORE.

Bullock Gear.

Nauth	...	0	1	9	each	Nowjadick Shaw ... From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Bridle	...	0	2	6	„	
Pegs, Wooden	...	0	0	9	„	
Suffrahs	...	0	15	0	„	
Curry Combs	...	0	3	0	„	
Hand Rubbers	...	0	1	10	„	
Whips	...	0	4	0	„	
Reins	...	0	4	0	„	
Ghurrahs	...	0	0	6	„	
Mallets, Wooden	...	0	6	0	„	
Baskets	...	0	1	0	„	
Brooms	...	0	0	9	„	
Rakes	...	0	2	6	„	
Jhools	...	3	3	9	„	

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 15th May 1865.

J. D. MACPHERSON, *Colonel*,
Commissary General.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,843 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripur.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 7,603 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannahs Haut Hazaree and Putteah, in the District of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 72.—Thannah Haut Hazaree, area about 1,732 Acres.

North—By the Ambeea Dollah and Morree Serree Stream and assessed lands of Oodalea Mouzah.

South—By the Bansbariah Dollah, Ghole Serree, and a line 4,400 feet in length marked by bamboo posts running along the foot of the hills from the point where the Ghole Serree turns to the south to the extremity of the Western Boundary. This line has a general bearing of 283° and is shewn on the Map marked B in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalea and Sonye Serree.

West—By a line marked by bamboo posts from the Ambeea Dollah to the Southern Boundary, running Southwards along the foot of the Seetacoond Range.

LOT No. 74.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,936 Acres.

North—By Indoor Katta Dollah and Moorum Khyne Serree.

South—By the Seermye Nullah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Chutter Peetoea, Burdwara *alias* Gurdwara, Saup Murrah, and Heidgaong.

East—By the Seermye Nullah up to Angoonee Cherra and a line defined by the Surveyor in a northerly direction through the jungle up to the Moorum Khyne Serree, demarcated on the spot by posts and shewn in the Map filed in the Collector's Office, and signed by the Collector.

LOT No. 75.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,935 Acres.

North—By the Seermye Nullah or the Southern Boundary of Lot 74.

South—By the Goolea Serree and assessed lands of Mouzah Allahabad.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Seermye, Korunna, Mooradabad, and Allahabad.

East—By a line demarcated by posts by the Surveyor through the jungle in a northerly direction from the Gooleah Serree to the spot where the Chellah Serree enters the Seermye Nullah and shewn on Map of the Lot in the Collector's Office signed by the Collector.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries.

Lot No. 1.—About 1,000 Acres, in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

Lot No. 2.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

Lot No. 3.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

Lot No. 4.—About 100 Acres, in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereekee Bheel.

Lot No. 5.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borborooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookani Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 516 tars of 10 feet.

Lot No. 6.—About 1,500 Acres, in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. Lowis, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Commissioner, in charge.

Dibroochur;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chuttohowr, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the second day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

Cachar,
The 29th April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot IV.

E.—Grant No. 185 (Solgunga.)

W.—Grant No. 93.

N.—Grants Nos. 163 and 192.

S.—Khas hilly tracts of land or as far as will complete the required area.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about (1,115) eleven hundred and fifteen Acres, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 per Acre, at 11 A. M., on the 9th day of August 1865, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

G. C. Kilby,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

Chundergona;
Supdt. Hill Tract's Office,
The 2nd May 1865.

Boundaries of the Lot No. XLV.

North.—A line drawn from the spot where the Sooknachurree falls into the Kurnafoolee on the East to Kookee Ghatta on the Kurnafoolee on the West.

South ... }
East ... } By the Kurnafoolee River.
West ... }

G. C. Kilby,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Bhutearee, Putteah, Sautkanneeah, and Chuckoreah.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 44,948 Acres, situate in Thannahs as per margin, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 15th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 41.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,032 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Gooldia Surry, the Shill Surry, Awoo-nee Serra, and a line running in an easterly direction to the assessed lands of Dooba Churree, demarcated by posts on the spot and traced on Mahomed Khyroollah Ameen's Map filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

South—By the assessed lands of Hassimpoor, the Burgyan Serra, Othee Yong Serra, a line joining this last stream to Samma Surry demarcated and traced as above, and the Samma Surry.

East—By the Dooba Churree.

West—By the assessed lands of Allahabad.

LOT No. 42.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,098 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 41.

South—By the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Dooba Churree and the Sunker River.

West—By the Burroo-a-nee Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzahs Hassimpoor and Jameer Jooree.

LOT No. 42A.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,723 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 42, *viz.*, the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

South—By the Sunker River and assessed lands of Mouzahs Deeakool, the Sunker River, and the assessed lands of Ragoo-ara and Hatteeahkota or Gonah.

East—By the Sunker River.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Jameer Jooree and Dohazaree.

LOT No. 46.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,163 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouza Chunottee and Chunottee Nullah.

South—By the prolongation of the southern boundary of Lot No. 40 already sold, demarcated by posts by Hur Coomer Bundapadia Ameen, and shewn on the Map filed by him in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Chunottee, the Herrina Stream, and a line defined by the Ameen meeting the Herrina at the south of the Lot and about the middle of its length in the Lot.

West—By the Arracan Road.

LOT No. 47.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,248 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Satgur and Chandah.

South—By the Doloo-jheeree, Payala-tullah Jheeree, Chanda Serra, and Chanda-jheeree.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, the Narissa Serra, a line joining the Narissa Serra to the Kalee-jheeree, shewn on Kishore Churn Sein Ameen's plan running from North to South, the Kalee-jheeree, the assessed lands of Narissa and the Chamee Serra.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 46.

Lot No. 48.—Thannah Sautkanneah, are about 2,760 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga.

South—By the Perunga Stream and Bam Serra.

East—By the assessed lands of Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga, and the Perunga Stream.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 47.

LOT No. 49.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By a line demarcated by posts by Subder Ally Ameen and shewn on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

South—By the Harvang Khal and a line running East and west through Warris's Tank to a distance of about 400 feet on the west and 800 feet on the east.

East—By the Harvang Khal, a line demarcated by the Ameen running north and north-east touching Santeeram's and Bamun's Tanks and joining the two sections of the Harvang Khal.

West—By the Dolloo Surree, Uttonee Joomparrah, Lur-khurria Serra, the Kalee-bunniah Jhiree, the Surrye Surry Dollah, Talea Katta Gonnah, a line running south and south-easterly from it to a point about 400 feet west of Warris's Tank.

LOT No. 51.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area 2,747 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Pugolee Khal and the Hattyah Khal.

South—By the Buraitullee Khal and Mooandah Khal.

East—By the Hattyah Khal and a line from the Hattyah running south to the point where the Fut Surry enters the Mooandah Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang, the Cheeo-nee-batanja Serra, and the assessed lands of Buraitullee.

Lot No. 52.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,549 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Mooandah Serra and the Buraitullee Khal.

South—By the Baneeah Serra and a line running easterly therefrom to the Fytung Serra.

East—By the Killea-jeeree, Seel Serra, a line running south from the Seel Serra to the Fytung Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Bariatullee and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Nullah and the Baneeah Serra.

South—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

East—By the Fytung Serra and a line drawn from the Fytung Serra in a direction 30° east of north to the south boundary at a point about 3,000 feet from where it is intersected by the Hing Serra.

West—By the Banea Serra and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,428 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

South—By the Mata Mooree and the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

West—By the Bano Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

East—By the Fytung and Mata Mooree.

Lot No. 60.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,997 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Sautkanneah Dollah.

South—By the Juldee Dollah.

East—By a line demarcated by Kylas Chunder Ameen running north and south from the Sautkanneah Serra to the Juldee Serra shewn on his plan and marked on the land by posts.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Kallipoor, Beil Churree, Chee Chooria Pyram, and Juldee.

Lot No. 64.—Thannah Bhuteearee, area about 2,101 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra and Wul-to-nee Jeeranee Buttullah.

South—by the Dhamie Khal and the assessed lands of Mouzah Bhuteearee.

East—By the Dhamie Khal and a line demarcated by Chundee Churn Ameen running northward from that Khal and joining the northern boundary passing on the west of the Assoo Juggoo Pahaur, Assatally Pahaur, Bhad Pahaur, Baloo Pahaur, Jungle Pahaur, Tongee Pahaur, and the Gummertullee Pahaur.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Bhuteearee, Sony Churree, Khadimpoor, and the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra. The area in this Lot is exclusive of the lands of the admitted claims, measuring about 460 Acres, as demarcated by the Ameen and marked by Nos. 1 to 14 on the Map A. of the Lot filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and signed by the Collector.

Lot No. 61.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,993 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Juldee Dollah.

South—By the Assurruddeen Dollah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Juldee, Seelkope, and Chumbul.

East—By a line defined by Kallee Coomar Dutt Ameen running north and south demarcated by posts and traced on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

Lot No. 63.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,998 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Chunottee Dollah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Poe Cherry.

South—By the Sonye Cherry Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Poe Cherry, Burtullee, Foitung (Fodung.)

East—By a line defined by Ram Chunder Roodro Ameen running north and south through the jungle demarcated by posts and shewn on the plan filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

Lot No. 50.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,430 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Tellung Cottah Serrae.

South—By the Burra Chee-koonee Serra.

East—By a line drawn by the Ameen from the Burra Chee-koonee Serra to the Telong Cottah Serra where it branches into two.

West—By the Tiberria Taloo and the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang.

Lot No. 51.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area bout 2,684 Acres, bounded on the—

North—Sy the Burra Chee-koonee Serra the assessed lands of Mouzah Kheel Binda Bund.

East—By a line demarcated by bamboo posts on the ground and shewn in the Map filed by Taffuzul Ally Ameen from the northern boundary to the Pagullee Serra.

South—By the Pagullee Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Harvang.

A. Smith,
Offg. Collector.

Chittagong;
Collector's Office,
The 15th May 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 6 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 23rd May 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,310 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,23,17,430 11 9
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,52,365 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	18,68,503 6 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 75,44,824 8 4	1,52,79,073 1 5	Mercantile Bills discounted at	...	...	80,00,445 0 4
Ditto at Branches	...	,, 77,34,248 9 1		Dead Stock	...	...	4,04,587 1 8
				Stamps	...	...	10,485 12 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,33,93,378 12 0	Balances with other Banks	...	...	4,85,604 8 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	4,74,617 5 10	Sundries	...	...	3,61,963 10 1
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	2,53,935 0 0				2,65,86,200 14 8
Sundries	...	...	12,41,264 13 10	Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	5,44,224 8 4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... Rs. 2,46,71,402 7 10	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	,, 1,24,22,006 6 11	
			6,44,23,834 5 9				3,72,93,408 14 8
		Rupees ...				Rupees ...	6,44,23,834 5 9

J. GORDON,
Offg Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH MAY 1865.

UNDER the XVth Section of the Charter (Act IV. of 1862) a Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 5th proximo at 10 A. M., to elect a Director in the room of Steuart Gladstone, Esq., who has resigned.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Wanted,

AN Overseer of Roads for the Station of Kishenaghur, in Nuddea. Salary Rupees 50 a month. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and understand the construction and repairs of both metalled and unmetalled roads.

Apply with *copies* (not originals) of testimonials as to character and qualifications to the Vice-Chairman of the Kishenaghur Municipality.

Notification.

No. 29.

MR. E. J. BARTON, Assistant Collector, was placed in charge of the Cuttack Treasury on the 20th May 1865 and has been empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

R. N. SHORE,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
The 25th May 1865.

Notice.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR H. MOSLEY has been placed in charge of Chumparun Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 16th May 1865.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Officiating Commissioner.

PATNA,
The 20th May 1865.

Notice.

BABOO JUDOO NATH BOSE, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notification.

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH, Assistant Collector, has been put in charge of the Burdwan Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Hooghly,
The 20th May 1864.

The next Criminal Sessions.

SPECIAL JURORS.—The SPECIAL JURORS who have been summoned for the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, to commence on Monday, the 5th of June, are not required to attend on that day. The day or days on which their attendance will be required have to be fixed, and notice thereof will be given. On the days to be fixed their attendance will be imperatively required.

W. THEOBALD,
Clerk of the Crown.

HIGH COURT,
The 30th May 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 17th to 23rd May 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.		REMARKS.
BHAUGIRUTTEE.	Ft.	In.	
Entrance Bar ...	7	6	
Below the Entrance	5	0	
Thence to Jeagunge	4	0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	4	0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	5	6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 25th May 1865, × 4 feet 10 inches above *Zero*.
A rise of 1 foot 7½ inches since 20th May.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 25th May 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal by the SALT WATER LAKES RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, "LIMITED," for leave to reclaim and irrigate the lands known as the "Salt Water Lake" and the Tardah Jungle, situate in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and also for leave to reclaim and irrigate any other lands adjacent to the said Lake and Jungle, and also to utilize the sewage conceded to the said Company by the Municipality of Calcutta, by irrigating therewith the said Lake and Jungle or such other lands, and also to construct all the necessary works for the above purposes.

The total area of the said Land and Jungle is forty-four-and-a-half square miles forming an irregular square, its average dimensions being about seven-and-a-half miles East and West by six miles from North to South; such area is intersected near the middle of its width by the Central Channel of the Lake and bounded on its South sides by Tolly's Nullah. The Tardah Jungle occupies the eastern portion, which is divided by the Katta Khâl.

The estimated cost of the works is Rupees thirty Lacs, and the said Company, with a capital of sixty Lacs of Rupees, has been established for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Dated this 25th day of March 1865.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON,
Solicitors to the Company.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Receiver's Office.

JOYCALLY DABEE
versus
SIBNOTH CHATTERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for lease the undermentioned Zemindaries and Talooks belonging to the Estate of Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will then be made known, and upon such Security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Cuttack.

Zemindary No. 578, Bissenpore, in Pergunnah Osoaraysur.

In Zillah Backergunge.

Zemindary No. 7, Tuppay Auzeempore Joar Haltah, &c.

Purchased Howlah Augoria.

Purchased Howlah Joar Nagorecotty.

Zemindary No. 1411, Pergunnah Bogergo, Woomedpore, Mourasay Talook Singurcutty, in Pergunnah Chunder Deep, lease-hold two Churs, Haltah and Koosangona.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
No. 5, Strand,
The 10th May 1865.

Notice.

UNDER a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal the undermentioned valuable Landed Property to be sold on the 8th June 1865 by the Judge of Zillah 24-Pergunnahs at his Office at Alipore Court House:—

A three-storied House presently occupied by Captain H. Hyde, Mint Master, at a rental of Rupees 300 per month, with two tanks and several fruit trees, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, and in part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation thirty biggahs and twelve cottahs, situated at Ballygunge.

A lower-roomed pucca built Dwelling-house, situated at Tangrah, Entally, yielding a rent of Rupees 40 per mensem, with a tank and several fruit trees, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation two biggahs and five cottahs.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Joydoyalpersaud, formerly of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, afterwards of Calcutta, Merchant and Dealer in Government Securities, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 19th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Joydoyalpersaud, formerly of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, afterwards of Calcutta, Merchant and Dealer in Government Securities, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 29th day of May instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must "appear before the said Court at the time and "place aforesaid."*

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Joydoyalpersaud, formerly of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, afterwards of Calcutta, Merchant and Dealer in Government Securities, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 19th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bemolachurn Dey, of No. 20, College Square, Puttuldangah, in Calcutta, Banian, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 20th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd May 1865.

In the matter of Isserchunder Roy, at present of No. 12, Pattoriahghatta, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the employ of Moddonmohun Auddy, Banian, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear "before the said Court at the time and place "aforesaid."*

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Isserchunder Roy, at present of No. 12, Pattoriahghatta, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the employ of Moddonmohun Auddy, Banian, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 25th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Isserchunder Roy, at present of No. 12, Pattoriahghatta, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the employ of Moddonmohun Auddy, Banian, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 25th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th May 1865.

Sea Salt Company, "Limited."

AT a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly convened and held on Friday, the 26th day of May instant,—

It was resolved that this Company be wound up voluntarily unless it be found from a Meeting of Creditors to be forthwith called by the Liquidator that they will not come to an equitable division of the assets, and in that case it is resolved that this Company be wound up under the Court.

It was also proposed that Mr. W. A. Ashworth be appointed Liquidator.

All parties having any CLAIMS upon the abovenamed Company are required to send notice thereof to me within fourteen days from this date.

W. A. ASHWORTH,
Liquidator.

The 30th May 1865.

Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

IN terms of Rule XXXVII. a Special Meeting of the Policy-holders (to be held at the Society's Office, No. 2, Larkins' Lane, Calcutta,) is hereby convened for Saturday, 24th June 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to carry out the following Resolution under the strong recommendation of the Directors :—

"That the business of this Society be transfer-
"red to, and amalgamated with, that of the Albert
"Life Assurance Company on the terms mention-
"ed in Mr. J. S. Smith's Circular of 15th
"instant."

By Order of the Directors,

J. S. SMITH,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Third Call of Rupees 20 per Share or Shares in this Company is due on the 10th of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 11th May 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, at noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghaut Street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting the following Clause in lieu of Article 39C, *viz.* :—

"It shall be lawful for the Directors from time
"to time to borrow, for the purposes of the Com-
"pany, any sums not exceeding in the whole at any
"one time the sum of Rupees 2,00,000, and to
"pledge or mortgage the property of the Company
"as security for the re-payment of any such loans."

By Order of the Directors,

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1865.

Howrah Docking Company, "Limited."

THE undersigned have been appointed Secretaries of the Howrah Docking Company, "Limited," in the room of W. G. ROSE, ESQ., deceased.

By Order of the Directors,

J. H. FERGUSSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

77, CLIVE STREET;
Calcutta,
The 25th May 1865.

Notice to Creditors of Messrs. Bruce, Shand, Stewart and Company.

CREDITORS of the above Firm who have signed the Deed of Trust dated 2nd November 1846, are hereby required to send a Statement of their claims against the Estate, with proof of the correctness thereof; to the undersigned Trustees under the said Deed, for the purpose of receiving a Dividend about to be declared. The whole fund in the hands of the Trustees will be divided amongst such Creditors only as have already signed the Deed and will send in their claims, properly substantiated, on or before the Thirty-first day of May instant.

P. J. SARKIES.
W. HAMMIL,
By his Attorney,
W. HAWORTH.
Trustees.

32, DALHOUSIE SQUARE;
Calcutta,
The 9th May 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the declared Dividend at the rate of 17 per Cent per annum for the year ending 31st December 1864, from the respective dates of payment of calls, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 12th June proximo.

Shareholders are requested to send in their Scrip for inspection as early as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 10th May 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share on the new contributory Shares in this Company is due on the 1st of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares into the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 18th April 1865.

Notice.

THE undersigned have his day commenced business as Merchants and Agents under the Firm of Wilson, Gilmore and Co. The Indigo seed business carried on by the late Firm of Gilmore, Mckilligin and Co. will from this date be conducted by us.

ALEXANDER WILSON.
ROBERT DUNCAN STEWART.

EXTRACT FROM THE "EDINBURGH GAZETTE," 11TH APRIL 1865.

CLAUD HAMILTON HAMILTON, (formerly Claud Hamilton Brown,) Esquire, of Calcutta, having, in compliance with a Clause contained in the last Will and Testament of his Uncle, Claud Hamilton, Esquire, assumed the surname of Hamilton instead of that of Brown, has received the License and Authority of the Lord Lyon King of Arms to bear and use for the name of Hamilton such Ensigns-Armorial as are particulary described in the Letters Patent issued by the Lyon-Depute, under date Edinburgh, 29th March 1865, and is now known and publicly recognized in the Records of the Lyon Court under the designation aforesaid of Claud Hamilton Hamilton.

DALMAHOY, WOOD & COWAN,
Writers to the Signet.

EDINBURGH;
12, *Hill Street*,
The 10*th April* 1865.

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 10th June 1865, at noon. The Books and Accounts, duly audited, are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon on Thursday, the 1st June 1865, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, declaring a Dividend, altering Clause No. 30 of the Articles of Association, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

GRANT, SMITH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at this Company's Office, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 29th June next, at 3-30 P. M., at which the Accounts of the twelve months ending 28th February last will be submitted, a Dividend declared, and such other business transacted as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.
The 29th March 1865.

Notice.

THE business of Wine Merchant, Watch and Clock Maker, and Photographer hitherto carried on in the name of "John Swaris" will from this date be styled "John Swaris and Co., Wine Merchants, Watch and Clock Makers, and Photographers."

All communication, money transactions, &c., &c., to be held by the undersigned.

JOHN SWARIS,
Managing Proprietor.

SYLHET,
The 1st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM MINTO is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKEY & Co.

Notice.

THE India General Steam Navigation Company's Flat *Nicholson*, sunk off Serampore, has been abandoned by the Company.

Shippers are at liberty to make any arrangement they may think fit with the view of recovering their cargo.

G. J. SCOTT,
Secy., I. G. S. N. Company, "Limited."

CALCUTTA,
The 5th May 1865.

Notice.

A FEW copies of the "Magistrate and Collector's Manual," compiled by Mr. D. Hume, are available to purchasers for 30 Rupees a copy. Enquire of Baboo Oottma Chunder Chatterjee at the Office of the Board of Revenue, No. 2, Bankshall Street.

[*In the Press, and will be published in a few days.*]

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

Lost or Stolen,

IN transit from Mungledye, Assam, Second-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{T_0}$01999, 20 Rupees; $\frac{A}{T}$18162, 10 Rupees.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Bank of Bengal Note, No. 09958A., for Rupees 10.

Second-half of Bank of Bengal Note, No. 03561, for Rupees 25.

Lost or Stolen,

FIRST-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{TT}$56147, and Second-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{TT}$54946, for Rupees 50 each.

Lost,

FIRST-halves of following Government Currency Notes, namely:—Nos. 49150, 45494, 47698, and 49144, for Rupees 100 each. Payment stopped.

Lost,

HALVES of Currency Notes,—

No. 20230 for Rs. 50.
„ 60488 „ „ 100.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 976.

The 20th May 1865.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 31st May, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 977.

The 20th May 1865.—Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizigapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Nairakel, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmsion per Steamer *Punjaub*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 979.

The 20th May 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 9th June 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Viâ Southampton, on the 1st June 1865.

Viâ Marseillies, on the 2nd June 1865.

Letters and Papers for transmission *viâ* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st and 2nd June 1865, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *viâ* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Viâ Southamton.	*Viâ* Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	0 13 4

Book Post packets *viâ* Marseilles not exceeding 4 oz. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

No. 982.

The 22nd May 1865.—Mails for the United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles only, and Countries *viâ* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinom*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 2nd June 1865, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0 6	8
	„	1	„	...	„	0 13	4
	„	2	„	...	„	1 10	8

No. 984.

The 25th May 1865.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 5th instant, at 6 P. M.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 26th of April 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Mooltan.	29th May 1865, at 6¾ P. M.	At 7¾ P. M.	At 9·40 P. M.	30th May 1865, at 7 A. M.	1 h. 55 m.	3	3	6	42	27	69
											6
										Total ...	75
										France ...	2 Boxes
										Madras ...	2 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Ditto	1 Pkt.
										Hong-Kong ..	1 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 „
										Gibralter ...	1 „
										Suez ...	1 „
										Aden ...	1 „
										Alexandria ...	1 Bag.
										Total ...	91

The 30th May 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 7th June 1865, corresponding with 26th Jyte 1272 *B. S.*

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1272 *B. S.*

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acre.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
145	1600	Chur Khattia, attached to no Pergunnah	94 3 4	35 0 0	0 5 7	35 5 7	70 0 0	

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 10th March 1865.

W. CORNELL,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up for sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 7th June 1865, corresponding with 28th Jeth 1272 *F. S.*, Wednesday.

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
53	2591	Amanut land purchased by Government, Thannah Nuseebabad, Pergunnah Colgong.	560 2 5	73 0 0	0 12 0	73 12 0	146 0 0	

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 4th May 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 19th June 1865, corresponding with the 10th Assar 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	845	Erazee Inglis, Futtehpore, Soudra, Pergunnah Urwal	9 0 7¾	28 0 0	0 4 6	28 4 6	56 0 0	

BEHAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
Gya,
The 18th May 1865.

H. F. J. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Cuttack, C. Division, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of the District, on Wednesday, the 7th of June 1865, corresponding with 27th Jest 1272 *U.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th April 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 1516.—Kismut Jumma Buddook, Pergunnah Kaimah ; recorded Proprietor Sree Bejabernath Takoor Sewait Moharaja Pudlaubh Deo ; Government Revenue Rupees 685-3-3¼.

CUTTACK COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 9th May 1865.

W. J. MONEY,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 18.] [233]

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Scholarship found in the Calcutta University by the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

From the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram, to the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1865.)

WHEN I attended the late Convocation of the Calcutta University for presenting Degrees, I was extremely glad to hear of the progress the Students had made in the different branches of their study, and I feel anxious to encourage in Bengal a liberal Education in Literature and Science in the same way in which I have done so at Vizianagram. I would, therefore, propose to give to the University 50 Rupees per month to be awarded to the first Scholar (being a Native of India) on the B. A. List for the year in the Order of Merit, on condition of his continuing his studies in an Affiliated College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A. The Scholarship, whilst creating emulation among the rising generation, will at the same time perpetuate my memory, and I would, therefore, wish it to be called "The Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram's Scholarship." I shall make a monthly payment of 50 Rupees, which will be paid by Maharajah Sutt Shurn Ghosaul, of Bhookoyloss, until such time as I may conveniently invest in Government Promissory Notes such a sum as may produce an annual income of 600 Rupees.

From S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram,—(No. 2758, dated the 12th April 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and to communicate to you the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for your very liberal offer to the University of Calcutta of a Scholarship of Rupees 50 per mensem, to be called after your name.

2. Your letter has been forwarded to the Registrar of the University, by whom it will be laid before the Syndicate.

From S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University,—(No. 2759, dated the 12th April 1865.)

I AM directed to forward, in original, a letter, dated the 31st ultimo, from the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, offering a Scholarship of Rupees 50 per mensem to the Calcutta University, and to request that you will be so good as to lay it before the Syndicate.

2. The Maharajah has been thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberal offer.

From S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 2760, dated the 12th April 1865.)

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, relative to an offer made to the Calcutta University by the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram to establish a Scholarship of Rupees 50 per mensem, to be called after his name.

The Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, dated 31st March 1865.
To the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, No. 2758, dated 12th April 1865.
To the Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2759, dated 12th April 1865.

From J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., M. A., Registrar, Calcutta University, to the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 403, dated the 2nd May 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2759, dated 12th ultimo, forwarding in original a letter from the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, offering to found a Scholarship of 50 Rupees per mensem in the Calcutta University. In reply I am desired to state that the Syndicate, on behalf of the University, gratefully accept the liberal offer, and that regulations will be laid down for awarding the Scholarship from 1st January 1866 in accordance with the wishes expressed in the Hon'ble Maharajah's letter.

From J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram,—(No. 8428, dated the 12th May 1865.)

IN continuation of letter from this Office No. 2758, dated the 12th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 403, dated the 2nd instant, from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, communicating the thanks of the Syndicate for your offer to establish a Scholarship in connection with that Institution, and stating that regulations will be laid down for awarding the Scholarship from the 1st January next.

2. A copy of the whole correspondence on this subject has been forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Eastern Bengal Railway Extensions.

From CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R. E., for Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 243R., dated the 21st March 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1319G., dated 23rd September 1864, regarding an extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo at the confluence of the Jaboona and Ganges, and to inform you that the proposal has been referred to the Secretary of State in view to its being ascertained on what terms the Company would undertake the construction of the line.

From CAPTAIN F. S TAYLOR, R. E, Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,—(No. 886G., dated the 27th March 1865.)

I AM directed to communicate copy of a letter, No. 243R., from the Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department, intimating that your proposal for an extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo at the confluence of the Jaboona and Ganges has been referred to the Secretary of State, and to forward the accompanying copy of a Memorandum by the Commissioner of Dacca on further Railway extensions to the East, and to request that you will favor this Office with an expression of your opinion on the suggestions offered by Mr. C. T. Buckland for the useful and profitable development of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Memorandum by C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, on the Eastern Bengal Railway continuation,—(dated the 17th February 1865.)

THE following suggestions are offered for the useful and profitable development of the Eastern Bengal Railway :—

2. It is, I believe, admitted that the terminus at Kooshtea is no permanent terminus; and to avoid any appearance of controversy, I shall not do more than allude to the proposed extension to Darjeeling, which rests on its own merits, and has no connection or competition with Eastern Bengal properly defined.

3. I also understand that Dacca was the original proposed terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the line marked on all the Government maps supports this idea. But the line so marked involves the crossing of two very large rivers, the Ganges at Kooshtea and the Jaboona at Serajgunge, and I believe that the difficulty of this double crossing has been one of the obstacles to the completion of the original project.

4. It has since been proposed, and I believe that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India are favorable to the idea of continuing the line of Railway from Kooshtea, or from a point somewhat south of it, so as to lead it along the south bank of the Ganges to the point of confluence of the Ganges and Jaboona, by which scheme one crossing will suffice for both those rivers. The point of confluence has been named Goalundo from an old Factory of that name, and for convenience I shall use the name Goalundo in the rest of this Memorandum.

5. I believe that there are no very great Engineering difficulties between Kooshtea and Goalundo. There are the Rivers Gorai and the Chundun. The latter is rather the bed of an old river than a river. The banks of the Gorai are generally high and hard, and I have no doubt that the position for a bridge could be selected without much difficulty. With regard to the rest of the line of country, I have been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gastrell, who made the Revenue Survey of it, that it is an old and hard formation, and that he is not aware of any serious objections to it.

6. The extension of the line as far as Goalundo would have one particular merit, that it would at once lead to the increase of the goods traffic of the Railway, as it would intercept all the produce which now passes that point en route

to Calcutta by boat. When a boat from Assam or Serajgunge has reached Goalundo, it can either go down the united stream of the Jaboona and Ganges, locally called the Pudda, till it reaches the tidal rivers of the Sunderbuns; or it can go up the Ganges as far as Kooshtea, where it finds the River Gorai in direct competition with the Railway, the River Gorai being in direct communication with Calcutta by the inner and safer Sunderbun route. But when a boat has made its way from Goalundo up to Kooshtea, a journey of three or four days for a laden boat, it is hardly worth while to transfer the cargo to the Railway. Whereas, on the other hand, the position of Goalundo would be so favorable as to induce the transfer of the cargo there, to avoid all risk of further water carriage by either of the Sunderbun routes.

7. A reference to the map will shew that Goalundo is a point which would naturally, *i. e.*, according to the water-shed of the rivers, receive all the produce of the country lying to the north of it in Pubna, Bograh, Rungpore, and Mymensing, and the whole of Assam. It is not too great an assumption to make that Goalundo might, in the course of a short time, take the place of Serajgunge, which now commands so much of the trade of the North-Eastern Districts.

8. So again of the trade to the south and east, representing Dacca and the east half of Mymensing, Sylhet, Cachar, and Furreedpore and Tipperah; a regular and well appointed service of Steam Tugs and Flats between Goalundo and Narraingunge (eight miles south of Dacca) would shortly command the trade of all those Districts to which Narraingunge is the present centre of trade. At present little produce goes to Kooshtea, because the distance is so great and the navigation is so bad for boats, and there has been no properly directed and sustained attempt to maintain a Steam Tug and Flat service between Narraingunge and Kooshtea.

9. Therefore one chief merit in an extension from Kooshtea to Goalundo is that it will at once conduce to enrich the goods traffic of the Railway, whilst it brings all the Eastern Districts so much nearer to the central authority of Government in Calcutta.

10. But having reached Goalundo it cannot be intended that the Railway should stop there. It is to a certain extent, it may be said, stopped by the confluence of the two rivers which is admitted; but independently of its being a good terminus on its own merits, it is also good for a point from which the continuation or next section of the line should be made.

11. I look on it as unnecessary and undesirable, at least for the present, to bridge the Pudda; but the confluence of the Ganges and Jaboona will always insure a good depth of water for the crossing of the river by a Steam Ferry from one hard bank to another hard bank at all times of the year.

12. The next point is the continuation of the Railway from the east side of the Pudda towards Dacca. The village locally known on the eastern bank is called Teonto Hât, and I shall use this name for the sake of convenience. The line of Railway should run almost due east, keeping a few miles south of Manikgunge, till it meets the River Dullessery at a place called Sabhar.

13. The Dullessery opposite Sabhar is a little larger than the Gorai near Kooshtea, but I believe not more difficult and not much more expensive to bridge.

14. From Sabhar the line of Railway should run with a slight curve to Dacca, following, as much as possible, the line of the old scheme as marked in the map. It is thus brought along the high red-clay ridge which runs from Sabhar to Dacca. The continuation of the line from Dacca to Narraingunge has no difficulty.

15. But it may be that Sabhar will become a place of great importance, for it is from this point that a line of Railway leading to Assam should diverge towards the north. It would be able to follow the high red-clay ridge as far as Jamalpore, in Mymensing, and at Jamalpore the bed of the old Berhampooter, which was once several miles wide, has now only a small channel and about six inches of water in the dry season. From Jamalpore the line would run under the west point of the Garrow Hills, and so up to Gowalparah and Gowhatty. But I merely refer to this Assam line "*en passant*," as the interest of that great Province is not the subject of my particular care.

16. Having brought the Railway as far as Dacca I am not content, nor will it be possible to stop there. But with regard to the extension beyond Dacca, it is necessary to write with much reserve at present, as the country has not been examined and the nature of some of it is very peculiar.

17. Taking generally a northerly direction from Dacca towards Sylhet, there would be no difficulty in leading a line across the River Luckea towards a place called Bhyrub Bazar, which is at the point where the old Berhampooter, after flowing through Mymensing, unites itself with the Megna.

18. From this point and towards Sylhet the country is very peculiar. It is one huge watery tract, covered with high grass and reeds, the villages here and there being perched on raised mounds looking like beaver's dams. There are certain rivers running through this watery tract which now afford a passage for steamers and for boats if the latter do not like to go straight across country. When the innundation subsides, the country becomes sufficiently dry to allow an embankment to be thrown up, and the artificial mounds on which the villages are built shew that the soil thus thrown up can be made to resist the action of the water.

19. Therefore I am inclined to think, or rather to hope, that a large embankment might be thrown up across the most favorable part of this low country in a line from Bhyrub Bazar to Sylhet, which, when once constructed, would be able to resist the action of the water; and from the exceedingly tortuous courses of the rivers now existing, and from the very large expanse of country over which the waters are spread and spilt, I am inclined to think that there is not any violent current or stream action to be feared.

20. When Sylhet is reached, the Railway Company will find an Imperial Line of road thence to Cachar about 60 miles in length, which is now in the course of formation, and which has been laid out with the view of its being converted into a Railway if necessary, so that the Engineering difficulties of this last section of the line are known already.

21. It may be asked what necessity there is for a Railway to Sylhet and Cachar. I should reply by referring to the immense amount of capital which is being laid out in Tea plantations in Sylhet and Cachar. I should also point to the inexpressibly slow and bad navigation of the rivers to Sylhet and Cachar, which are dreadfully tortuous, and during the cold and early dry months are not navigable for steamers. Under the most favorable circumstances a steamer takes seven days from Dacca to Cachar, and about four from Cachar to Dacca. Finally, there are the lime and coal mines of the range of hills north of Sylhet, and whilst the lime of Sylhet is already well known, the coal, though it is the best steam coal in India, and exists in great quantities, has hitherto been kept out of the market by the cost of carriage.

22. The resume of my proposals is as follows as regards length:—

	Miles.
Kooshtea to Goalundo	40
Teonta Hât to Dacca	40
Branch to Narraingunge	8
Dacca to Sylhet	70
Sylhet to Cachar	70
Total Miles	228

23. So that after all the length in miles is not great, whilst it opens up some of the richest Districts in Bengal, and at the same time leads on partly towards Assam, as I have noticed incidentally.

24. I might add that from Sylhet the Sanitarium of Cherra Poonjee is easily accessible, and though the old Stations of Cherra is complained of as too wet, the admirers of the new Station at Yeddo declare that Yeddo is perfect. So that by a continuation of 150 miles from Kooshtea, Calcutta would be brought within thirty-six hours' reach of a Sanitarium.

No. 1261, dated 24th February 1865.

Endorsed by Govt. of Bengal.

Forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for disposal.

From F. Prestage, Esq., Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—(No. 801, dated the 20th April 1865.)

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter No. 386G., from the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a Memorandum by the Commissioner of Dacca on further Railway extensions to the East, and requesting me to forward an expresssion of my opinion on the suggestions offered by Mr. C. T. Buckland for the useful and profitable development of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

I quite concur in all Mr. Buckland says in favor of Goalundo as a terminus, and as a favorable point for crossing the Ganges and the Bermahpooter with one Ferry, and I have already fully given my opinion on this subject in my No. 921, dated 18th July last; and I am decidedly of opinion it would be to the benefit of the State and to the interest of the Shareholders of this Railway that an extension should be made from Kooshtea to that point as soon as possible.

With regard to the further extension to Dacca, Narraingunge, Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar, I am still of opinion that when the time arrives for making such extensions they cannot start from a more favorable point than opposite Goalundo; but I have already stated that I am of opinion the whole of the trade from those Marts and Districts can, for some time to come, best be accommodated, and worked most remuneratively, by a well organized Steam Flotilla plying regularly to and from Goalundo, and I am still of this opinion, for the Districts are intersected with rivers giving fair water communication, and which are at present the channels and outlets of the traffic, added to which a properly constructed Railway could not be made through such a District and equipped with Rolling Stock under from £12 to 15,000 a mile, whilst a most efficient Steam Flotilla, with every convenience of a Railway, excepting greater speed, will only cost about £1,000 per mile.

I am of opinion that it would not be worth while making a short independent line from Teota to Dacca and Narraingunge until it is determined to carry on a further extension either to Assam or Sylhet, and no decision should be come to as to which of these two places it would be most advisable first to extend to until it is ascertained which of them will yield the best supply of steam coal, both as regards quality and quantity. I purpose obtaining all the information I can on this important subject, at the same time I shall be glad to be placed in possession of any information at the disposal of Government.

I am still of opinion that to benefit the State, and to add to the traffic on our present main line, the most important extension to make is that towards Darjeeling; that the Districts of Dinagepore and the north-west of Rungpore, which produce enormous quantities of valuable produce and have no good water communication, may obtain a vent for their produce, and that the timber and other valuable products in the Dooars and on the Himalayas may also be brought to this Port; also that a Sanatarium, which is said to be particularly suited to the European constitution, may be reached in twelve or ten hours from Calcutta.

Considering the steady influx of Europeans to this country, and the great cost of moving the Seat of Government from Calcutta to the Western Himalayas every hot season, besides its being the cause of throwing the Government Machinery out of gear, I think, for this reason alone, the Government should urge on the construction of such a line; and, judging from the manner in which the Natives avail themselves of the Railways both for travelling and for forwarding goods, I feel confident that, if such a line is made with only such works as are necessary for working the traffic directly it is in fair working order, it would not in any way be an encumbrance on the Imperial Revenue, for the net Revenue would be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. on the outlay, and I believe the earnings would steadily increase until it got much above that sum.

From Major J. St. J. Hovenden, R. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 596G., dated the 3rd May 1865.)

In continuation, and in support of the letters noted in the margin from this Office submitting to the Government of India projects for extensions of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo on the Pudda and to the Valley of the Teesta, I am directed to forward a Memorandum, dated 17th February 1865, from the Commissioner of Dacca, and a letter, No. 801, dated 20th April, from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 1319G., dated 23rd September 1864.
No. 1046G., dated 5th August 1864.
No. 519G., dated 15th March 1865.

The extensions already recommended are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, both works which are not only of urgent and immediate importance, but which also hold out every promise of an early profitable return.

With regard to the question of the further extension beyond Goalundo, His Honor is disposed so far to agree with the Agent Eastern Bengal Railway, as to think that the question may with advantage be postponed for the present, but he considers that the subject should not be lost sight of.

Railway communication with the Valley of Assam, where there is every prospect of obtaining an abundant supply of steam coal, is in every point of view—Military, Political Administrative, and Commercial—an object of equal importance to the Government, to the inhabitants of the Province, and to all those concerned in its prosperity.

The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, thinks that this work should be undertaken as soon as capital is forthcoming and Government is in a position to pay the guarantee without which such undertaking cannot be commenced.

Accommodation which must be provided by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company to meet the requirements of Port Canning and Company.

From Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Company, to Captain F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,—(dated the 26th April 1865.)

As Port Canning has now become a resort for shipping it is desirable that all questions affecting the satisfactory working of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway should be discussed by those most interested, and we therefore beg to propose that an early meeting be arranged by your good self, at which Mr. Pendleton, the Agent of the Railway, as well as Members of the Municipal body and of the Port Canning Company be invited to attend.

Any afternoon this week would suit us.

From Major J. St. J. Hovenden, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, to Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Company,—(No. 566, dated the 26th April 1865.)

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter dated 26th April, and in reply to state that I shall be most happy to meet you as you propose.

It must be distinctly understood that such meetings will be simply considered as a convenient mode of making known the views of gentlemen interested in Port Canning to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that no change in the working of the Railway will be sanctioned without a reference to him.

I regret that I shall be engaged on Thursday and Saturday, but I will be at your service on Friday or any day next week.

Note by Major J. St. J. Hovenden, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, regarding the requirements of the Port Canning Company,—(No. 593, dated the 3rd May 1865.)

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

I submit for His Honor's perusal the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Schiller and myself on this subject. I was aware that there was a feeling in Calcutta that the line at present is not in a state to meet the present requirements of Port Canning, and much less the probable ones, and I thought that by attending the Meeting proposed by Mr. Schiller I should obtain specific information as to what the public wanted.

The Meeting took place yesterday in Mr. Schiller's Office, and was attended by the following gentlemen :—

Mr. Schiller.
„ Pendleton.
„ Lamouroux.
„ R. B. Mackay.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Lieutenant C. H. Luard, R. E., and myself.

The requirements of the public were stated by Mr. Schiller, and are as follows :—

1. The rolling stock was stated to be deficient in quality and insufficient in quantity. Mr. Schiller was informed that an indent for the construction of 150 covered goods wagons and the conversion of thirty low-sided wagons into covered goods had been sent up to the Government of India for sanction. He was also told that the repairs to the wagons, which he complained of as not being water-tight, had been sanctioned and were now in hand.

I am glad to see these steps taken towards putting the rolling stock of the Calcutta and South-Eastern into more efficient working order; but would observe that these repairs should have been undertaken much earlier, as it was well known that damages have been caused last year, and from reasons of economy these wagons had never been kept in proper points.

(Sd.) F. Schiller.

I have since telegraphed to Simla to ask Colonel Dickens to send down sanction for the new wagons by telegraph.

I cannot agree that the alteration should have been effected earlier. Mr. Schiller is quite in error in saying that damage had been caused in previous years.

(Sd.) A. G. Pendleton.

There seemed to be an impression that, even with the proposed addition, the rolling stock would not be sufficient to meet the wants of Canning. I put up Captain Taylor's Note on the capabilities of the rolling stock, and I am inclined to think that no further addition is necessary at present.

There may be no immediate necessity for further increase, but when it is borne in mind that the correspondence on these subjects often takes a year, I can foresee the time when the Railway will again be in a fix.

Sd. F. Schiller.

2. The next point raised was the insufficiency of the goods accommodation at Canning and Calcutta, and more especially at the latter place.

At Canning there is a new permanent goods shed just built, which will accommodate 25 wagons. At Calcutta the accommodation is no doubt excessively defective, and this is felt now as there are six ships in the Mutlah.

This goods accommodation is not sufficient to do the traffic of three ships, and larger sheds of shelter should be provided at both ends. If the Calcutta Bazar could be secured this arrangement would be better than building temporary shelter.

(Sd.) F. Schiller.

The permanent goods shed is in hand, but it will not be finished before the end of the year, and the representatives of the mercantile community stated absolutely that they wanted greatly increased accommodation at once, as the inconvenience now felt with only six ships is so great as to deter shippers from making use of the Port a second time. I should think it would be worth while to sanction temporary sheds, if the Agent of the Company concurs in the view above stated. A still better plan would probably be to rent the Sealdah Market for the rest of the year and to convert into a goods shed by running temporary lines into it. The building is absolutely useless now and Colonel Nicoll sees no objection to its being taken advantage of in this way.

The present covered accommodation at Canning is for (say) 25 wagons and about 8,000 to 10,000 bags.

I do not think this sufficient for the Port.

The new shed at Calcutta will, I fancy, be ample for present requirements. Its construction has been pressed upon Government by me for nearly 3 years, but it was only sanctioned in March last, and will not be finished before December next.

Meantime I deprecate spending much money on temporary structures, but I think the idea of using the Bazar a good one.

(Sd.) A. G. Pendleton.

3. Mr. Schiller stated that it would be a great advantage to the Port Canning Company if the plans for the permanent Station and Railway buildings at Canning were made out and finally approved by Government, as the Company were going to lay down many tramways, some of which will join the line and others cross it, and these could not well be commenced until the plan of the permanent Station was finally fixed. Mr. Pendleton said that he was going to make arrangements with Mr. Prestage for making the design which would then be submitted to Government for approval.

It is absolutely necessary that a definite station plan for Canning should be fixed upon, as the Canning Company are now laying out a comprehensive system of tramways, and this can only be done in conjunction with the Railway. Three lines of tramways are to run parallel to the strand with branches to the Docks and southern portion of the Town, in all about fifteen miles. Ten screw-pile jetties have been ordered through Morrillier and Edwards.

(Sd.) F. Schiller.

Mr. Prestage has already kindly undertaken to draw up a ground plan.

(Sd.) A. G. Pendleton.

4. A complaint was then made that there was no Officer of the Railway stationed at Canning with sufficient powers to settle all trifling disagreements between any of the departments of the Railway and the public without a reference to Calcutta.

So small a line as the Calcutta and South-Eastern, which requires little or no Office management, can only pay if the out-door management is energetic, and the Board at home have made a grave mistake in having an Agent and an Engineer. One *good* Engineer with supreme powers, and a *good Deputy* might have managed the line to satisfaction.

(Sd.) F. Schiller.

It was stated that a great deal of friction takes place at Canning from there being no recognized head who can take the responsibility of giving an order to the subordinates of all the departments. I think this is a fair and reasonable complaint, and I would strongly recommend that the entertainment of such a man be sanctioned if it is proposed by the Agent.

Upon Mr. Schiller's remark here I will make no comment. The only instance of "friction" adduced was a most trivial one, and I see no necessity to have at Canning any one in a higher position than that of Station Master, but he should be well paid and be an energetic man.

(Sd.) A. G. Pendleton.

5. It was also stated that great inconvenience is felt when a ship comes in owing to the difficulty of getting sufficient coolies to unload her. This is no doubt quite true, and the fact is notorious that coolies will not live at Canning if they can possibly get away from it. The inconvenience is unquestionable, the doubtful point is by whom it is to be remedied.

Mr. Schiller thinks that the Railway Company ought to keep up a gang of say 50 men, who should be monthly servants and be well housed and made comfortable, so as to induce them to remain at the place. He admits that it would be expensive and that there would not be constant employment for the men, but he contends that it would give the port a good name if Ship Masters always found a gang of coolies ready to unload their ships on arrival, and therefore he holds that this facility should certainly be given.

It is not so much the unloading of the ships which has hitherto given trouble, for most of them arrived in ballast or with salt, but the delay arises in not unloading the Railway wagons quickly on arrival. The work is done at present by contracts; but the Contractor, with the view of making as much money as possible, keeps a minimum number of coolies and often withholds regular payments. Were the Railway to keep coolies of their own, their spare time might be usefully employed in making up the Station ground, which will have to be done now and soon.

(Sd.) F. Schiller

The difficulty is that of *keeping* coolies at Canning. I have sent hundreds of men there who decline to live in the place more than a couple of days.

I cannot admit any other cause of delay in discharging wagons.

I am, however, prepared to try the experiment of keeping a staff of coolies in regular pay, but it will be an expensive one, especially if those interested do not put their shoulders to the wheel more energetically.

(Sd.) A. G. Pendleton.

I entirely agree with Mr. Schiller in thinking that all possible facilities should be given to Ship Masters, but I am not so satisfied that coolies should be supplied by the Railway Company. For the last year or two the Railway has been kept going entirely at the expense of Government, there was no one at Canning to do any thing, and in the hope of being able

The Railway was built for the *sole* object of connecting an auxiliary Port with Calcutta. The reason why the Railway did not pay was that the auxiliary Port was never made. To create traffic on such a line the Railway, it is clear, had to give facilities by which trade would be attracted; one of those facilities was that they have to put the cargo across the jetties upon the vessels loading, the stowing being done by the ship. Until Canning is a more civilized place than at present it is premature to withdraw from this responsibility. The Canning Company could only step forward were the management of the whole Railway made over to them, and if Government is disposed to do that the Canning Company would be prepared to work the line on commission.

(Sd.) F. Schiller.

At present I fear the Railway must continue to load and unload vessels

carrying goods as now at through shipping rates, but in principle I object to this arrangement.

I think the proper position of the Railway Company would be that of public carriers from Sealdah to Canning Station only.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

to nurse up a little trade the Agent was authorized to undertake the loading and unloading of the few ships which came into the river; but now that the Port Canning Company has been formed and that more ships are arriving, I do not see that the whole burden of loading and unloading ships should be laid on the Railway Company. Mr. Schiller points out that up to this time there has been great hesitation in providing conveniences for ships because no ships came to the Mutlah; while, on the other hand, merchants did not like to send ships because there were no conveniences, so that while both parties were coquetting with each other the interests of the Port suffered. This is quite true, but until the Port Canning Company was started there appeared so little prospect of the Port paying within a reasonable time that Government would not, I think, have been justified in expending more guaranteed capital for giving facilities to shippers than they have already done.

The argument brought forward, that if the Government is not prepared to give these facilities it may as well have the rails taken up and Port down on some other line is hardly a fair one, as I can scarcely think that the prospects of the Port depend on the fact of a gang of 50 coolies being paid by Government or by the Canning Company.

Government, no doubt, is quite as deeply interested in the fate of Port Canning as the new Company, and I think that the two should be prepared to work in harmony and to give each other every assistance; but I think that before sanctioning any more expenditure the Government has a right to ask the Company to state specifically what they are prepared to do and to give a programme of works to be undertaken during the next year. At pfesent, so far as I know, all that has been done has been to order ten screw-pile jetties from home and to commence the excavation of a large dock for country boats. I do not see that the latter will be any advantage to the Railway as it will be used by country boats bringing rice from the East, the cargoes of which will be transferred to the ships without going on to the line at all.

The Canning Company is no doubt interested deeply in the success of the new Port, but the "Canning Company" will give a fair return without considering the future of Port Canning as a Port. The best guarantee which Government can have with reference to the co-operation of the Canning Company is that something like £1,60,000 are ready to be spent upon works in connection with the Port, and that although not all these works will bring directly "grist to the Railway Mill," yet collusively they will all benefit the Railway traffic. Considering that the Canning Company have relieved Government of a grave difficulty which they were not prepared to deal with, I think that Government are bound now to show hearty co-operation and adopt the most liberal policy with reference to the Railway.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

In this I entirely concur.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

I think it would be the true policy of Government to deal very liberally in this matter as the paying of the Railway depends entirely on the prosperity of Canning and the present inconveniences are very strongly felt by merchants.

Mr. Schiller tells me that he has advised his friends at home not to send any more ships to the Mutlah for the present. Mr. Lamouroux and Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose say the same, while the former of these gentlemen said that he could bring forty, and the latter a hundred ships to the Mutlah every year if they got proper facilities. Whether these numbers are to be looked on as an actual guarantee, or merely as a hopeful estimate, I cannot say.

I do not see that the Company need object to give the Government information as to their proceedings, as this would be considered confidential if necessary. The last point insisted on is the necessity for at once doubling the line. On this point I am not prepared to agree with Mr. Schiller. If the rolling stock is increased there is no reason why at least twelve goods trains should not be run daily each way. Now, taking the capacity of a wagon at only 4 tons, we got a carrying power of 1,680 tons per diem from 12 good's trains of 35 wagons each. This, I think, will probably suffice for some time to come, at the same time I think it would be well, if Mr. Schiller can give any solid ground for expecting a very great occasion of traffic within the next two years to consider the subject of a further addition to the rolling stock.

I have tried to state Mr. Schiller's views and my own as fairly as I could, and to make sure of this point I am going to shew this paper both to Mr. Schiller and Mr. Pendleton after explaining to them that the Note simply expresses my own views and in no way those of His Honor.

I have not exactly prevented ships from going to the Mutlah, but I have felt compelled, seeing the deficiencies of the Railway, to withhold all encouragement. Both Mr. Lamouroux and Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose have sufficient command over ships to influence very large numbers, and my own firm could easily get 40 to 50,000 ton of shipping to go to Port Canning. I have no hesitation in stating that as soon as it is known that facilities on a large scale are provided at Canning, we shall have an influx of tonnage such as for people now anticipate.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

I hope ships will not be prevented coming, or there will be little encouragement for the Company to propose, or the Government to sanction, additional expenditure on works.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

I am very strong in favor of immediate steps being taken for doubling the line, as it will take more than a year before this could be carried out, and as the money market at home offers at present great facilities, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway must be prepared for a traffic of half a million tons, and my belief is that even half this traffic, could not be worked satisfactorily by a single line.

I can only repeat that the traffic will come as fast as facilities can be created.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

I concur in the last observation of Mr. Schiller. I believe the traffic will flow as fast as facilities are given, and that it would be wise policy now to make financial arrangements for the doubling of the line.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

N. B.—With a single line, however, and more numerous passing sidings, I could work double our present rolling stock or very nearly so.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

Note by CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the subject of the Rolling Stock of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway,—(No. 390.)

I SUBMIT the Agent's letter No. 30, dated 20th March 1865, and enclosures, soliciting sanction for converting 30 open-sided wagons into covered goods wagons at a cost of Rupees 850 each, and for the construction of 100 additional covered goods wagons at a cost of Rupees 2,200 each.

2. The grounds of the application are stated to be the prospects of traffic offered by the Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation, and

Dock Company, to meet which the present stock is considered to be inadequate.

3. The Agent does not propose any immediate increase to the passenger vehicles, as he thinks that the existing stock can be run to and fro sufficiently often to meet any probable accession of passenger traffic, but he wishes to supplement the goods stock without loss of time, on the ground that goods wagons having to remain many hours under load or discharge are incapable of use beyond a narrow limit.

4. The available goods stock, including the 14 wagons lately sanctioned, consists of—

100 covered goods.
50 open-sided ditto.

5. The Agent estimates the carrying capacity of the existing stock at from 250 to 275 tons each way per diem.

6. This I consider a liberal estimate of its capacity for, assuming that a train of 35 wagons can be loaded and dispatched to Canning by 10 A. M., it would reach its destination and be unloaded just in time to be re-loaded before dark for return at night. That is, a wagon could make one trip to Canning and back per diem under the most favorable circumstances.

Deducting 10 per cent. for repairs, 15 per cent for empties at intermediate Stations, and 25 per cent. for spare, the numbers of goods wagons available for daily running will be only 75, which, at 4 tons per wagon, would be equal to a daily traffic of not more than 300 tons when the additional 14 wagons lately sanctioned have been put on the line.

7. Premising that the working expenses will be 50 per cent. of receipts, the line must earn in round numbers Rupees 5,00,00 to pay a dividend of 5 per cent.; of this amount coaching, if the present traffic is quadrupled, will yield Rupees 1,20,000, and the remaining Rupees 3,80,000 will have to be furnished by goods, which must increase eight fold to yield this sum.

8. Taking the carrying capacity of a wagon at 4 tons, and asuming that down trains will on average carry only half loads, and up trains full loads, then to earn Rupees 3,80,00, 793 tons at first class rates will have to be conveyed daily up and down the Railway, that is, 132 wagons will have to run down to Canning and return daily.

9. If 35 wagons be taken to be the average constitution of a train, *four goods trains will have to be run daily each way* in addition to passenger trains.

10. The rolling stock that will be required to be constantly running to carry the above goods traffic must, as previously shewn, be doubled in practice to allow for vehicles under repairs and for delays in loading and unloading. I infer that 264 goods wagons of sorts will be insufficient to adequately stock the line.

11. With the addition now recommended by the Agent the number of goods wagons of sorts will only be raised to 250.

12. In regard to the passenger traffic, it has been assumed that at least Rupees 1,20,000 must be earned to pay the guarantee.

13. About 50 carriages must be run daily the entire distance to earn this amount, or about 2 trains each way. But 3 trains would be nearer the mark, as passenger traffic must always be fluctuating; and as the present carrying stock of the Company numbers only 29, it is sufficiently apparent that an increase must eventually be made.

14. These calculations presume a uniform daily traffic throughout the year; but although it is impossible to predict how fast the traffic will flow in, it is certain to be very fluctuating and must come upon the line in sudden rushes far beyond the daily averages.

On the whole, therefore, the Agent's present recommendations may be safely accepted, and the Board of Directors empowered to send out to this country iron work complete for 100 goods wagons of the latest improved pattern.

The conversion of the open wagons may also be sanctioned at once; but I am decidedly of opinion that the subject is of paramount importance, and the Agent should be called on for a more comprehensive scheme to include both passenger and locomotive stock.

From MAJOR J. ST. J. HOVENDEN, R. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company,—(No. 696G., dated the 18th May 1865.)

I AM directed to inform you that the joint Memorandum prepared by yourself, Mr. Schiller, and the Deputy Consulting Engineer has been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. This Memorandum embodies the proceedings of a Meeting held at the Office of the Port Canning Dock and Land Reclamation Company to consider what arrangements must be made by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company to meet the expected increase of trade at Canning.

3. The points insisted on by the representatives of the mercantile community are—

(1.) That the rolling stock should at once be largely increased.

(2.) That a general design for the Port Canning Railway Station should be drawn and finally approved to enable the Reclamation Company at once to lay out their system of tramways some of which will join the Railway and some pass below it. This of course cannot be done until the general plan of the Railway Station is complete.

(3.) That a Deputy Manager or some Officer of the Company of high standing should be stationed at Canning.

(4.) That the goods accommodation both at Canning and Sealdah should be greatly increased.

(5.) That the Railway Company should keep up a staff of coolies at Canning to load and unload ships.

(6.) That the line should be doubled.

4. It is clearly the duty of the Railway Company to provide for the conveyance of all trade that may reasonably be expected to resort to its line from Port Canning; but before sanctioning any addition to the rolling stock beyond that asked for in your letter No. 30 of 20th March 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor must be informed what grounds there are for believing that the resort for shipping to the Port during the next season will be such as to require a larger number of wagons on the line than there will be when the stock now sanctioned is complete. It appears to His Honor that you should ascertain from the mercantile firms interested in Port Canning what probability there is that the traffic will so rapidly expand, and that you should distinctly place on record your opinion of what the Railway is likely

to require in the way of rolling stock. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give favorable consideration to your report.

5. His Honor is glad that arrangements have been made for commencing the general design for the Canning Station, and he requests that this may be submitted as early as possible.

6. With regard to the third point, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Station Master should certainly suffice at Canning, but he should be a capable man and the salary should be sufficient to secure the services of such an Officer. As regards the goods accommodation, I am to request that you will, at your early convenience, report specifically what extra goods accommodation you require at Canning, and how you propose to provide it. I am also to state that, if you think the use of the Sealdah Market necessary to enable you to carry on your traffic during this rainy season, you should at once make a report to that effect.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to sanction the entertainment of a gang of coolies for loading and unloading ships if you are satisfied that it is to the interest of your Company to do so. There does not appear any objection to the Railway Company helping to load and unload ships for the present, but it must be remembered that this is not legitimate Railway business, and that it should be given up as soon as possible. It would appear to be the interest of the Canning Municipality and of the Docking Company to encourage coolies to remain and settle at Canning, in which case it would no longer be necessary to employ Railway coolies.

8. With respect to doubling the line, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the necessity for this measure has as yet been made out. Sanction to build any thing like the maximum number of wagons, which can be efficiently used on a single line, has not yet been applied for, and until this limit has been approached, His Honor does not see any reason for opening the wider question of doubling the line.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 10th May 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th May 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law for the sale of such Under-tenures as by the Title Deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen, in consequence of the repeal of Section XVI of Regulation VII of 1832, as to the authority by whom Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Clause 1 of Section VIII of Regulation VIII of 1819 are to be sold for arrears of rent due to the proprietor on account thereof; and whereas it is expedient to amend the Law for the sale of Under-tenures in satisfaction of decrees for the recovery of such arrears ; It is enacted as follows: —

Meaning of the word "Collector."

I. The word "Collector" as used in this Act includes all Officers exercising the full powers of a Collector of a District.

Words used in the singular number include the plural.

Laws repealed.

II. Section XVI of Regulation VIII of 1819 of the Bengal Code, Act VIII of 1835, and Section X of Act VI of 1853, are repealed, except in so far as any other Regulation or Law is repealed thereby.

Sale by whom to be conducted.

III. The sale for the recovery of arrears of rent of Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Clause 1 of Section VIII of Regulation VIII of 1819 shall be conducted by the Collector of Land Revenue in whose jurisdiction, as defined by Act VI of 1853, the lands lie, and all acts preparatory to, or connected with, the sale of such Under-tenures as aforesaid, which, by Regulations VIII of 1819 and I of 1820, the Judge is required to perform, shall be performed by the said Collector.

Notice of Sale where to be hung up.

IV. Whenever a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of an Under-tenure saleable under Section CV of Act X of 1859 shall have been obtained, and an application for the sale of the said Under-tenure under the same Section shall have been made and allowed, the Collector, in whose Court the decree is in course of execution, shall thereupon cause to be hung up in his own Court, and in that of the Collector and the Judge of the District within which the land comprised in the Under-tenure to be sold is situated, and to be affixed on some conspicuous place on the land and in the town or village in or nearest to which the said land is situated, a notice for the sale of the said Under-tenure on some fixed date not less than twenty days from the hanging up of the said notice in the Court in which the decree is in course of execution.

Notice of Sale what to contain.

V. The said notice shall specify, in the words used in the plaint in the suit in which the decree was made, the name of the village, estate, and pergunnah or other local division in which the land comprised in the said Under-tenure is situated, the yearly rent payable under the said Under-tenure, and the gross amount recoverable under the said decree.

How the sale may be stopped.

VI. If the sum due under the decree, together with interest to date of payment and all costs of process, be paid into Court at any time before the sale commences, whether by the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure, or any one on his behalf, or any one interested in the protection of the Under-tenure, such sale shall not take place; and the provisions of Section XIII of Regulation VIII of 1819, for the recovery of sums paid by other than the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure to stay the sale of the Under-tenure, shall be applicable to all similar payments made under this Section.

Sale to be to the highest bidder.

VII. The Under-tenure shall be sold to the highest bidder in open Court.

Purchaser to deposit 25 per cent.

VIII. The party who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately, in cash or Government Currency Notes, twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his bid; and, in default of such deposit, the Under-tenure shall be put up again and sold forthwith, or on the next ensuing office day.

Deposit to be forfeited if balance of purchase money be not paid up in time.

IX. The full amount of the purchase money shall be made good by the purchaser before sunset of the eighth day from that on which the sale of the Under-tenure took place, reckoning that day as one of the eight; or, if the eighth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the eighth day: and, in default of payment within the prescribed period as aforesaid, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government and the Under-tenure shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims thereto or to any part of the sum for which the said Under-tenure may be subsequently sold. If the proceeds of the sale, which may be eventually completed, be less than the price bid by the defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the law for enforcing the payment of money in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent.

Provisions as to sales to apply to all re-sales

X. The provisions of all the Sections of this Act with regard to sales shall also be applicable to all re-sales under this Act which may be rendered necessary by the default of any purchaser.

Certificate and possession to be given to purchaser on payment by him in full.

XI. When the purchase money shall have been paid in full, the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a Certificate in the form prescribed in the Schedule annexed to this Act, and shall further, on the purchaser making application and depositing the requisite costs, depute an Officer or Ameen to put him in possession of the Under-tenure in the customary manner, and to publish the fact of the purchase to the cultivators of the lands comprised therein.

Proceeds of sale how to be dealt with.

XII. From the proceeds of the sale of the Under-tenure, the Officer holding such sale shall re-pay to the judgment-creditor the necessary expenses incurred by him in procuring it; and, after satisfying the decree in execution of which the sale was made, shall hold the residue, if any, in deposit on account of the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure.

Appeal.

XIII. An appeal shall lie to the Collector from any proceedings of a Deputy or Assistant Collector if made within fifteen days; and to the Commissioner from any original proceedings of a Collector, under this Act, if made within thirty days from the date of the sale: but no proceedings under this Act shall be reversed or modified in appeal, except upon the ground of irrelevancy of the law, or of such an irregularity in procedure as, in the opinion of the Appellate authority, has caused injury to the interests of one of the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed.

Power of Revision.

XIV. No appeal as of right shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this Act; but the Commissioner, in any case in which an appeal has been heard by a Collector, and the Board of Revenue in any case in which an appeal has been heard by the Commissioner, may call for the record at any time within three months from the date of the order passed in appeal, and pass thereon such orders as they may think proper.

Purchaser to recover purchase money in such manner as Appellate or revising authority may direct, if sale be set aside.

XV. If any sale of an Under-tenure shall, under either of the two preceding Sections, be set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back the purchase money, with or without interest, and in such manner as the Appellate or revising authority may in each instance direct. Any order for the recovery of the purchase money or interest, passed by such Appellate or revising authority as aforesaid, may be enforced by the process in force under decrees for the recovery of arrears of rent.

Purchaser to acquire the Under-tenure, with certain exceptions, free of incumbrances.

XVI. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall acquire it free of all incumbrances which may have accrued thereon by any act of any holder of the said Under-tenure, his representatives, or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by the written engagements under which the Under-tenure was created, or by the subsequent written authority of the person who created it, his representatives, or assignees. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to entitle the purchaser to eject Khoodkasht ryots or resident and hereditary cultivators, nor to cancel *bonâ-fide* engagements made with such class of ryots or cultivators aforesaid by the late incumbent of the Under-tenure or his representatives, except it be proved, in a regular suit to be brought by such purchaser for the adjustment of his rent, that a higher rent would have been demandable at the time such engagements were contracted by his predecessor. Nothing in this Section shall be held to apply to the purchase of a tenure by the previous holder thereof through whose default the tenure was brought to sale.

Zemindar how to proceed if purchaser do not register.

XVII. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall apply to the Zemindar or other landholder, within fifteen days from the day of sale, to have his name registered in the Zemindar or other landholder's books as the purchaser, and shall execute a kubooleut on the same terms and conditions on which the Under-tenure was held by the defaulter; and, if such application be not made within fifteen days, it shall be lawful for the Zemindar or other landholder to sue the said purchaser under the provisions of Clause 1 of Section XXIII of Act X of 1859.

Indemnity.

XVIII. The provisions of Section III shall be applicable to all sales held under Regulation VIII of 1819 previously to the passing of this Act; and no suit shall lie in respect of such sales on the plea of want of jurisdiction of the Officer be whom they were conducted.

Schedule referred to in Section XI.

I certify that *A. B.* has purchased, under Act VIII of 1865, the Under-tenure (*as specified in the Notice of sale*), and that his purchase took effect on the day of (*being the day after that fixed for the last day of payment.*)

(Signed) *C. D., Collector.*

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3586.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 29th May* 1865.—Baboos Degumber Mitter and Chunder Mohun Chatterjee to be Visitors of the Wards' Institution.

Dr. E. J. Gayer and Mr. W. V. G. Tayler to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mozufferpore.

Baboo Brojokant Roy to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Burrisaul, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Backergunge.

Moulvy Hameedooddeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Terai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Sudder Ameen within that Sub-Division.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solemnize marriages under Clause 4, Section 6 Part I. of Act V. of 1865, *viz.*:—

The Revd. J. E. Payne of Bhowanipore.
" William Johnson of Bhowanipore.

The 30th May 1865.—Mr. T. Norman to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District.

The 1st June 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Burdwan, *viz.*:—

Mr. F. Aitchison.
" W. E. Ward.

Mr. W. E. Ward will also act as Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

The 2nd June 1865.—Mr. W. Fitzpatrick to be a Member of the Dispensary Committee at Monghyr.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 1st June* 1865.—Syud Ali Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th March last.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn, for four days, under Section 3 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th ultimo.

Erratum.—In the Notification of the 6th April last, published at page 716 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, under the "Junior Grade" opposite Burdwan

For	*Read.*
Syed Abdool Allee ...	Syed Abdool Alá.
Ram Suden Banerjee ...	Ram Sudoy Banerjee.
Suckunundun Dutt ...	Socheenundun Dutt.
Ishur Chunder Dutt ...	Eshan Chunder Dutt.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 2nd June* 1865.—It is notified, for general information, that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the transfer of the following Mehals, which form a portion of the Sub-Division of Golaghat, from the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong to that of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsaugor, *viz.*:—

1. Niz Murrung of Mehal Murrungee.
2. Bhoogdooar of Mehal Murrungee.
3. Namdoyang of Mehal Murrungee.
4. Kajeerungah of Mehal Murrungee.
5. Dewpurbut of Mehal Murrungee.
6. Desh Murrung of Mehal Lakhiraj.
7. Bookakhat Sustro of Mehal Lakhiraj.
8. Koorabahee Sustro of Mehal Lakhiraj.
9. Kujee Rungah of Mehal Julker.

The 26th May 1865.—As it appears from a report submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, under date the 5th instant, that several of the members of the old Police force have not yet drawn the gratuities sanctioned for them by Government during the last year, it is hereby notified that if they do not come forward to receive the gratuities due to them within three months after the date of the issue of this Notification, their claims will be forfeited and the sums drawn on their behalf by their District Superintendents respectively will be paid back into the public Treasuries.

The 30th May 1865.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under Section XLIX. of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, and subject to the limitations therein contained, to declare that from the 1st proximo every cart, hackery, and wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within the limits of the Suburbs of Calcutta, shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners for those Suburbs, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

The 31st May 1865.—The following revised specification of the boundaries of the Town of Kishnaghur within which the provisions of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 have been brought into operation is published in supersession of that contained in the Notification of the 21st September last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th October:—

A straight line drawn at an angle of 10° south of west from a spot on the Meherpore Road 50 yards beyond Nilmoney Halder's House to the River Jellingee, and from the same spot on the Meherpore Road to the north-east corner of Chapra Pookur; from Chapra Pookur to the south corner of Har Pookur; from Har Pookur to the south of the Hindoo Temple opposite Sreebund; from the Hindoo Temple to the south-west corner of Tallpookur; from Tallpookur to the south-west corner of Mullickpookur, and on to the south-west corner of Palpookur; from Palpookur to the junction of the Nuddea and Park Roads, thence to

Jhara Khall and along the Khall to the River Jellinghee; from this point the River Jellinghee completes the circuit of the boundary. The lines of the boundaries are to be held as drawn as straight from point to point as the limits of enclosures will allow.

The 6th June 1865.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, in temporary charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department from the 25th ultimo, the date on which he was relieved of the charge.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II. OF ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the improvement of the Sanitary condition of the Town, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land lying between Wood Street and Hungerford Street is required, measuring six beegahs, more or less, and bounded as follows:—North by No. 2, Short's Bazar Street, the property of Rajkissore Dass, and No. 4, Wood Street, the property of Hurrynarain Dass; South by No. 1, Wood Street, the property of Rajendro Mullick; West by Wood Street, and East by Hungerford Street.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 6th June* 1865.—On the report of the Board of Examiners the following Officers are declared to have passed the Examination prescribed in the Government Resolution of the 19th November 1851:—

By the Second or Higher Standard.

Mr. J. Anderson.
„ R. Porch.
Baboo Rakhal Doss Haldar.
„ Sham Chunder Nath.
„ Brojokant Roy.
„ Chunder Mohun Roy.
„ Kalipersaud Sen.
„ Kalinath Ghose.
Mr. C. E. C. Merington, „ J. Boxwell ... Still liable to a further Examination in Urdu.

By the First or Lower Standard.

Mr. D. M. Barbour.
„ J. A. Hopkins.
„ W. H. Grimley.
„ J. A. Graham.
Baboo Govind Mohun Ghose.
Mr. H. Rattray.
Moulvy Mofeezooddeen.
Baboo Poreshnath Banerjee.
Mr. T. H. H. Shortt.
„ J. J. Livesay.
„ A. Yardley.
„ A. C. Woodward.
Baboo Shivapersaud Sandyal.
Mr. R. C. Sterndale.

The following Police Officers have passed:—
Mr. W. D. Pratt.
Lieut. H. B. Sanderson. } Still liable to a further Examination in Bengallee.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 6th June* 1865.—The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Districts mentioned:—

Mr. J. Anderson ... Chumparun.
„ R. Porch ... Nuddea.

The following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Districts mentioned:—

Baboo Sham Chunder Nath... Backergunge.
„ Kalipersaud Sen ... Tipperah.

The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in the Districts mentioned:—

Mr. D. M. Barbour ... Patna.
„ J. A. Hopkins ... Behar.
„ W. H. Grimley ... Bhaugulpore.
„ J. A. Graham ... Tirhoot.
„ T. H. H. Shortt ... Balasore.
„ J. J. Livesay ... Pooree.
„ A. Yardley ... Midnapore.

The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. 1861,) in the Districts mentioned:—

Mr. H. Rattray ... Dacca.
Baboo Poreshnath Banerjee... Chittagong.
Mr. A. C. Woodward ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Baboo Shivapersaud Sandyal, 24-Pergunnahs.
Mr R. C. Sterndale ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 178.

The 4th May 1865.

The following Draft of Rules having reference to the Canals from Ooloobaria to Midnapore and from the Roopnarian River to Balasore, called respectively the MIDNAPORE CANAL *and the* BALASORE CANAL, *is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of "the* CANALS' ACT, 1864,"—(*No. V., B. L. C.*)

I. EVERY Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

5. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the measurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

6. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above one thousand maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged

III. Every Vessel entering a Canal shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of a Canal for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule IV, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canal for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III. will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canal.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canal.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canal.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks, and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officer may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officer be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canal and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the Canal boundaries within a period of 6 days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XVIII. The Canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on one month's notice of the intention so to close it, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XIX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XX. The term "Canal Officer" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 216.

The 30th May 1865.

Appointments.—The following Overseers, Third Grade, attached to the Divisions specified opposite to their names, are appointed permanently Overseers of the Second Grade:—

Baboo Bollye Chand Guptoo, Jessore Road Division.

Baboo Bissalla Churn Mullick, Pooree Division.

No. 217.

The 31st May 1865.

Notification.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 183 *of the 23rd May* 1865.—Lieutenant J. Dundas, R. E., having been relieved from duty with the Dooar Field Force, as intimated in Military Department Notification No. 485, dated 6th May 1865, his services are re-placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government in the Public Works Department.

No. 188 *of the 25th May* 1865.—Captain W. S. Trevor, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is promoted from the Second to the First Class with effect from 1st April 1865.

No. 218.

The 3rd June 1865.

Transfers.—Mr. H. O. Lange, Superintendent, First Grade, from the Jessore Road to the Twenty-four Pergunnahs Division.

Serjeant D. Dallas, Overseer, First Grade, from the Berhampore to the Bhaugulpore and Purneah Division.

Baboo Jodonath Sen, Overseer, Second Grade, from the Nuddea (Local Roads) to the Jessore Road Division.

No. 219.

The 5th June 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, (Fourth Grade,) Patna Branch Road Division, reported his departure for Europe on Furlough on the 30th ultimo, from which date he will be borne on the Roll of the Engineer Establishment in Bengal as a Supernumerary in his Grade.

No. 220.

The 6th June 1865.

Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Officiating Executive Engineer, (Fourth Grade,) Mahanuddy Division, assumed charge of the Cuttack Division on the 2nd current afternoon, and will retain charge of that Division in addition to his own duties until relieved, or until further orders.

No. 221.

Mr. J. R. K. Williams, Local Assistant Engineer of the Third Grade, joined the Burdwan (Local Roads) Division on the 25th ultimo afternoon.

LOCAL.

No. 222.

The 6th June 1865.

Notification.—The following appointments have been made under Section XIII. of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V., B L. C.,) with effect from the 1st June* 1865:—

* *Vide* Notification by the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 189, dated the 15th May 1865.

The Magistrate of the Chittagong District for the time being to be Supervisor of the undermentioned two Navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers, known in its various parts as Boal Khallee, Beenoud Furee, and Chandkhallee.

2*nd.*—The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kookri Cherra, and Baloo-khallee.

Mr. H. J. Bamber, Conservator of the Port of Chittagong, to be Supervisor of the Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal in the Chittagong District from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its entrance into the Bay of Bengal.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 272.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares „	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 17th and 27th June respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 17th June 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th June 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more o less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 wi be brought to sale in the present year on or abou the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these

dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 10th July	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th August	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th November	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th December	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	17,517	14,620	32,137

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Board of Revenue,
The 9th May 1865.

No. 322.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 10th July 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th July respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 15th July 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 25th July 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	14,597	12,185	26,782

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 6th June 1865.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

In pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale :—

1st.—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

Depôts.	Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S. ...	1,08,000	
Kistenuggur of 1268 S. S. ...	1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S. ...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.	1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268	40,000	
		6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ... } of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...		50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63 ... ... }		80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		1,00,000
Pooree of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268 ... ... }		4,70,000
		15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.; but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers, of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last-mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1819.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

The following Notice is published for general information :—

COASTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Alguada Reef Lighthouse.

Notice to Mariners.

A First Class Revolving Light was exhibited, for the first time, from the Alguada Reef, in the Bay of Bengal, on the night of the 23rd April 1865, and will contiuue to be shewn from that date.

The light, which is 144 feet above H. W. mark, attains its greatest brilliancy once a minute, and is visible, in clear weather, 20 nautical miles from the poop of a large ship.

Cape Negrais bears from the Lighthouse N. ¼ W.

The Pagoda on Pagoda Point N. ¾ E.

Porian Point N. E. by N.

The centre of Dimond Island N. N. E.

Vessels approaching the Alguada Reef will still find it necessary to be careful. The tides, when influenced by the wind, set across the Reef, and with a good deal of strength between the Reef and the Phæton Shoal. Vessels, therefore, should not come under 20 fathoms on the North-Western side, as the water shoals suddenly on this side, especially towards the South-West part of the Rocks.

Fifteen fathoms will be a safe depth to pass in on the Southern and Eastern sides.

There is a good channel to the North of the Reef between it and the Phaeton Shoal; but the navigation must always be attended with some risk to those unacquainted with it, there being no plain marks that can be specified as a safe and sure guide through. Should, however, circumstances compel a vessel to go through the Northern Channel, it will be well to borrow on the Alguada Reef side, passing about half a mile distant from the North-Easternmost visible rock, and not coming under 11 fathoms. Should it be high water, the breakers will shew the rocks.

On the Eastern side of the Reef vessels may know they are clear of danger by keeping the high land of Heingyee (or Negrais Island) well open to the Eastward of the Diamond Island.

A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Dated off Heingyee, 4th May 1865.

G. F. WELLS, *Master Attendant,*
Bassein.

By Order,
J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
In charge of the Home Dept.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 30th April 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st May 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	4,880	52,324	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	78,522	21,478	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thoudy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,21,433	2,35,505	6,85,928	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

C. G. Master,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 16th May 1865.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 1st June 1865.

No. 622.

Notification.

SALT.

In continuation of the Notification from this Office, No. 489, dated the 25th ultimo, notice is hereby given that the Public Auction for the sale of 15 lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt, advertized for the 5th of July next, will be held in the new Opium Godowns, No. 13A., Strand, off Bankshall Ghât.

2. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th July, the Conditions of sale being those already advertised.

3. The Promissory Notes for the stipulated Deposit taken under the 5th of the Sale Conditions must be redeemed in the manner specified on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 10th July 1865.

4. The term of sixty days allowed by the 8th of the Conditions for the payment of the Duty and adjustment (except in the case provided of purchasers wishing to bond their Salt) will expire at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 4th September 1865.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 31st May 1865.

Notice.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of eighteen thousand (18,000) sound Sakooah, and three thousand (3,000) Kurma Timbers, each Timber being not less than ten feet six inches long, and one foot one and three quarter inches wide at the thin end, to be delivered by the end of April (1867) eighteen hundred and sixty-seven at the Patna Opium Godown Ghaut, and paid for in cash on delivery after measurement and approval by the Superintendent of the Government Timber Yard. Security to the amount of two thousand Rupees will be required for fulfilment of the contract, and a forfeit of one Rupee per Timber will be exacted for all falling short of the number contracted for. Parties tendering are requested to specify the rate per cubic foot at which they will supply the Timber. Tenders will be received up to the 15th June 1865. Apply to the Opium Agent of Behar, Patna.

R. ABERCROMBIE,
Opium Agent.

Notice.

MR. W. M. SOUTTAR, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury and authorized to draw Bills upon other Treasuries.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 31st May 1865.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVD. DAVID GEORGE, Minister, in this Diocese, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT, JR.,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th June 1865.

Notice.

AN Agricultural Show and Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures for the Dacca Division will be held at Mymensingh on the 28th November 1865 and the four following days. Prize Lists will be published at an early date and any information regarding the Exhibition will be supplied upon application to the undersigned Joint Secretaries.

A. D. DUNNE,
JOHN BOXWELL,
Joint Secretaries.

MYMENSINGH,
The 26th May 1865.

Custom House Notification.

THE undersigned is authorised, under orders of Government, to receive in payment of Customs Dues Cheques on any of the Banks of Calcutta, provided such Cheques are made payable on account of "Customs Dues" at the Bank of Bengal, and are accepted by the Manager or other authorised Officer of the Bank on which they are drawn.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Calcutta, 11th May 1865.

Notice.

THE Session 1865-66 of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College will begin on the 15th June, and candidates for admission should present themselves at the College on that day. Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are alone admissible.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 15th May 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 3rd June 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
May ...	28	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	29	29·543	92·2	81·3	10·9	84·6	81·0	78·5	0·88	S. E. & S.	1·31	
	30	·497	91·5	80·6	10·9	85·1	80·9	78·0	·80	E. & variable.		
	31	·506	87·8	81·4	6·4	83·4	80·8	79·0	·87	S. & E. & S. E.	0·54	
June ...	1	·560	90·8	80·2	10·6	83·9	80·9	78·8	·85	S. E. & E. & S.	0·30	
	2	·622	89·0	80·4	8·6	84·2	81·1	78·9	·85	S. & S. W.	0·09	
	3	·678	91·4	82·8	8·6	87·0	82·7	80·0	·80	S. & S. W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	12·0
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	92·2
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	95·0
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·83
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·97
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	2·24
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 3rd current	...	24·91
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	14·09

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 5th June 1865.

Notice.

Mr Assistant Collector H. Mosley has been placed in charge of Chumparun Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 16th May 1865.

J. W. Dalrymple,
Officiating Commissioner.

Patna,
The 20th May 1865.

Notification.

Mr. Charles Magrath, Assistant Collector, has been put in charge of the Burdwan Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office;
Hooghly,
The 20th May 1864.

Notice.

Baboo Judoo Nath Bose, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Notification.

No. 29.

Mr. E. J. Barton, Assistant Collector, was placed in charge of the Cuttack Treasury on the 20th May 1865 and has been empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

R. N. Shore,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Cuttack Division,
The 25th May 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 23rd ...	9 Cases, [H M C,] R ...	Pembroke Castle.
„ 22nd ...	6 Iron Tanks, None ..	Ophir.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, Turner, Morrison and Co. ..	Str. Arabia.
„ 25th ...	1 Parcel, Revd. S. R. Asbury ...	Pomabhoy Hemabhoy.
„ 21st ...	1 Case, G P C ...	City of Berlin.
Unknown ...	50 Casks lying on the Strand, E R A M D ...	Bengalle.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 6th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 20th June, 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 2nd ...	2 Kegs, [D. and Co,] E D ...	Malabar.
„ 14th ...	1 Box Samples, [J E W] ...	John Cropper.
1864, July 4th ...	1 Case Samples, [H and C] ...	Princess Royal.
Dec. 8th ...	1 Truss Samples, None ...	Nile.
„ 20th ...	1 Truss Samples, M and S ...	Martaban.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 6th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertised for sale:—

	Star of Erin.	
1864, July 30th ...	S J C and A L, 1 Cask, E B T C, 1 Case ...	Officers' Mess, 98th Regiment, 1 Cask.
„ 30th ...	S W J C W K, 1 Case, C V C, 1 Case ...	W W B C S C, 16 Cases.
	Lady Melville.	
June 22nd ...	Captain R. Caulfield, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 1 Case, Major A. P. Orr ...	1 Case.
	Durham.	
„ 14th ...	R. M. and Co., 2 Casks, [A] R A, 1 Cask ...	[R R D,] 1 Cask.
„ 14th ...	I. C. and Co., 1 Cask, W F, 18 Cases ...	F. C. and Co., R. R. and Co., 2 Cases.
	Onward.	
„ 8th ...	Captain Henry Kerr, 1 Case; C. G. Bateman, care of Messrs. Mackey and Co., 1 Case.	
	Kersonese.	
July 24th ...	[P. and Co.,] 5 Cases; B, 62 Cases ...	Officers, 93rd Highlanders, 1 Case, care of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
	City of Perth.	
June 30th ...	A W, 1,399 Cakes Spelter.	
	Pembroke Castle.	
„ 23rd ...	R [H M C,] 2 Cases.	
	Bengalle.	
July 10th ...	W. and Co., 50 Cases.	
	Rajmehal.	
June 30th ...	B P L, 4 Cases.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 6th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CALCUTTA CANAL AND EASTERN CANAL *from* 1*st to* 31*st May* 1865.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal	Bamonghatta	...	...	...	160	12000	7000	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	16000	7777 in No.	60	19000	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	16400	11000	600	30000	15000	480	48200	32000	150	25900	17000	...	...	...
	Chitpore	218	194775	98600	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8250	183 Bales	...	...	...	46	12100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9675	4250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	3	1000	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5000	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	45000	23000	10	22000	12000	...	...	...	156	125000	55000	5	2200	1000
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	18	16575	10100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	800	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	300	...	...	...	2	875	400	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canal	Bamonghatta	...	...	...	305	25000	16375	70	17400	11375	100	15700	11000	60	26500	18725	70	22000	19000	50	17000	11000	2005	1208000	165000	30	11000	10275	...	...	...	20	16000	12000	1784	1100150	...
	Chitpore	621	416375	102015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	600	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1103	517075	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	3	1000	600	...	...	...	3	5000	2000	250	58000	35000	200	110000	62000	99	52000	33000	500	150000	72000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	90525	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	11450	11000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	29600	...
	Kidderpore	96	72325	28700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1125	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	775	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	797	178975	...

DHAPPA;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 2nd June 1865.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of Canals.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, next, the 13th instant, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Ordinary Meeting held this day, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the Justices with the people of the United States at the assassination of their late President.

ROBT. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
Calcutta, the 5th June 1865.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

কলিকাতার মুনিসিপালিটী।

কলিকাতা নগরের শান্তিরক্ষার্থ জুষ্টিসদের যে নিয়মিত বৈঠক অদ্য হইয়াছিল তাহার অনুমোদিত নির্দ্ধারণানুসারে, অর্থাৎ ইউনাইটেড ষ্টেটসের ভূতপূর্ব্ব প্রেসিডেণ্ট সাহেবের ঘৃণার্হ হত্যাতে উক্ত জুষ্টিসদের যে মনোদুঃখ হইয়াছে তাহা সেই দেশের লোকদিগকে জ্ঞাত করণোপলক্ষে এই মাসের ১৩ তারিখ মঙ্গলবারে পূর্ব্বাহ্নের ১১ ঘণ্টার সময়ে টৌন হালে উক্ত জুষ্টিসদের বিশেষ এক সাধারণ অধিবেশন হইবে।

রবর্ট টর্ণবুল,
শান্তিরক্ষার্থ জুষ্টিসদের সেক্রেটারী।

শান্তিরক্ষার্থ জুষ্টিসদের কার্য্যালয়,
চৌরঙ্গী ১ নং।
কলিকাতা, ১৮৬৫ সাল ৫ জুন।

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division V. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Poorannuggur.
North Kurreah.
Centre Kurreah.
South Poorannuggur.
East Poorannuggur.
East Kurreah.
South Kurreah.
Balligunge.
South Ballygunge.
South Gudshuha.
Oolloobériah
East Gudshuha.
Bondal Kooshteah.
South Kooshteah.
Badiadangah.
East Kooshteah.
Magerparrah Nonadangah.
Dhullandi.
Chowbagah.
Topsecah and East Teeljullah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 12th June next, sit daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

C. B. GARRETT,
Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNPL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA;
Alipore,
The 25th May 1865.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that Appeals against the Valuation and Assessment of Houses, Buildings, and Lands from the inhabitants of the Mohullas marginally noted will be heard by the Commissioners from the 8th to the 14th June inclusive, Sunday *excepted.*

8th Doorgapore,
9th Bally,
10th Baloor,
12th Naloouh,
13th Konah, and
14th Banda Ghaut.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS;
Howrah,
The 1st June 1865.

হাওড়াস্থ শোভা বৃদ্ধিকারী সভা।

ইস্তাহার।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে ঘর ও কোঠা ও ভূমির মূল্য ও টাক্স ধার্য্যের নোটিশ বিষয়ে নিম্নলিখিত মহল বাসিদিগের যদি কোন আপত্তি থাকে তাহা হইলে ৮ই অবধি ১৪ই জুন পর্য্যন্ত দরখাস্ত করিলে শুনা যাইবেক। রবিবারে শুনা যাইবেক না।

৮ই দুর্গাপুর	১২ই সেলুয়া
৯ই বালি	১৩ই কোণা
১০ই বেলুড়	১৪ই বাঁধাঘাট

কমিস্যনরদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,

ডবলিউ, এচ, ডি, ডিউভাল,
সেক্রেটরী।

হাওড়া
১লা জুন ১৮৬৫।

MUNICIPALITY.

Suburbs of Calcutta.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having, under the provisions of Section 85, Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, approved and confirmed the following Conservancy Bye-Laws for the Suburbs of Calcutta, they are hereby published for general information :—

1. The external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose any diseased or worn-out animal into any highway, or into any place where such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine ; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways or other thoroughfares in any Bazar by exposing for sale, or accumulating or allowing to be exposed for sale, or to be accumulated on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or thoroughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any Bazar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such Bazar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any Bazar or shop shall sell, or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in any such Bazar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcase, or any part of a corpse or carcass upon any ground or into any river, nullah, canal, drain, or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Municipal Commissioners.

20. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Municipal Commissioners.

21. No person when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

22. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse or part thereof to any burning ground shall burn or cause the same to be burnt within four hours after its arrival at the said burning ground.

23. Every corpse, or part of a corpse, that has been kept or used for purposes of dissection must be removed in a closed vehicle in such manner as may prevent any offensive odour or any indecency.

24. Every person who shall commit an infringement of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Law or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Law shall be liable to fine according to the scale laid down in the subjoined Table :—

TABLE OF FINES.

By-Laws.		Fines.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
1	For making roofs and external walls of houses with combustible materials	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
2	Defacing or injuring names of streets	5	0	0
3	„ „ numbers of houses	5	0	0
4	Letting diseased animals	20	0	0
5	Not removing dead animals within two hours after death ...	10	0	0
6	Allowing pigs to be at large	5	0	0
7	„ offensive matter from any manufactory into any river or nullah	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	5	0	0
8	Depositing filth of any kind contrary to rules	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
9	Depositing refuse without permission	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	3	0	0
11	Obstructing the lanes of a bazar .. .	10	0	0
12	Not providing urinals and latrines in bazars as directed by the Municipal Commissioners	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues	5	0	0
13	Exposing or allowing unwholesome food for sale ..	20	0	0
14	Diseased persons bathing in public tanks	20	0	0
15	Throwing corpse or carcasses into any river, &c. ...	10	0	0
16	For burying a corpse in a grave constructed of masonry of less depth than four feet	10	0	0
17	For burying a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry of less than six feet deep	10	0	0
18	For making graves at less than four feet apart... ...	20	0	0
19	For making graves in other than regular lines	20	0	0
20	For opening a grave for the burial of a second body ...	20	0	0
21	For allowing corpses to remain without being completely reduced to ashes	20	0	0
22	For not burning a corpse within four hours after its arrival in any burning ghât.	20	0	0
23	For not removing in closed vehicles corpse used for dissection. ...	20	0	0

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta;
Alipore,
The 17th May 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 6.

The following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Presidency Division.						
Presidency and Dum-Dum.						
Potatoes ...	4	7	0	p. 100lbs.	Nobin Chunder Sill and Co. ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Vegetables ...	2	8	0	„		
Firewood at Presidency ...	0	6	9	„	Mitter, Ghose and Co. ...	
„ at Dum-Dum ...	0	6	11	„		
Salt at Presidency ...	5	15	0	„	Biprodoss Mitter...	
„ at Dum-Dum ...	6	1	0	„		
Butter at Fort William ...	0	5	3	per lb.	Ramjeebun Ghose..	
„ at Dum-Dum ...	0	6	6	„		
Milk at Presidency ...	0	1	3	p. pt. 20 oz	Biprodoss Mitter...	
Fowls at „ ...	4	14	0	p. score	Mattaboodeen Sircar ..	
„ at Dum-Dum ...						
Eggs at Presidency ...	0	6	3	„		
„ at Dum-Dum ...						
Chickens at Presidency and Dum-Dum ...	3	7	9	„	Rojobally Sircar and Gopaul Sircar ...	
Sale of Government Horses, &c.						
Landing ...	5	0	0	each	Messrs. Cook and Co. ..	
Stabling of Horses inclusive of all charges, shoeing excepted, with loose box ...	25	0	0	p. month		
Ditto ditto, without loose box ...	20	0	0	„		
Sale of Horses, Geldings, and Fillies...	3	0	0	per cent. Commission.		
Supply of Stores to the Medical Department.						
Class A.						
Alum ...	0	1	1	per lb	Rossomoy Ghose..	
Ammoniacum ...	0	6	0	„		
Arsenic ...	0	4	0	„		
Arrowroot ...	0	2	0	„		
Assafœtida ...	0	4	0	„		
Borax ...	0	3	0	„		
Camphor, refined ...	1	4	0	„		
„ unrefined ...	0	14	0	„		
Cardamum, Seeds ...	0	8	0	„		
„ small ...	4	0	0	„		
Carraway Seeds ..	0	7	0	„		
Cassia Pulp ...	0	1	0	„		
Catechue ...	0	2	0	„		
Chalk ...	0	1	0	„		
Cheyretta ...	0	3	9	„		
Chillies ...	0	1	0	„		
Chunam ...	1	0	0	per md.		
Cinnamon ...	0	8	0	per lb.		
Cloves ...	0	2	0	„		
Columba Root, best picked ...	0	8	0	„		
Confection Rose ...	0	2	0	„		
Coriander Seeds ...	0	0	3	„		
Cubebs ...	0	15	0	„		
Figs ...	0	8	0	„		
Flour Wheaten ...	0	1	0	„		
Gallnuts ...	0	6	0	„		
Gamboge, best ...	1	2	0	„		
Gunja or Hemp (with duty) ...	2	0	0	„		
Ginger, dry ...	0	2	6	„		
Glue, China ...	0	8	0	„		
Gum Arabic, best picked ...	0	11	6	„		
„ Benjoin ...	0	8	0	„		
„ Mastick ...	5	0	0	„		
„ Myrrh ...	0	10	0	„		

	Rs.	As.	P.		
Gunny	... 0	3	6	per yard	
Gunda Beroza	... 0	2	0	per lb.	
Honey	... 0	1	0	,,	
Ink, Bengalee	... 0	2	0	per bottle	
Ivory Points	... 2	8	0	p. 100lbs.	
Jogry or Treacle	... 0	1	0	per lb.	
Jamalgota or Croton Seed	... 0	2	6	,,	
Kaladhana	... 0	2	0	,,	
Limejuice	... 0	8	0	per bottle	
Linseed	... 0	1	0	per lb.	
Liquorice Root	... 0	3	0	,,	
Log Line	... 0	2	0	per bottle	
Marble Powder	... 0	4	0	per lb.	
Mustard, Europe	... 0	12	0	,,	
Nutmegs	... 0	15	0	,,	
Nux Vomica	... 0	2	0	,,	
Orange Peel	... 0	5	0	,,	
Paper, Nepaul filtering	... 0	10	0	per quire	
Pepper, Black	... 0	2	6	per lb.	
,, Long	... 0	4	0	,,	
Plaster of Paris	.. 0	10	0	,,	
Poppy Heads	... 0	4	0	,,	
Prunes	... 2	4	0	,,	
Quick Lime	... 0	1	0	,,	
Raisins, Bloom	... 0	4	0	,,	
Rasout	... 0	8	0	,,	
Rose Water	... 0	6	0	,,	
Sajeemutty	... 0	1	0	,,	
Sago	.. 0	1	6	,,	
Salamoniac	... 0	6	6	,,	
Saltpetre	... 0	2	6	,,	
Sand	.. 0	4	0	per md.	
Sawdust	... 1	0	0	,,	
Sealing Wax	... 0	8	0	per lb.	
Sennaleaves picked	... 0	5	6	,,	Rossomoy Ghose... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Soap Dacca	... 0	2	6	,,	
,, Yellow Bar, English	... 0	3	6	,,	
Suet, Mutton	... 0	3	6	,,	
Sugarcandy	... 0	4	0	,,	
Talc	... 0	8	0	,,	
Tamarinds	... 0	0	3	per lb.	
Tow Country, Jute	... 2	8	0	per md.	
Twine, Country	 0	0	6	per bdl.	
Vinegar	... 18	0	0	per doz.	
Class B.					
Bladders	... 3	0	0	per 100	
Leather, Red	... 0	8	6	p. piece	
,, White	... 0	7	6	,,	
Skins, Chamois	.. 1	0	0	,,	
Class C.					
Charcoal	... 2	12	0	per cwt.	
Coal, Burdwan	... 0	8	0	per md.	
Class D.					
Cloth, American Sheeting, for Bandages	0	6	0	per yard	
Cloth, Guzzy, Patna	.. 0	3	6	,,	
,, Irish Linen	... 0	8	0	,,	
,, Long	... 0	7	0	,,	
,, Muslin Swiss, for Sieves	.. 0	4	0	,,	
,, Wax, each piece 1¼ yard	... 0	6	0	per piece	
Country Blankets	... 2	0	0	,,	
Cotton	... 0	6	0	per lb.	
,, Thread	... 0	6	0	,,	
Thread for ligatures	... 0	10	0	,,	
Class E.					
Carbonate of Lead	... 0	8	0	,,	
Corkscrews	.. 0	4	0	each	
Filings, Iron	... 0	1	0	,,	
Foil, Tin	... 6	4	0	per 100	

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Hinges, Iron, of sizes ...	0	2	6	per pair
Hoop, Iron ...	3	1	6	p.100 ft.
Irons for soldering ...	0	6	0	per each
Lead „ „ ...	0	10	0	per lb.
„ Red ...	0	2	3	„
Nails, Copper, of sizes ...	0	8	0	per 100
„ Iron of sizes ...	0	5	0	„
Padlocks and Keys, Iron and Brass ...	0	4	0	each
Pans, Copper, large ...	4	0	0	„
„ Iron ...	1	0	0	„
Screws, Iron, of sizes ...	1	8	0	per 100
Shears for Tinsmith ...	1	0	0	per pair
Tacks, Iron ...	0	7	0	per bdl.
Tin for soldering ...	0	10	0	per lb.
Wire, Iron ...	0	5	6	„
Class F.				
Hogslard ...	0	6	0	„
Oil, Cajeeputty ...	2	8	0	„
„ Gurgun ...	0	4	0	„
„ Linseed, Country ...	0	6	0	„
„ Cocoanut ...	0	4	0	„
„ Earth (Petroleum) ...	0	3	0	„
„ Poppy ...	0	3	0	„
„ Croton ...	10	0	0	„
„ Tar ...	0	8	0	„
„ Mustard ...	0	2	6	„
Pitch ...	0	12	0	„
Rosin ...	0	3	0	„
Tar Stockholm ...	0	8	0	„
Verdigris ...	1	8	0	„
Vitrial, green ...	0	2	0	„
„ blue ...	0	10	0	„
Wax, white ...	0	13	0	„
„ yellow ...	0	13	0	„
Class G.				
Gallipots, Earthen, glazed, from 8 to 1 oz. ...	0	3	9	per doz.
Glass, oblong ground ...	1	9	4	per 100.
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 40 lbs. ...	12	0	0	per doz.
„ „ 24 „ ...	7	0	0	„
„ „ 16 „ ...	5	0	0	„
„ „ 8 „ ...	2	12	0	„
„ „ 4 „ ...	1	12	0	„
„ „ 2 „ ...	1	0	0	„
„ „ 1 „ ...	0	8	0	„
Pans, Earthern ...	6	4	0	per 100.
Pots, „ ...	3	2	0	„
Class H.				
Bamboo, Lieves ...	0	1	0	each.
Baskets of sizes Rattan and Bamboo ...	0	4	0	„
Hamatoxy, lignum (Logwood) ...	0	8	0	per lb.
Mallets for Tinsmith ...	0	1	0	each.
Pattarahs, Cane ...	0	4	0	„
„ Wooden ...	5	8	0	„
Pill Boxes, wooden, of sizes ...	2	0	0	per 100.
Plank, Jarool Wood ...	0	6	0	per piece
Red Saunders „ ...	0	4	0	per lb.
Splients, common, Wooden ...	0	8	0	per set.
„ „ Long ...	1	0	0	„

Rossomoy Ghose... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

Packing Cases plain Mangoe wood cases, Iron clamped.

	L.	B.	D.				
6 Dozen Cases...	2′ 9″	1′ 8″	1′ 5″	2	2	0	each
3 „ „ ...	2′ 3″	1′ 4″	1′ 3″	2	5	0	„
Cases ...	2′ 4″	1′ 10″	1′ 1″				

	L.	B.	D.	Rs.	As.	P.			
Class II.—(Continued.)									
Partitioned Mangoe Wood Cases, Iron clamped.									
9 Partitioned Cases	2′ 0″	2′ 0″	1′ 3″	2	8	0	each	Rossomoy Ghose...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
3 „ „	2′ 10″	1′ 1″	1″ 9′	2	6	0	„		
2 „ „	2′ 6″	1′ 3″	1′ 10″	2	4	0	„		
6 Partitioned Cases for Spirits of Wine ...	3′ 1″	2′ 0″	1′ 2″	3	2	0	„		
6 Partitioned Cases for acids with sloping top ...	2′ 0″	1′ 1″	0′ 7½	2	1	0	„		
Empty Brandy Cases ...				0	6	0	„		
Class I.									
Charges for dammering packages ..				0	10	0	„		
„ for repairing and hooping casks ..				0	8	0	„		
„ for tinning Copper Pans ..				1	8	0	„		
Cooly hire within the Town ..				0	2	0	„		
Ditto to Dum-Dum ..				0	4	0	„		
Ditto to Chinsurah ..				0	12	0	„		
Ditto to Barrackpore ..				0	8	0	„		
Ditto to Baraset ...				0	12	0	„		
Ditto to Kidderpore ...				0	3	6	„		
Ditto to Alipore ...				0	8	0	„		
Ditto to Bhowanipore ...				0	8	0	„		
Ditto to Howrah Ghaut ...				0	2	0	„		
Cartage within the Town ..				0	8	0	„		
Ditto to Dum-Dum ...				1	8	0	„		
Ditto to Barrackpore ...				2	8	0	„		
Ditto to Baraset ...				2	8	0	„		
Ditto to Kiderpore ...				0	10	0	„		
Ditto to Bhowanipore ..				0	10	0	„		
Ditto to Alipore ...				0	10	0	„		
Ditto to Howrah Ghaut ...				0	4	0	„		
Dinghee to Fort Point ...				0	8	0	„		
„ to below Point ...				0	8	0	„		
Class J.									
Oil, Castor, at Fort William ...				5	0	0	per doz. quarts.	Nathaniel Brice, Esq. ...	
„ at Allahabad ...				5	4	0	„		
„ for Sealkote and Umballah, to be delivered at Allahabad ...				5	4	0	„		
„ Dinapore ...				5	0	0	„		
Quick Lime at Fort William ...				3	12	0	p. b. md.	Bachoo Lall and Co.	
Tin and wooden packing Cases for Ghee, Oil, Arrowroot, and Barley, &c. ...				3	7	9	For the five cases.	Bonmally Nawn and Co. ...	
Tin and wooden packing Cases for Tea				5	7	0	Two cases complete.	Doyalkissen Holdar	
Tin and wooden packing Cases for Biscuit and Soojee ...				3	6	3	For the two cases.		
Conveyance of Malt Liquor Casks from Baboo Ghaut Godown to the Railway Godown at Howrah ...				25	0	0	p. 100 hds.	Sarofoodeen and Abdool Burrick..	
Madras, Colombo, or Bourbon Coffee				0	6	8	per lb.	Hajee Jackariah Mohomed and Co.	From 1st May to November 1865.
Sherry at Fort William ...				18	0	0	per doz. quarts.	Suttukinkur Shaw	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Port Wine at Fort William ...				20	0	0	„	R. McCheyne, Esq.	
Fort William.									
Spirits of Wine (Colorless) of specific gravity 835 or 56 over proof free Excise duty ...				2	5	9	per Impl gallon..	Ram Chunder Mitter ...	

J. D. Macpherson, *Colonel,*
Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 7.

THE following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

LAHORE DIVISION.							
Camels, Male.		Rs.	As.	P.			
At Station and Command	...	8	0	0	each per month	Emambux and Futteh Alie Khan...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
At Graze	...	4	0	0	„		
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Oil at Station and Camp	...	8	0	0	per Re.	Mullick Bussoo and Peer Bux ..	
Lahore.							
Firewood at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	260	0	0	„	Mullick Bussoo ...	
Camp, 40 miles	...	200	0	0	„		
		RS.	AS.	P.			
Tinning Cooking Utensils	...	1	0	0	per score	Amanoolla and Gunneshee Lall.	
Lime Juice	..	2	6	0	per doz.	Nubbee Bux ...	
Bottled Beer ... Quarts	...	8	0	0	„	Jamsetjee and Sons	
Pints	...	5	0	0	„		
Barley, Europe	...	0	8	0	per lb.	Sookdeo ...	
Milk	...	28 pints of 20 oz....			p. Re.	Amanoollah and Gunneshee Lall.	
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Butter	...	2	8	0	„		
		RS.	AS.	P.			
Repairs of Wells	...	3	15	0	each well	Nubbee Bux ...	
Purchase of Empty Hogsheds	...	1	8	6	each	Dhuna ...	
Umritser.							
Coffee at Station and Camp	...	0	6	3	per lb.	Amanoollah and Gunneshee Lall..	
Beer Quarts	...	9	8	0	per doz.	Jamsetjee and Sons	
Pints	...	5	0	0	„		
Purchase of Empty Hogsheads	...	1	7	6	each	Dhurma ...	
LUCKNOW DIVISION.							
Lucknow.							
Salt at Station	...	8	8	0	p. 100lbs.	Ruheemoollah ...	
Lime Juice at Station	...	5	4	0	per dzn.		
Fowls, at Station	...	5	5	0	per score		
Chickens at Station	...	3	12	0	„		
Eggs at Station	...	0	7	0	„		
Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station		0	15	0	„		
Seetapore.							
Firewood at Station	...	0	4	9	p. 100lbs.	Ellahie Bux ...	
Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station.		1	5	0	per score	Ruheemoollah ...	
LUCKNOW STATION.							
Earthen Ware Articles.							
Jallahs, large, with covers	...	0	4	0	each	Hajee Rumjan ..	
„ Small	....	0	1	0	„		
Naunds, large	...	0	3	0	„		
„ small	...	0	0	6	„		
Gumlahs, large	..	0	1	0	„		
„ small	..	0	0	6	„		
Soorahies	...	0	0	6	„		
Stool Pans	...	0	0	6	„		
Gurrahs, large	...	0	0	9	„		
„ small	...	0	0	2	„		
Cups	...	0	0	1	„		
Handi pots	...	0	0	3	„		
Gumlahs, glazed	...	0	4	3	„		
Naunds, glazed	...	0	0	6	„		
Gurrahs, „	...	0	0	6	„		
Privy Pans, glazed	...	0	0	6	„		
Receivers, glazed	...	0	2	0	„		
Pots and Pans	...	0	0	2	„		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Jullunder Division.							
Jullunder.							
Coffee	...	0	6	0 per lb.	Khoosee Ram	...	
Phillour.							
Firewood	..	0	6	0 p.100lbs.	Thackoor Doss	...	
At Jullunder.							
Sodawater	..	0	14	0 per doz.			
Lemonade	..	1	5	0 „			
Phillour.							
Sodawater	..	1	1	0 „			
Lemonade	...	1	8	0 „	Nuth Mull	...	
Kangra and Dhurmsala							
Sodawater	...	1	10	0 „			
Lemonade	...	2	0	0 „			
On Command from Jullunder.							From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Potatoes	...	5	8	0 p.100lbs.			
Doll, Moong	...	6	0	0 „	Khoosee Ram	...	
Vegetables	...	2	0	0 „			
At Jullunder.							
Butter	...	0	8	9 per lb.	Goolzar	...	
Cawnpore Division.							
Cawnpore.							
Milk at Station	...	0	0	8 per pt. of 20 oz.	Kurreem Bux	...	
Butter at Station	...	0	8	0 per lb.			
Potatoes at Station	...	3	7	0 p.100lbs.			
Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	3	7	9 „	Rampersaud	...	
Vegetables at Station	...	1	5	9 „			
Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	1	6	6 „			
Salt at Station and Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	8	0	0 „	Chotey Lall	...	
Barrack Bedding.							
Quilts	...	4	15	0 each	Chotey Lall	...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Sheets	...	2	3	0 „			
Blankets	...	2	14	0 „			
Tinning.							
At Station	...	1	1	0 per score	Kadar Bux	...	
Leeches at Station	...	5	6	0 per 100	Kadar Bux and Emam Ally	...	
Firewood at Station.							
Kussowlie	...	0	5	8 p.100lbs.			
Subathoo and Hurreepore	...	0	5	11 „	Ruheemoollah	...	
Dugshaie with Salon	...	0	5	5 „			
Simlah with Jutogh	...	0	7	0 „			
Kussowlie—at Station.							
Gumlahs	...	7	0	0 per 100			From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Jallahs	...	35	0	0 „			
Ghurras	....	8	0	0 „			
Naunds	...	25	0	0 „			
Soorahies	...	12	0	0 „			
Cups	...	3	0	0 „			
Tinning Cooking Utensils, Kussowlie Station.							
Barrack.							
Large	...	1	11	0 per score			
Small	...	1	8	0 „	Ullee Mahomed	...	
Hospital.							
Large	...	1	11	0 „			
Medium and small	...	1	8	0 „			
Subathoo and Hurreepore, Simlah and Jutogh.							
Barrack.							
Large	...	1	8	0 „			
Small	...	1	4	0 „			
Hospital.							
Large	...	1	8	0 „			
Medium and small	...	1	4	0 „			

DUGSHAIE WITH SOLON.

TINNING COOKING UTENSILS.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Barrack.							
Large	...	1	8	0	per corge	Ullee Mahomed ..	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Small	...	1	4	0	„		
Hospital.							
Large	...	1	8	0	„		
Small and medium	...	1	4	0	„		

BEDDING.

Dugshaie with Solon—at Station.							
Sheets	...	2	2	0	each	Juggernauth ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.

SAUGOR DIVISION.

Jubbulpore and Nagode.							
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	10	2	0	p. 100lbs.	Bheekaree, Gazee, Badoolah, and Bhuggoo ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	11	4	0	„		
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles		14	0	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	16	0	0	„		
At Nowgong.							
Tinning of Cooking Utensils	...	No. 14			per Re.	Wully Mahomed and Abdoollah ...	
At Saugor.							
Vegetables (mixed) at Station	...	1	4	10	p. 100 lbs.	Kallee Coomar Mookerjee and Narain Doss ..	
Camp, 10 miles	...	1	6	0	„		
„ 40 miles	...	1	7	0	„		
On Command	...	3	6	0	„		
Potatoes at Station	...	4	9	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles	...	4	12	3	„		
„ 40 miles	...	5	0	0	„		
On Command	...	5	14	0	„		
Firewood at Station	...	0	3	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles	...	0	4	0	„		
„ 40 miles	...	0	6	0	„		
On Command	...	0	7	0	„		
Barrack Bedding.							
Quilts	...	4	11	0	each		From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Sheets	...	2	4	0	„		
Suttrunjees	...	2	8	0	„		
Blankets	...	2	8	0	„		
Saugor and Jubbulpore.							
Coffee at Station	...	0	6	3	per lb.	Khaseal Chand and Gokul Doss ...	
Nagode and Nowgong.							
Coffee at Station	...	0	7	0	„		

MEERUT DIVISION.

Meerut.							
Salt at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	7	12	0	p. 100lbs.	Jowallapersaud ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 40 miles	...	8	0	0	„		
Coffee at Station and Camps, 10 and 40 miles	...	0	5	10	per lb.	Saligram ...	
On Command by land and water	...	0	7	0	„		
Lime Juice at Station	...	3	13	0	per doz.	Azeemoollah Khodabux ...	
Roorkee.							
Barley, Europe, at Station and Camps, 10 and 40 miles	...	0	10	9	per lb.	Bhujjee Lall ...	
Landour.							
Butter at Station and Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	0	7	6	„	Sew Lall ...	

GWALIOR DIVISION.

Gwalior, Jhansie, and Seepree.

	Rs. As. P.				
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles ...	10	9	9	p.100lbs.	Shaik Ellahee Bux ... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	12	15	0	„	
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles ...	12	14	10	„	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	16	4	4	„	

FYZABAD DIVISION.

Fyzabad.

Milk at Station ...	33	pts.	per Rupee	Rammessur ... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	
Camp, 10 miles ...	24	„	„		
„ 40 „ ...	23	„	„		

Butter.

	lbs.	oz.	d.		
At Station ...	2	2	0	per Re.	
Camp, 10 miles ...	1	8	0	„	
„ 40 „ ...	1	4	0	„	

Roy Bareilly.

	Rs.	As.	P.		
Fowls at Station ...	6	0	0	per score	Emambux ... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 10 and 40 miles ...	6	4	0	„	
On Command ...	8	0	0	„	
Chickens at Station ...	4	8	0	„	
Camp, 10 and 40 miles ...	4	8	0	„	
On Command ...	5	0	0	„	
Eggs at Station and Camp, 10 miles...	2	0	0	p. 100lbs.	
Camp, 40 miles ...	2	4	0	„	
On Command ...	2	8	0	„	

Fyzabad.

	lbs.	oz.	d.		
Hill Potatoes at Station and Camp, 10 miles ...	15	8	0	per Re.	Chutkaye Lall ... From 1st November 1865 to 15th January 1866.
Camp, 40 miles ...	15	0	0	„	
On Command ...	12	8	0	„	

Roy Bareilly.

Hill Potatoes at Station, in Camp, and on Command ...	14	0	0	„	Shaik Dingoor ... From 1st November 1865 to 15th January 1866.
Country Potatoes at Station and in Camps, 40 miles ...	36	0	0	„	Shaikh Dingoor ... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Command ...	30	0	0	„	
Vegetables, mixed, at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	60	0	0	„	
On Command ...	45	0	0	„	
Salt at Station and Camp, 10 miles ...	10	0	0	„	
Camp beyond 10 miles and on Command ...	9	0	0	„	
Firewood at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	330	0	0	„	
Camp beyond 10 miles and on Command ...	300	0	0	„	
Oil at Station and in Camp to a distance of 40 miles ...	Rs.	As.	P.		
	9	0	0	per md.	
Command ...	10	0	0	„	
Thread at Station and in Camp and on Command ...	40	0	0	„	
Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station and Camp 40 miles ...	0	14	0	per score	Hossain Ally ... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
On Command ...	1	1	0	„	

Fyzabad.		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Country Potatoes at Station and in Camp to a distance of 40 miles	...	51	8	0	per Re.	Hurree Sing	...
On Command	...	40	0	0	„		
Mixed Vegetable, at Station and Camps to a distance of 40 miles	...	72	0	0	„		
On Command	...	55	0	0	„		
		MD.	S.	C.			
Lamp Oil at Station, in Camp, and on Command	...	0	4	13	„		
		RS.	AS.	P.			
Thread at Statoin, in Camp, and on Command	...	0	11	0	per seer		
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Salt at Station and in Camp to a distance of 40 miles	...	11	1	0	per Re.		
On Command	...	9	0	0	„		
		RS.	AS.	P.			
Eggs at Station, Camp, and on Command	...	2	0	0	per 100	Emambux	...
Barley at Station and in Camp to 40 miles	...	0	8	0	per lb.	Choona Lall	...
On Command	...	0	10	0	„		
Tinning Cooking Utensils, at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	...	0	12	0	per corge		
Camp, 40 miles	...	0	14	0	„		
On Command	...	1	0	0	„		
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Firewood at Station and in Camp, 40 miles	..	451	0	0	per Re.	Gopaul Chunder Singhee	...
On Command	...	301	0	0	„		
At Station and in Camp to 40 miles.		RS.	AS.	P.			
Fowls	...	5	0	0	per corge	Kaderbux	...
Chickens	...	4	0	0	„		

SEALKOTE DIVISION.

SEALKOTE.

Beef.

At Station and in Camp within 10 miles	...	9	8	5	p.100lbs.	Mohamed Bux	...
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	12	8	0	„		

Mutton.

At Station and in Camp within 10 miles	...	12	15	4	„		
Camp 40 miles and on Command	...	15	8	7	„		

Potatoes at Station.

Plain grown, for 10 months	...	4	0	0	„		
Hill grown, for 2 months	...	5	8	0	„		
Coffee at Station	...	0	6	4	per lb.	Hossein Bux and Ramsurrun	...
Firewood at Station	..	0	6	10½	p.100lbs		

Hired Camels.

At Station	...	8	0	0	p. month	Ameer Sing, Peer Bux, and Heera Sing	...
On Command	...	8	2	0	„		
At Graze	...	4	8	0	„		

Purchase of Empty Hogsheads.

Whole Hogshead	...	1	11	6	each	Ramsurrun	...
Half „	...	1	5	0	„		
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Butter	...	2	5	0	per Re.	Bussarut Ally and Dabeechurn	...
Europe, Barley	...	0	6	0	per lb.	Jevan Lall	...
Milk	...	24½	pts.		per Re.	Ameer Khan and Kalleechurn	...
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Lime Juice	...	3	6	6	per doz.	Kurreemjee	...
Sodawater	...	1	0	0	„		
Lemonade	...	1	4	0	„		

From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 23rd May 1865.

J. D. MACPHERSON, *Colonel,*
Commissary General.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Bhutearee, Putteah, Sautkaneeah, and Chuckoreah.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 44,948 Acres, situate in Thannahs as per margin, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 15th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 41.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,032 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Gooldia Surry, the Shill Surry, Awoo-nee Serra, and a line running in an easterly direction to the assessed lands of Dooba Churree, demarcated by posts on the spot and traced on Mahomed Khyroollah Ameen's Map filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

South—By the assessed lands of Hassimpoor, the Burgyan Serra, Othee Yong Serra, a line joining this last stream to Samma Surry demarcated and traced as above, and the Samma Surry.

East—By the Dooba Churree.

West—By the assessed lands of Allahabad.

LOT No. 42.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,098 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 41.

South—By the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Dooba Churree and the Sunker River.

West—By the Burroo-a-nee Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzahs Hassimpoor and Jameer Jooree.

LOT No. 42A.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,723 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 42, *viz.*, the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

South—By the Sunker River and assessed lands of Mouzahs Decakool, the Sunker River, and the assessed lands of Ragoo-ara and Hatteeahkota or Gonah.

East—By the Sunker River.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Jameer Jooree and Dohazaree.

LOT No. 46.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,163 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouza Chunottee and Chunottee Nullah.

South—By the prolongation of the southern boundary of Lot No. 40 already sold, demarcated by posts by Hur Coomer Bundapadia Ameen, and shewn on the Map filed by him in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Chunottee, the Herrina Stream, and a line defined by the Ameen meeting the Herrina at the south of the Lot and about the middle of its length in the Lot.

West—By the Arracan Road.

LOT No. 47.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,248 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Satgur and Chandah.

South—By the Doloo-jheeree, Payalaltullah Jheeree, Chanda Serra, and Chanda-jheeree.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, the Narissa Serra, a line joining the Narissa Serra to the Kalee-jheeree, shewn on Kishore Churn Sein Ameen's plan running from North to South, the Kalee-jheeree, the assessed lands of Narissa and the Chamee Serra.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 46.

Lot No. 48.—Thannah Sautkanneah, are about 2,760 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga.

South—By the Perunga Stream and Bam Serra.

East—By the assessed lands of Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga, and the Perunga Stream.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 47.

LOT No 49.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By a line demarcated by posts by Subder Ally Ameen and shewn on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

South—By the Harvang Khal and a line running East and west through Warris's Tank to a distance of about 400 feet on the west and 800 feet on the east.

East—By the Harvang Khal, a line demarcated by the Ameen running north and north-east touching Santeeram's and Bamun's Tanks and joining the two sections of the Harvang Khal.

West—By the Dolloo Surree, Uttonee Joomparrah, Lur-khurria Serra, the Kulee-bunniah Jhiree, the Surrye Surry Dollah, Talon Katta Gonnah, a line running south and south-easterly from it to a point about 400 feet west of Warris's Tank.

LOT No. 51.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area 2,747 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Pugolee Khal and the Hattyah Khal.

South—By the Buraitullee Khal and Mooandah Khal.

East—By the Hattyah Khal and a line from the Hattyah running south to the point where the Fut Surry enters the Mooandah Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang, the Cheeo-nee-batanja Serra, and the assessed lands of Buraitullee.

Lot No. 52.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,549 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Mooandah Serra and the Buraitullee Khal.

South—By the Banecah Serra and a line running easterly therefrom to the Fytung Serra.

East—By the Killea-jeeree, Seel Serra, a line running south from the Seel Serra to the Fytung Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Bariatullee and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 54.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Nullah and the Baneeah Serra.

South—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

East—By the Fytung Serra and a line drawn from the Fytung Serra in a direction 30° east of north to the south boundary at a point about 3,000 feet from where it is intersected by the Hing Serra.

West—By the Banea Serra and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,428 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

South—By the Mata Mooree and the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

West—By the Bano Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

East—By the Fytung and Mata Mooree.

Lot No. 60.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,997 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Sautkanneah Dollah.

South—By the Juldee Dollah.

East—By a line demarcated by Kylas Chunder Ameen running north and south from the Sautkanneah Serra to the Juldee Serra shewn on his plan and marked on the land by posts.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Kallipoor, Beil Churree, Chee Chooria Pyram, and Juldee.

Lot No. 64.—Thannah Bhuteearee, area about 2,101 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra and Wul-to-nee Jeeranee Buttullah.

South—by the Dhamie Khal and the assessed lands of Mouzah Bhuteearee.

East—By the Dhamie Khal and a line demarcated by Chundee Churn Ameen running northward from that Khal and joining the northern boundary passing on the west of the Assoo Juggoo Pahaur, Assatally Pahaur, Bhad Pahaur, Baloo Pahaur, Jungle Pahaur, Tongee Pahaur, and the Gummertullee Pahaur.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Bhuteearee, Sony Churree, Khadimpoor, and the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra. The area in this Lot is exclusive of the lands of the admitted claims, measuring about 460 Acres, as demarcated by the Ameen and marked by Nos. 1 to 14 on the Map A. of the Lot filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and signed by the Collector.

Lot No. 61.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,993 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Juldee Dollah.

South—By the Assurruddeen Dollah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Juldee, Seelkope, and Chumbul.

East—By a line defined by Kallee Coomar Dutt Ameen running north and south demarcated by posts and traced on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

Lot No. 63.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,993 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Chunottee Dollah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Poe Cherry.

South—By the Sonye Cherry Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Poe Cherry, Burtullee, Foitung (Fodung.)

East—By a line defined by Ram Chunder Roodra Ameen running north and south through the jungle demarcated by posts and shewn on the plan filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

Lot No. 50.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,430 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Tellung Cottah Serrae.

South—By the Burra Chee-koonee Serra.

East—By a line drawn by the Ameen from the Burra Chee-koonee Serra to the Telong Cottah Serra where it branches into two.

West—By the Tiberria Taloo and the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang.

Lot No. 51.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area bout 2,684 Acres, bounded on the—

North—Sy the Burra Chee-koonee Serra the assessed lands of Mouzah Kheel Binda Bund.

East—By a line demarcated by bamboo posts on the ground and shewn in the Map filed by Tuffuzul Ally Ameen from the northern boundary to the Pagulee Serra.

South—By the Pagullee Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Harvang.

A. Smith,
Offg. Collector.

Chittagong;
Collector's Office,
The 15th May 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,849 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripar.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 7,603 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannahs Haut Hazaree and Putteah, in the District of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 72.—Thannah Haut Hazaree, area about 1,732 Acres.

North—By the Ambeea Dollah and Morree Serree Stream and assessed lands of Oodalea Mouzah.

South—By the Bansbariah Dollah, Ghole Serree, and a line 4,400 feet in length marked by bamboo posts running along the foot of the hills from the point where the Ghole Serree turns to the south to the extremity of the Western Boundary. This line has a general bearing of 283° and is shewn on the Map marked B in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalea and Sonye Serree.

West—By a line marked by bamboo posts from the Ambeea Dollah to the Southern Boundary, running Southwards along the foot of the Seetacoond Range.

LOT No. 74.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,936 Acres.

North—By Indoor Katta Dollah and Moorum Khyne Serree.

South—By the Seermye Nullah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Chutter Peetooa, Burdwara *alias* Gurdwara, Saup Marrah, and Heidgaong.

East—By the Seermye Nullah up to Angoonee Cherra and a line defined by the Surveyor in a northerly direction through the jungle up to the Moorum Khyne Serree, demarcated on the spot by posts and shewn in the Map filed in the Collector's Office, and signed by the Collector.

LOT No. 75.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,935 Acres.

North—By the Seermye Nullah or the Southern Boundary of Lot 74.

South—By the Goolea Serree and assessed lands of Mouzah Allahabad.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Seermye, Korunna, Moorad-abad, and Allahabad.

East—By a line demarcated by posts by the Surveyor through the jungle in a northerly direction from the Gooleah Serree to the spot where the Chellah Serree enters the Seermye Nullah and shewn on Map of the Lot in the Collector's Office signed by the Collector.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,100 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Joreegooree, Dhollah, Kootooha, Tipling, and Narainpore, in the District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 4th day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Luckimpore, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 1.—About 1,000 Acres, in Mouzah Joreegooree.

East—Banduree Pond and Deekhom Jan, 800 yards from the point marked A. to B., 960 yards from B. to C., and 800 yards from C. to D., as marked in rough sketch, *i. e.*, from a pillar in the banks of the Khar Jan to the Banduree Pookree on the banks of the Deekhom Jan, not crossing this latter Jan, and thence south to another pillar on the bank of the Deemoo Nuddee.

West—A line running north and south and from pillar to pillar 1,960 yards.

North—Khar Jan.

South—Deemoo River.

LOT No. 2.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line from pillar to pillar about 635 yards.

West—Suddyah Road about 635 yards.

North—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

South—A line from pillar to pillar about 1,270 yards.

LOT No. 3.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhollah.

East—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

West—A line running north to south from pillar to pillar 1,270 yards.

North—Dhollah River.

South—Kote Korrah Jan.

LOT No. 4.—About 100 Acres, in Mouzah Kootooha.

East—Jan.

West—Bor Bheel.

North—Bor Bheel.

South—Gereekee Bheel.

LOT No. 5.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Tipling.

East—Borbarooah Baree, 240 tars of 10 feet.

West—Koorookani Jan, 750 tars of 10 feet.

North—Tingroy River.

South—Factory Road, 510 tars of 10 feet.

LOT No. 6.—About 1,500 Acres, in Mouzah Narainpore.

East—River Dikrung (not navigable in dry season.)

West—2,694 yards A. B., bearing East to West.

North—2,694 yards C. D., bearing East to West.

South—Dufflahghor.

N. LOWIS, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Commissioner, in charge.

DIBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 21st March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chuttohowr, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the second day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 29th April 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT IV.

E.—Grant No. 185 (Solgunga.)

W.—Grant No. 93.

N.—Grants Nos. 163 and 192.

S.—Khas hilly tracts of land or as far as will complete the required area.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon, on 1st July next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for alteration of Rule No. 30, passed at the General Meeting held this day.

GRANT, SMITH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1865.

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hooghly Steam Tug Company, "Limited," held this day a Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year ending 30th April last, payable on or after 15th June instant. Proprietors are requested to send in their Scrip that Dividend Warrants may be made out.

GRANT, SMITH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorised Capital—One Hundred Lacs of Rupees.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—Rupees 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

Head Office ... *Calcutta.*
Branches ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

Madras ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

George Miller Blacker, Esq., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

Baboo Doorgachurn Law, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

Baboo Heralaul Seal, *Zemindar.*

Baboo Potit Paubun Sein, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. Rustomjee, Esq., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. Hewett, Esq.

Offices in London... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. Sawers,
Manager.

National Bank of India;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 30th May 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,87,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,21,61,750 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,52,965 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	18,98,390 12 7
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 88,36,159 13 9	1,64,89,670 6 3	Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	83,46,927 3 7
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	76,53,510 8 6		Dead Stock ditto	...	...	4,05,264 5 3
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,779 6 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,38,80,413 5 0	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	4,82,630 8 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,33,651 4 0	Sundries ...	...	...	3,63,830 4 4
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	2,81,585 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	12,73,850 3 9				2,68,06,713 4 6
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	18,36,159 13 9
				Ditto ditto at Branches	...	...	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	" 2,43,67,342 12 9
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	" 1,26,00,319 9 8 } 3,71,67,962 6 5
Rupees	...	...	... 6,58,10,535 8 8	Rupees	...		6,58,10,535 8 8

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKENS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

UNDER a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal the undermentioned valuable Landed Property to be sold on the 8th June 1865 by the Judge of Zillah 24-Pergunnahs at his Office at Alipore Court House:—

A three-storied House presently occupied by Captain H. Hyde, Mint Master, at a rental of Rupees 300 per month, with two tanks and several fruit trees, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, and in part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation thirty biggahs and twelve cottahs, situated at Ballygunge.

A lower-roomed pucca built Dwelling-house, situated at Tungrah, Entally, yielding a rent of Rupees 40 per mensem, with a tank and several fruit trees, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation two biggahs and five cottahs.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Receiver's Office.

JOYCALLY DABEE
versus
SIBNOTH CHATTERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th June 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for lease the undermentioned Zemindaries and Talooks belonging to the Estate of Ramgopaul Banerjee, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as will then be made known, and upon such Security as he may think fit, that is to say,—

In Zillah Cuttack.

Zemindary No. 578, Bissenpore, in Pergunnah Osoaraysur.

In Zillah Backergunge.

Zemindary No. 7, Tuppay Auzeempore Joar Haltah, &c.

Purchased Howlah Augoria.

Purchased Howlah Joar Nagorecotty.

Zemindary No. 1411, Pergunnah Bogergo, Woomedpore, Mourasay Talook Singurcutty, in Pergunnah Chunder Deep, lease-hold two Churs, Haltah and Koosangona.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
No. 5, *Strand,*
The 10*th May* 1865.

Sheriff's Sale : Calcutta, the 7th June 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the first day of July next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of an *alias* Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects, &c., of Kasubchúnder Paul Chowdry, &c.—

The Right, Title, and Interest of Sreemutty Sarodasoondery Dossee, one of the defendants of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.* :—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook called or known by the name of Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Chacklay Sreenagore in Zillah Nuddea, and registered No. 1, containing 105 Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty Garden, &c., appertaining to the said Zemindary.

2. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Samtah in Chacklay Moolghur in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 490, containing fourteen Mouzahs.

3. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Dharreahpore in Pergunnah Ockrah in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 2001, containing thirty-two Mouzahs, together with all that Lease-hold Mehal called Kismut Dadpore and Gantee Tumma, being in and appertaining to the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and together also with the Katchareebatty Garden and Tank appertaining to the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, together also with the Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, called or known by the name or description of Moreecha Factory, situate, lying, and being in Mouzah Moreecha, in the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and all lands, houses, goods, wares, chattles, and merchandizes to the said Indigo Factory belonging or in any wise appertaining.

4. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Turruff Chaprah in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 110, containing three Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

5. Also all that other Talook called Dhee Heejeelee in Turruff Maumjoaney in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 242, containing six Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

6. Also all that one-third part or share (the whole into three equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that Talook called Turruff Ranaghaut in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 438, containing four Mouzahs.

7. Also all that Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Autghurrah in Pergunnah Annorepore in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, registered No. 567, containing thirteen Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty Garden and Tank appertaining thereto.

8. Also all that Pronamee Mohul in the said Zemindaries or Talooks Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, and the one-third part or share of Turruff Ranaghaut in the Zillah of Nuddea.

9. Also all that Audooreah Mohul in the said Talooks Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Dhee Samtah, Dhee Dharreahpore, Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, the one-third part of Turruff Ranaghaut in Zillah Nuddea, and Dhee Autghurrah in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

10. Also all that Julkur of the Choornee River in Zillah Nuddea.

11. Also all that Government Lease-hold or Bundobustee Mehal in Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

12. Also all those Karajee (rented) and Lackraj (rent-free) lands together with a Boytuckhanah Batty Garden and Tank, &c., in Turruff Ranaghaut in Zillah Nuddea.

13. Also all that purchased Lackraj or rent-free land in the said Zemindary, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

14. Also all those perpetual Jomah or rented lands in Mouzah Bamundandah in Pergunnah Okrah in Zillah Nuddea.

15. Also all those lands measuring eight biggahs in the market called Gangooreah in the said Zemindary, Dhee Dharreahpore, in Zillah Nuddea.

16. And also all that Lodging House with the tenanted lands appertaining thereto situate at Goalree in Zillah Nuddea.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, 7th June 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the seventeenth day of June instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Moha Rajah Juggut Inder Bunwarry Govind Bahadoor and Moha Rajah Azmutdowlah Bunwarry Kissore Bahadoor,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Moha Rajah Juggut Inder Bunwarry Govind Bahadoor and Moha Rajah Azmutdowlah Bunwarry Kissore Bahadoor of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz* :—

1. An upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or family dwelling-house, consisting of eight mohuls, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, three tanks, and several trees growing thereon, containing by estimation one hundred and twenty-five beegahs, more or less, situate at a place called Bunwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, in Pergunnah Monohurshye, and in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

2. Also an upper-roomed brick-built bytuckhannah house, commonly called Kissoree Baug, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and a tank and several flower trees, containing by estimation thirty beegahs, more or less, situate at a place called Bunwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, in Pergunnah Monohurshye, in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

3. Also a market or bazar commonly called Bunwarrygunge, with a piece or parcel of garden ground, consisting of lower-roomed tenanted houses, two tanks, and several trees growing thereon, containing by estimation four hundred beegahs, more or less, situate at a place called Bunwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, in Pergunnah Monohurshye, in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

4. Also a tank commonly called Mannsgunga, with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation twenty beegahs,

more or less, situate at a place called Bunwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, Pergunnah in Monohurshye, in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

5. Also a tank called Needoobun, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation eight beegahs, more or less, situate at a place called Bunwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, in Pergunnah Monohurshye, and in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

6. Also a piece or parcel of garden ground with a tank commonly called Komulbone, containing by estimation forty-five beegahs, more or less, situate at a place called Burwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, in Pergunnah Monohurshye, in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

7. Also a tank commonly called Koosumsurrohur, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and several trees thereon, containing by estimation thirty beegahs, more or less, situate at a place called Bunwarryabad, in Mandrun Hausmut, in Pergunnah Monohurshye, and in the Zillah of Beerbhoom.

8. Also a Talook or Zemindary called Lot Kulleejoog, comprising eighteen several Mouzahs or Villages, (that is to say,) Mouzah Neiz Kulleejoog, Mouzah Bhoorkootparrah, Mouzah Kheelsee, Mouzah Raumerhas, Mouzah Bahanule, Mouzah Goroorahs, Mouzah Mahatraldangah, Mouzah Juttahpore, Mouzah Bohona Bhunneah Donoojpore and Gorooorah Bhunneah Matyah, Mouzah Chuteerpore, Mouzah Borooah, Mouzah Garrats in Mouzah Bhungaparrah, Mouzah Kanteh Moha Maroot Ghurree and Kanteh Bhungah, Mouzah Horeesah, Mouzah Sihagah, Mouzah Seemaun, and Mouzah Mittrohatty, situate in the District of Dinagepore and Province of Bengal, paying an annual Government Revenue of Sicca Rupees 4,225 14*as.* 2*g.* 2*c*, or Rupees 4,507-9 9.

9. And also a Talook or Zemindary called Lot Sumjeeah, comprising eleven Mouzahs or Villages, (that is to say,) Mouzah Sumjeeah, including Chandneah, Mouzah Paurool, Mouzah Soobonundy, Mouzah Rosoolpore Soonderpore, Mouzah Hulsooty, Mouzah Burrchuttah, Mouzah Omodeepore Chuck Mouzah Daharah, and Mouzah Esaunkissore, situate in Pergunnah Gillonabarree, in the District of Dinagepore, and paying an annual Government Revenue of Sicca Rupees 2,593 11 *as.* 13*g.*, or Rupees 2,766-10-4.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Isserchunder Roy, at present of No. 12, Pattoriahghatta, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the employ of Moddonmohun Auddy, Banian, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Isserchunder Roy, at present of No. 12, Pattoriahghatta, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the employ of Moddonmohun Auddy, Banian, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 25th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Isserchunder Roy, at present of No. 12, Pattoriahghatta, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the employ of Moddonmohun Auddy, Banian, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 25th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th May 1865.

In the matter of David Duff, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of June instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of David Duff, formerly of No. 4, Tank Square, in Calcutta, Bill, Stock, and Share Broker, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of David Duff, formerly of No. 4, Tank Square, in Calcutta, Bill, Stock, and Share Broker, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 1st day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William Brewster Parker, at present of No. 10, Hill's Lane, in Calcutta, but late of Jamalpore, in the Zillah of Monghyr, lately a Corresponding Clerk in the Office of the East Indian Railway Company at Jamalpore, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day

of June instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William Brewster Parker, at present of No. 10, Hill's Lane, in Calcutta, but late of Jamalpore, in the Zillah of Monghyr, lately a Corresponding Clerk in the Office of the East Indian Railway Company at Jamalpore, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 1st day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William Brewster Parker, at present of No. 10, Hill's Lane, in Calcutta, but late of Jamalpore, in the Zillah of Monghyr, lately a Corresponding Clerk in the Office of the East Indian Railway Company at Jamalpore, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Albert Boston Mitchell, of No. 22, Zig-Zag Lane, in Calcutta, General Contractor and Stevadore, and lastly carrying on business as Commission Agent and Bazar Supplier at No. 1-4, Hastings' Street, in Calcutta, under the firm of A. B. Mitchell and Co, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 5th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Greenwood Templeton, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Robert MacCrea, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Antonio Alexandro Massa, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the order made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Baneymandub Addy, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Ramrutton, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of June instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must appear "before the said Court at the time and place afore-"said."*

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ramrutton, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 5th day of August next, with liberty to the said Insolvent to amend generally his Schedule filed in this matter, and also to file a fresh Schedule and Estate paper relating to his Mirzapore Firm, and that John Cochrane, Esq, the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, do continue to pay out of the assets in his hands to the said Insolvent 20 Rupees a month until a further order of this Court, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ununtpersaud, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvent from arrest to take effect from the date hereof in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the Schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the said 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney,*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th June 1865.

Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

IN terms of Rule XXXVII. a Special Meeting of the Policy-holders (to be held at the Society's Office, No. 2, Larkins' Lane, Calcutta,) is hereby convened for Saturday, 24th June 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to carry out the following Resolution under the strong recommendation of the Directors:—

"That the business of this Society be transfer-"red to, and amalgamated with, that of the Albert "Life Assurance Company on the terms mention-"ed in Mr. J. S. Smith's Circular of 15th "instant."

By Order of the Directors,

J. S. SMITH,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby give notice that the Third Call of Rupees 10 per Share or Shares in this Company is due on the 10th of June next.

Shareholders are requested to pay the amount due on their Shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," on or before the above date, and to send in their Scrip to the undersigned for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the said Call.

By Order of the Directors,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 11th May 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, at noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghaut Street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting the following Clause in lieu of Article 39C, *viz.*:—

"It shall be lawful for the Directors from time "to time to borrow, for the purposes of the Com-"pany, any sums not exceeding in the whole at any "one time the sum of Rupees 2,00,000, and to "pledge or mortgage the property of the Company "as security for the re-payment of any such loans."

By Order of the Directors,

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1865.

Howrah Docking Company, "Limited."

THE undersigned have been appointed Secretaries of the Howrah Docking Company, "Limited," in the room of W. G. ROSE, ESQ., deceased.

By Order of the Directors,

J. H. FERGUSSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

77, CLIVE STREET;
Calcutta,
The 25th May 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the declared Dividend at the rate of 17 per Cent per annum for the year ending 31st December 1864, from the respective dates of payment of calls, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 12th June proximo.

Shareholders are requested to send in their Scrip for inspection as early as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 10th May 1865.

Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 16, Strand, on Saturday, 17th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 30th April 1865, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

GEORGE LOWEN,
Manager.

Roaloo Valley Tea Company, "Limited."

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Bank House, Simle, on Saturday, the 3rd June next, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of winding up the Company in accordance with Section XCIII. of Act XIX. of 1857, and for determining what steps shall be taken against defaulters.

By Order of the Directors,

F. HIGGINS,
Secretary.

REGISTERED OFFICE;
Simle,
The 22nd May 1865.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company, "Limited."

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, the 1st July next, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of confirming the Resolution to expunge Clauses Nos. 75 and 77 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and to substitute others instead thereof, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 29th April 1865.

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET,
Calcutta, 1st June 1865.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on Friday, the 30th day of June next, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Third Half-yearly Ordinary Meeting held on the 31st March, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM, MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE; }
The 24th May 1865. }

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 10th June 1865, at noon. The Books and Accounts, duly audited, are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at this Company's Office, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 29th June next, at 3-30 P.M., at which the Accounts of the twelve months ending 28th February last will be submitted, a Dividend declared, and such other business transacted as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 20th March 1865.

Notice.

HINDOOSTAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Half-yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries at 1 P.M. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

Accounts and Books under audit are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

G. B. GREGORY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA, }
The 3rd June 1865. }

EXTRACT FROM THE "EDINBURGH GAZETTE," 11TH APRIL 1865.

CLAUD HAMILTON HAMILTON, (formerly Claud Hamilton Brown,) Esquire, of Calcutta, having, in compliance with a Clause contained in the last Will and Testament of his Uncle, Claud Hamilton, Esquire, assumed the surname of Hamilton instead of that of Brown, has received the License and Authority of the Lord Lyon King of Arms to bear and use for the name of Hamilton such Ensigns-Armorial as are particulary described in the Letters Patent issued by the Lyon-Depute, under date Edinburgh, 29th March 1865, and is now known and publicly recognized in the Records of the Lyon Court under the designation aforesaid of Claud Hamilton Hamilton.

DALMAHOY, WOOD & COWAN,
Writers to the Signet.

EDINBURGH;
12, *Hill Street,*
The 10th April 1865. }

Notice.

THE undersigned have his day commenced business as Merchants and Agents under the Firm of Wilson, Gilmore and Co. The Indigo seed business carried on by the late Firm of Gilmore, Mckilligin and Co. will from this date be conducted by us.

ALEXANDER WILSON.
ROBERT DUNCAN STEWART.

Notice.

THE business of Wine Merchant, Watch and Clock Maker, and Photographer hitherto carried on in the name of "John Swaris" will from this date be styled "John Swaris and Co., Wine Merchants, Watch and Clock Makers, and Photographers."

All communication, money transactions, &c., &c., to be held by the undersigned.

JOHN SWARIS,
Managing Proprietor.

SYLHET, }
The 1st May 1865. }

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM MINTO is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKEY & Co.

[*In the Press, and will be published in a few days.*]

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st instant.

ASHBURNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS NEWBURN is authorized to use the signature of our Firm from this date.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

CACUTTA,
The 31st May 1865.

Destroyed,

BY the Mutineers in 1857, two Government Promissory Notes, No. 21175 of 1854-55 at 4 per Cent, for Rupees 3,000, and No. 21176 of 1854-55 at 4 per Cent, for Rupees 3,000, standing in the name of Salamut Ally, of Sundeela, by whom they were never endorsed in favor of any individual, and payment of which has been stopped by the Accountant-General to Government of India, Loan Department.

NEAZ ALLY,

Mookhtear for SALAMUT ALLY,
of Sundeela.

HURDUI, OUDE,
The 23rd May 1865.

Lost,

THE Left-half of a Government Currrency Note, No. 14016, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20. Payment has been stopped.

Lost,

THE following Government Currency Notes, payment of which has been stopped in the Bank:—

500 RUPEES REWARD.

No.	24952,	value Rupees	1,000.
,,	35551,	,, ,,	1,000.
,,	296,	,, ,,	1,000.
,,	5017,	,, ,,	500.
,,	116,	,, ,,	500.
,,	95,	,, ,,	500.
,,	85,	,, ,,	500.
,,	111,	,, ,,	500.
,,	5008,	,, ,,	500.
,,	5007,	,, ,,	500.
,,	80,	,, ,,	500.
,,	112,	,, ,,	500.
,,	158,	,, ,,	500.
,,	143,	,, ,,	500.
,,	87,	,, ,,	500.
,,	88,	,, ,,	500.
,,	46267,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46508,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46506,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46490,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46486,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46484,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46481,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46465,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46459,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46442,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46439,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46410,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46404,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46400,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46398,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46396,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46395,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46392,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46390,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46383,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46382,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46377,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46372,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46361,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46357,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46337,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46335,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46327,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46313,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46311,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46306,	,, ,,	100.
,,	51046,	,, ,,	100.
,,	80273,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81155,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81158,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81165,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81166,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81171,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81184,	,, ,,	100.
,,	82506,	,, ,,	100.
,,	82712,	,, ,,	100.
,,	84246,	,, ,,	100.
,,	32570,	,, ,,	50.
,,	65706,	,, ,,	50.
,,	79927,	,, ,,	50.

Total 61 Notes, value Rs. 13,850.

J. C. C. DAUNT, *Captain,*
District Supdt. of Police, Tirhoot.

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 1st June 1865.

Lost or Stolen,

Five and a half per Cent. Government Securities, No. 14594 of 1856-60 for Rupees 1,000, and No. 17635 of 26659 of 1842-43 of 4 per Cent. Loan, for Rupees 1,000, belonging to Baboo Lumbodur Dutt. The Public are hereby prohibited to buy or mortgage these papers.

PITAMBER DUTT.

The 1st June 1865.

Lost,

THE Halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. 91982, 03502, 00136, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos $\frac{A}{14}$02950, Rupees 100; $\frac{A}{11}$38163, Rupees 50; $\frac{A}{5}$80666, $\frac{A}{5}$07175, $\frac{A}{5}$01840, Rupees 10 each; Bengal Bank No. 17231, Rupees 25. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Stolen,

AT Hazareebagh, Soorajpoor, Right-halves of Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{15}$09473, Rupees 500; Nos. $\frac{A}{5}$59027, $\frac{A}{5}$44142, 20 Rupees each.

Lost,

LEFT-HALF of Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{5}$42233, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

HALVES of Currency Notes,—
No. 20230 for Rs. 50.
„ 60138 „ „ 100.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 979.

The 20th May 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 9th June 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton, on the 1st June 1865.
Vid Marseillies, on the 2nd June 1865.

Letters and Papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st and 2nd June 1865, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Weight.	*Vid* Southampton.	*Vid* Marseilles.
Postage	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	0 6 8
	„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	0 13 4

Book Post packets *vid* Marseilles not exceeding 4 oz. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

No. 987.

The 31st May 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Mooltan* will be closed on Thursday, the 8th June 1865, at 6 P. M

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Vid Marseilles.	Vid Southampton.
Postage	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 988.

The 1st June 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Mail *vid* Southampton and Marseilles, dispatched hence on the 16th and 17th May 1865, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 990.

The 3rd June 1865.—Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizigapatam, Coconada, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Nairakel, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 991.

The 3rd June 1865.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 992.

The 6th June 1865.—An After-Packet per Steamer *Mooltan* will be closed at 6 P. M. on the 10th instant, the following rates of Inland Postage must be prepaid on all letters and newspapers in addition to the usual Steam Postage, *viz.*:—

On Letters.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	... ½ oz.	0	1	0
„	... 1 oz.	0	2	0
„	... 2 oz.	0	4	0

and so on, two annas being added for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

On Newspapers.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	... 2 oz.	0	0	6
„	... 4 oz.	0	1	0

and so on, one anna being added for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates do not apply to letters addressed to passengers on board the out going Steamer; such letters will be subject to the ordinary Inland Postage.

Books per After-Packet will be charged at the Indian Inland rates in addition to the usual Steam Postage for Books.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 7th June 1865, corresponding with 26th Jyte 1272 *B. S.*

The purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1272 *B. S.*

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acre.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
145	1600	Chur Khattia, attached to no Pergunnah	94 3 4	35 0 0	0 5 7	35 5 7	70 0 0	

BHULLOOAH ;
Collector's Office,
The 10th March 1865.

W. CORNELL,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up for sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 7th June 1865, corresponding with 28th Jeth 1272 *F. S.*, Wednesday.

The purchaeis of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
53	2591	Amanut land purchased by Government, Thannah Nuseebabad, Pergunnah Colgong.	560 2 5	73 0 0	0 12 0	73 12 0	146 0 0	

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE ;
Collector's Office,
The 4th May 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 19th June 1865, corresponding with the 10th Assar 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	845	Erazee Inglis, Futtehpore, Soudra, Pergunnah Urwal ..	9 0 7¾	28 0 0	0 4 6	28 4 6	56 0 0	

Behar Collector's Office ;
Gya,
The 18th May 1865.

H. F. J. Kean,
Officiating Collector.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Cuttack, C. Division, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of the District, on Wednesday, the 7th of June 1865, corresponding with 27th Jest 1272 *U.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th April 1865 :—

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 1516.—Kismut Jumma Buddook, Pergunnah Kaimah; recorded Proprietor Sree Bejabernath Takoor Sewait Moharaja Pudlaubh Deo; Government Revenue Rupees 685-3-3¾.

CUTTACK COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 9th May 1865.

W. J. MONEY,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
142	204 W. O. A. Beckett, Esq., for Golaghat Company.	Pergunnah Mukrung, Thannah Golaghat.	Ghilladharee.	2,000 Acres. North—A straight line from Ghilladharee Nuddee at a point 700 feet from the North-East corner of Mr. Beckett's Ghilladharee Grant held under the old Rules to a large Cotton tree on the bank of the Mukrung Nuddee. South—A straight line from the South-East corner of the Ghilladharee Grant to the South-East corner of the Mukrung Grant. East—Mukrung Grant and Mukrung River as far as the large Cotton tree mentioned in the North boundary. West—Ghilladharee Grant and Ghilladharee Nuddee.	2nd May 1865.	W. O. A. Beckett, Esq., for Golaghat Company.	Survey and Advertisement expenses Rs. 516 0 0. Deposit for boundary cutting Rupees 250 0 0. Total Rs. 766-0-0.	21,000 0 0 at Rs. 10-8 per Acre.
143	193 C. H. Lane, Esq.	Pergunnah Dhopabur, Thannah Jaipoor.	Dhopabur..	500 Acres. North—Dhodur Allie 500 feet West of Mr. Vanqulin's Myhebellee Grant. South—Ladoighur (Road.) East—Mr. Vanqulin's Grant and the Suffry Nuddee from that Grant to where it intersects the Ladoighur. West—A line drawn due South from the Western termination of the North boundary to the Ladoighur.	2nd May 1865.	Ghunsiam, 2nd Writer, Seebsagur.	Survey and Advertisement expenses Rs. 203 8 0. Deposit for boundary cutting Rupees 62 8 0. Total Rs. 266 0 0	24,343 0 0 at Rs.48-11 per Acre.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 2nd May 1865.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

FOURTH APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 30TH APRIL 1865.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Alexander and Co. ...	285174 14 11	218629 11 7	44301 7 2	22243 12 2, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	8566 2 5	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain and hopeless.
Adam, Scott and Co. ...	127622 3 6	104491 12 0	20571 1 4	2559 6 2	2299 10 1	Hardly anything more recoverable. One Policy of Insurance for Rupees 4,000.
Anderson, William and Co. ...	2320 12 0	0 0 0	1778 9 2	542 2 10	441 7 0	The balance in hand is reserved to satisfy some disputed claims. Nothing further is expected.
Allan, Deffell and Co. ...	153506 1 2	117574 12 10	27278 1 5	8653 2 11, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	1059 7 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Policies of Insurance for Rupees 4,000.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Brightman and Co. ..	32530 14 11	23845 6 10	8321 8 10	363 15 3	0 0 0	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Boyd and Co. ...	13403 3 5	0 0 0	11504 5 1	1898 14 4	1700 11 10	Ditto ditto.
Bruce, Shand and Co. ..	832816 13 4	495950 2 2	329479 3 5	7387 7 9	7086 3 4	Ditto ditto. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Beckwith, John ..	15364 9 9	12427 8 1	2773 6 10	163 11 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Brunet, Saliz, and Latapie ..	14887 0 9	7036 8 11	5084 6 10	2766 1 0, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Braddon and Co. ..	12101 10 7	0 0 0	4134 10 6	7967 0 1	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Bischoff, Beer and Co. ...	2640 5 8	0 0 0	1635 14 5	1004 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Colvin and Co. ...	161839 14 0	122449 6 3	25786 11 2	13603 12 7, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	12064 9 5	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. ...	88803 11 7	63470 10 0	18429 14 2	6903 3 5, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	6043 14 5	Ditto ditto.
Cantor and Co. ...	208871 0 1	135911 11 11	66527 2 6	6432 1 8	5059 2 9	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Cockerell and Co. ...	1708796 11 10	378212 11 3	1324847 7 11	5736 8 8	4599 4 9	Some outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Dutts, Linzee and Co. ..	14275 7 7	0 0 0	3341 10 6	10933 13 1	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ewing, Aird, and Anderson ...	308597 1 4	55681 3 5	239556 5 6	13409 8 5	12167 7 3	Some outstandin, but uncertain as to recovery unclaimed Dividend in Court.
Fergusson and Co. ...	167797 15 4	125610 14 7	27054 9 7	15132 7 2	8593 10 1	Ditto ditto.
Fergusson Brothers and Co. ...	143885 14 5	67970 8 11	72622 15 4	3292 6 2	2700 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Foster, Rogers and Co. ...	3275 15 7	0 0 0	1086 11 8	2189 3 11	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Gilmore and Co. ...	45042 3 6	23186 11 8	18320 12 10	3534 11 0	2637 13 8	Nothing further recoverable.
Gordon, Collie and Co. ...	16803 14 11	7265 10 1	9131 11 7	406 9 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co. ...	44672 9 2	18497 15 3	17517 0 0	8657 9 11, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	8416 12 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Hoffmann and Co. ...	22944 8 2	0 0 0	15428 4 8	7516 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hurry, W. C. ...	2414 2 0	0 0 0	1963 3 7	450 14 5	419 11 11	Nothing further recoverable.

Hickey, Bailey and Co.	...	274437 15 8	96173 11 8	112965 15 9	65298 4 3, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	55657 13 0	Very little further recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court. A Decree in the Mofussil Court.
Hodgkinson, G. F., and Co.	...	24408 10 8	0 0 0	21379 9 11	3029 0 9	2100 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Hughesdon Brothers	...	235412 1 10 and Government Paper for Rs. 5800.	21655 15 5	200209 9 11	13546 8 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Janssen, J., and Co.	...	15400 4 3	0 0 0	13337 2 0	2063 2 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Latapie, E. D.	..	3969 13 8	0 0 0	3011 4 3	958 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Larpent, Saunders and Co.	...	75672 14 6	38875 6 9	18750 13 10	18046 9 11, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	7052 14 0	Ditto ditto.
Lyall, Matheson and Co.	...	367217 9 4	279755 0 4	84672 14 6	2789 10 6, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Hardly any thing more recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Langlois and Co.	...	29020 7 8 and Government Paper for Rs. 2500	1548 14 3	23013 0 8,	4458 8 9, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	4458 8 9	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery.
McGregor, Hunter and Co.	...	10413 13 11	0 0 0	9771 11 3	642 2 8	642 2 8	Nothing further is expected.
Mackintosh and Co.	...	197899 7 11	121178 6 1	69197 3 7	7523 14 3	7523 14 3	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Macleod, Fagan and Co.	...	15448 0 7	2993 5 2	8801 5 2	3653 6 3	3219 7 0	Ditto ditto.
Mackey, D. C., and Co.	...	103191 8 3	53050 2 9	40121 6 11	10019 14 7, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Martin, Pillans and Co.	...	93690 7 0	18816 2 5	70782 4 3	4092 0 4	1839 11 6	Ditto ditto.
Nichol, Wilkie and Co.	...	4552 12 0	0 0 0	4426 1 5	126 10 7	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Owen, Allhusen and Co. ...	27789 3 11	0 0 0	25239 4 3	2549 15 8	2547 4 7	Nothing further recoverable.
Oliva, L. B. ..	23635 8 1	2690 9 9	3849 4 8	17095 9 8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Palmer and Co. ...	537091 3 1	335493 10 10	158120 13 9	43476 10 6, a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	17133 13 7	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery.
Quillet, DeGaye and Co. ...	6328 15 10	3141 8 11	2375 8 6	811 14 5, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Very little further recoverable.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co. ...	396950 3 7	303887 14 8	64414 11 4	27492 12 9, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	1909 13 6	Outstandings in course of recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Tulloh and Co. (1st) ...	116364 14 2	65851 12 9	49528 6 11	984 10 6	0 0 0	Hardly anything further recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Tulloh and Co. (2nd) ...	17247 2 3	7880 15 11	9116 3 3	249 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wills, F. F. ..	6148 9 7	0 0 0	2270 10 4	3877 15 3	2492 10 11	Ditto ditto.
Wallace, Alexander and Co. ..	23538 8 7	3750 6 8	4743 14 7	15044 3 4, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	959 9 1	Ditto ditto.
Willis, J. ...	29168 8 6	0 0 0	10708 13 0	18459 11 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Policies of Insurance for Rupees 18,000.
Wood, Olliffe and Co. ..	2820 14 4	0 0 0	792 5 0	2028 9 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office ...	797735 9 2	660046 0 3	105461 3 0	32228 5 11, which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	2335 13 11	The 8th assessment is in course of realization Seven per cent alone remains due, which will be paid on declaring the next Dividend.
Ruutz, Rees and Co. ...	7957 1 10	0 0 0	3276 5 11	4660 11 11	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ogle, John and Co. ...	68114 0 1	0 0 0	157 8 0	67956 8 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Whyttenback, E., and Co. ...	100 3 6	0 0 0	26 0 0	74 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Allpusen, William ...	1629 14 6	0 0 0	718 3 4	911 11 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ayton, James Alexander ..	1710 0 7	0 0 0	290 1 10	1419 14 9	441 14 9	A claim on Cruttenden and Co.'s Estate. Outturn uncertain.
Allport. Rowland ...	13928 2 2	1012 5 10	1701 0 0	11214 12 4	of which Rs. 9115 12 8 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Anquitel, Charles ..	39885 7 4	12560 1 3	26939 10 9	385 11 4	of which Rs. 98 4 10 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg, Johannes ..	1573 8 9	0 0 0	692 0 6	881 8 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg Brothers ...	28249 0 9	20048 13 6	4833 3 7	3366 15 8	of which Rs. 1946 7 11 is for Dividends.	Several outstandings; recoveries uncertain.
Adams, Thomas ...	12907 9 11	5505 2 11	4953 13 3	2448 9 9	of which Rs. 785 15 10 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Assaram and Sooklall ..	3294 7 6	1539 5 6	700 1 3	1055 0 9	of which Rs. 904 11 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Atkinson, H. H. ...	1110 6 3	0 0 0	845 2 0	265 4 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Shipments results unknown.
Boloram Bose ..	719 2 7	0 0 0	159 0 0	560 2 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Becher, G. R. P ..	1456 9 1	0 0 0	330 6 9	1126 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bryce, Archibald ..	1934 12 4	0 0 0	177 1 10	1757 10 6	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bailey, Francis ..	13766 4 8	5898 12 10	7037 6 2	830 1 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Birch, F. W. ...	16549 8 3	10150 9 0	2558 15 2	3840 0 1	of which Rs 2497 15 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bodelio, L. H. ...	377 14 4	0 0 0	85 0 0	292 14 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Babington, John ...	6205 8 3	4117 9 1	957 6 5	1130 8 9	of which Rs. 1010 11 5 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Brojonath Dhur (1st) ..	10388 0 9	4048 3 7	5183 3 11	1156 9 3	of which Rs. 1083 11 2 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Barnfield, William ..	1285 15 6	0 0 0	1041 4 0	244 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Burge, A. B. ...	3800 0 0	2637 10 5	486 10 0	675 11 7	of which Rs. 640 5 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Resigned the Service.
Bolst, F. C. (2nd) ..	733 12 0	0 0 0	330 10 0	403 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Burkinyoung, Robert ..	7923 3 3	2631 8 7	2181 3 9	3160 6 11	which is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Bycauntnath Dutt ...	2252 1 0	0 0 0	1716 0 0	544 1 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Betts, C. G. D. ...	800 0 0	0 0 0	532 10 6	267 5 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Beharryloll Dheechut ...	2785 0 0	456 0 9	1033 10 9	1295 4 6	of which Rs. 1037 8 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings partly recoverable.
Baxter, W. G. ...	11487 4 6	3170 6 7	5561 12 6	2755 1 5	of which Rs. 1007 4 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Pays Rupees 146 monthly.
Baneymadub Day ...	1982 11 7	0 0 0	1435 13 0	546 14 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Briant, A. L. ..	3520 14 0	913 11 0	1267 0 4	1340 2 8	of which Rs. 1019 14 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Bhowaneypersaud Gone ..	6534 0 0	2940 13 9	2488 8 6	1104 9 9	of which Rs. 821 0 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Currie, J. A. (1st) ...	2603 7 10	1128 7 1	394 10 6	1080 6 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Chardon, Maurice ...	1003 4 6	0 0 0	99 0 0	904 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Colquhoun, James ...	1046 15 11	0 0 0	220 0 0	826 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Campbell, F. W. ...	298 1 0	0 0 0	75 8 0	222 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjee ...	294 2 3	0 0 0	23 0 0	271 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cannylall Burraul and Kishenmohun Burraul ...	5361 3 9	3037 5 0	1844 1 5	479 13 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. A suit in Zillah Court pending.
Cullen, James ...	826 5 8	0 0 0	119 0 0	707 5 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Caird, John ..	914 15 7	0 0 0	219 0 0	695 15 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Calder, Duncan (1st) ...	4409 0 3	0 0 0	2474 7 3	1934 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Retained for settlement of accounts.
Crompton, G. T. ..	5136 14 6	2654 1 0	2043 5 3	439 8 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Campbell, Colin (2nd) ...	1834 4 11	0 0 0	788 14 6	1045 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Collyeoomar Mullick Roy ...	58692 0 0	47774 0 1	5026 14 1	5891 1 10	of which Rs. 5809 3 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Chunder Mohun Chatterjee ...	1602 0 10	0 0 0	940 9 5	661 7 5	0 0 0	Rupees 4,000 more to be collected. Ditto.
Cook, Henry ...	12126 11 7	6389 14 10	4606 1 7	1130 11 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Currie, J. A. (2nd) ...	15824 11 6	5040 5 9	10100 0 10	684 4 11	of which Rs. 227 0 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Curnin, Ellen ..	1403 0 0	0 0 0	887 0 0	516 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Corcoran, J. F.	...	6750	3	10	3463	4	2	408	13	0	2878	2	5	of which Rs. 2787 1 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto	ditto.	Insolvent died.
Collinet, E. G.	..	8648	2	9	7390	11	0	1076	10	0	180	13	9	of which Rs. 67 13 3 is for Dividends.	Ditto	ditto.	
Campbell, J. W. H.	...	41689	13	8	5951	4	0	31749	0	6	3989	9	2	of which Rs. 3776 14 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered one-third of Pension to be deducted.		
Carrapiet, C. P.	..	2250	0	0	0	0	0	1321	0	6	928	15	6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.		
Carbery, R. J. (1st)	..	5013	11	7	0	0	0	1246	15	9	3766	11	10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.		
Carrau, J. L.	...	1696	15	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	1411	15	0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.		
Conyers, Z. E.	...	1176	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	1160	0	0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
Cator, A. C.	..	2514	7	2	0	0	0	2230	2	9	284	4	5	0 0 0	About Rupees 2,000 more to be realized.		
Carbery, Annie and R. J.	..	5530	11	10	0	0	0	1783	14	2	3746	13	8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.		
Chunder Mohun Bose	...	1305	12	1	0	0	0	921	9	0	384	3	1	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
Cameron, John (2nd)	...	27706	13	7	20733	6	11	5517	5	2	1456	1	6	of which Rs. 1225 0 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	A further small sum may be realized.		
Canning, T. J. (Walker, Routledge, & Co.)	..	2236	7	6	1041	11	2	930	11	9	264	0	7	of which Rs. 109 3 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further to be recovered.		
Cockell, William James	...	16442	8	8	11732	12	9	2084	6	6	2625	5	5	of which Rs. 2190 4 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto	ditto.	
Desbrasses, Richard	...	879	5	2	0	0	0	264	0	0	615	5	2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.		
Dickens, Theodore	...	12587	10	7	326	3	4	616	1	3	11645	6	0	3520 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	Subject to settlement of accounts.
Dickson, William	...	1303	0	2	333	1	11	174	2	0	795	12	7	of which Rs. 718 0 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto	ditto.	
Dodd, Richard	...	37143	5	3	34036	10	7	2764	6	2	342	4	6	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	Finally discharged.
DeMello, A. H.	...	4267	13	0	2138	6	4	1096	0	9	993	5	11	of which Rs. 982 11 8 is for Dividends.	Ditto	ditto.	Insolvent died.
Dove, J. M.	...	11967	4	1	8531	13	6	1891	4	9	1544	1	10	of which Rs. 117 9 4 is for Dividends.	Ditto	ditto.	Finally discharged.
Dorrett Brothers	...	2164	9	6	0	0	0	1259	7	3	905	2	3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
DeSilva, John Emanuel	...	11559	15	4	8711	4	6	669	6	10	2179	4	0	of which Rs. 2154 2 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto	ditto.	Insolvent died.
DeSouza, John	...	1334	0	3	0	0	0	779	9	0	554	7	3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Dumat, Alfred	...	6224	5	6	1051	12	9	1998	3	5	3174	2	4	of which Rs. 2800 0 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto	ditto.	
Dinnonath Dutt	...	467	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	406	0	0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Doorgapersaud Goolzareemull	...	9400	1	0	201	9	9	2670	3	11	528	3	4	of which Rs. 72 10 0 is for Dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.		
Durant, Edward		3223	1	6	118	14	0	800	12	6	2403	7	0	of which Rs. 2231 1 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.		

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
DeCroyer ...	3306 0 3	2108 9 5	735 13 10	461 9 0	of which Rs. 271 3 11 is for Dividends now in course payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Duggan, Alexander ...	1033 3 2	0 0 0	256 13 0	776 6 2	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Edwards, C. L. ..	815 0 0	0 0 0	74 0 0	741 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Ellias, M. B. ..	7214 3 6	1001 2 11	1232 5 10	4980 10 9	of which Rs. 4645 7 11 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Fraser, D. W. ...	1946 7 8	0 0 0	838 10 4	1107 13 4	441 14 9	Nothing further recoverable.
Ford, William Richard ...	2380 2 10	0 0 0	824 2 2	1556 0 8	0 0 0	Outstandings partly recoverable. Finally discharged.
Fanshaw, R. F. (1st) ..	2749 5 8	1785 11 5	635 1 7	328 8 8	of which Rs. 264 10 8 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Fraser, W. T. ...	1500 0 0	0 0 0	464 9 0	1035 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Fisher, A. ...	2065 1 5	0 0 0	1084 13 0	980 4 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Glass, A. G. (Glass and Co.) ...	3850 3 8	954 12 4	1441 10 5	1453 12 11	of which Rs. 1244 5 2 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Goberdhone Mullick ..	2880 14 9	157 2 11	901 13 0	1821 14 10	of which Rs. 1499 11 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Gilbert, W. H. (Guest and Co.) ...	327 6 3	0 0 0	94 14 9	232 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Gowrey Churn Bonnerjee ..	400 0 0	0 0 0	76 12 0	323 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Greedhur Mullick ...	1025 0 0	0 0 0	121 0 0	904 0 0	0 0 0	Several Shipments; results unknown.
Gibson and Co. ..	142472 1 0	67557 9 8	73261 8 5	1652 14 11	of which Rs. 1442 12 1 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Large outstandings payable to the Agra Bank as per Decree of Court. Finally discharged.
Greenstreet, E. S. ..	1508 3 9	0 0 0	1064 9 4	443 10 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Gooroo Churn Sen ..	109806 8 1	80610 3 3	24875 8 10	4320 12 0	of which Rs. 3043 6 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Gocool Chund Goramull ..	807 8 6	0 0 0	257 13 3	549 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gubboy, Aaron Joshua ...	8945 7 0	2830 0 5	1925 12 11	4189 9 8	of which Rs. 3838 8 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Goberdhone Doss ..	651 3 3	0 0 0	340 0 0	311 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hervey, Andrew (1st) ..	85836 6 2	75839 9 10	8687 13 8	1308 14 8	of which Rs. 1109 13 8 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged and died.

Hudson, Nathaniel ...	2225 11 3	0 0 0	231 12 0	1943 15 3		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Hebeslet, Andrew ..	981 4 7	70 0 0	166 4 0	745 0 7		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hunte Sunker Ghose ..	1786 2 2	10 8 0	355 6 0	1420 4 3		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hollodhur Day ...	1047 8 9	0 0 0	170 4 0	877 4 9		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Harrowell, James ...	542 7 6	0 0 0	120 0 0	422 7 6		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hoppe, William ...	1316 8 6	0 0 0	590 1 10	756 6 8		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hughes and Templer ...	12077 4 1	5179 4 11	6059 15 3	837 15 11		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Harvard, J. H. M. ..	1612 0 0	0 0 0	1096 9 2	515 6 10		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles ...	1320 4 7	0 0 0	201 12 10	1118 7 9		0 0 0	Some outstandings; recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged.
Henzie, Ludwig ...	1236 14 0	0 0 0	522 14 4	713 15 8		0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Heeraloll Hunnomontaram ..	752 14 3	0 0 0	45 0 0	707 14 3		0 0 0	Schedule not yet filed.
Hurrynarain Day ...	168680 5 7	62171 4 1	106062 15 7	446 1 11	of which Rs. 265 15 7 is for Dividends		Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Holloway, William ..	1050 0 0	0 0 0	203 4 0	846 12 0		0 0 0	Ordered to pay Rupees 35 per month from his pay. Insolvent not to be found.
Hollway, William (2nd), Milliner ..	8396 12 7	0 0 0	2257 11 9	1139 0 10		0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hervey, Andrew (2nd) ...	3912 10 4	2600 10 10	722 5 9	589 9 9	of which Rs. 551 8 5 is for Dividends.		Ditto ditto. Finally discharged and died.
Hemchunder Chowdry ...	1195 0 0	0 0 0	830 2 0	364 14 0		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hughes, J. G. ..	741 6 8	0 0 0	216 0 0	525 6 8		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jeebunkissen Bose ..	924 11 0	0 0 0	83 10 0	841 4 0		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
John Lackersteen and Brothers ...	315366 1 8	131338 0 8	173717 15 8	10310 1 4	which is for Dividends now payable		Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Joysookroy Sungumlall ...	4223 4 5	1765 8 1	1293 3 9	1164 8 7	of which Rs. 25 12 5 is for Dividends.		Ditto ditto. Ditto and died.
Jadub Chunder Seal ...	2094 6 7	0 0 0	554 3 0	1540 3 7		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jordon, J. S. ...	4731 8 0	396 10 1	899 9 9	3435 4 2	of which Rs 3141 5 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.		Outstandings in course of recovery.
Jameison, R. ..	638 4 3	0 0 0	239 4 0	399 0 3		0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Juggenpersaud ..	960 8 9	0 0 0	109 1 0	851 7 9		0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde, Gardiner & Co.)	31783 13 1	15281 0 9	5099 6 8	11403 5 8	of which Rs. 8488 6 4 is for Dividends.		Nothing further recoverable.
Kelly, W. S. ...	1603 5 3	0 0 0	599 6 2	1003 15 1		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Khemjee Jootah and Hurrydas Natha ..	1281 10 4	0 0 0	51 0 0	1230 10 4		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kemp, H. C. ..	2469 15 10	0 0 0	265 7 11	2204 7 11		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kerr, Norman ...	1456 14 11	0 0 0	125 0 10	1331 14 1		441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
King, W. J. ..	6750 9 10	4152 9 3	1142 6 9	1455 9 10		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kelly, C. F. ..	500 0 0	0 0 0	56 0 0	444 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kunnoolaul, Beneyram, and Chotecloll ..	1160 13 11	0 0 0	56 0 0	1104 13 11		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kallee Churn Khettry ..	3747 14 11	0 0 0	620 9 6	3127 5 5		0 0 0	Insolvent died. Schedule not yet framed.
Lake, Harrill and Co. ...	5170 0 9	0 0 0	1969 9 3	3200 7 6		1722 1 4	Nothing further recoverable. Accounts unadjusted.
Leighton, Henry John ..	12602 1 6	11270 5 9	1009 12 8	321 15 1		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Landeman, J. V. ...	1008 6 10	231 0 0	176 4 0	601 2 10		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto
Ledlie, A. H., 2nd (Boyle and Co.) ...	1654 8 7	0 0 0	586 2 6	1068 6 1		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends Paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other Payments.	Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
Luckersteen and Co., C. R. ...	8848 3 1	6330 12 9	1[illegible] 581 10 5	835 11 11	of which Rs. 176 6 0 is for Dividends.	Something further recoverable.
Lindsay, D. B. ..	1400 3 0	0 0 0			0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Lord Brothers ..	6300 9 0	4277 2 2	[illegible]11 4 0	898 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Limond, Campbell ...	12395 10 7	10697 9 4	71 5 8	352 1 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Lindstedt, Edward ...	1000 0 0	0 0 0	85 13 6	920 3 9	of which Rs. 212 0 0 is for Dividends.	
Leal, C. F. ...	452 0 0	0 0 0	[illegible]66 4 0	433 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Llewelyn, W. T.	2100 0 0	591 13 10	31 0 0	421 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
			149 4 6	1358 11 8	of which Rs. 1227 15 5 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered to pay Rupees 200 per month. Out employ. Nothing recoverable.
Lee, Margaret ...	3141 13 10	2246 11 11	52[illegible] 4 3	372 13 8	of which Rs. 316 1 11 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Mottley, Charles (1st) ...	2162 6 10	0 0 0	92		0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mackenzie, R. (J. A. Currie and Co) ...	3047 5 10	122 8 0	945 4 11	2070 1 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. C. ...	34033 6 2	18229 11 9	2243 2 5	1979 11 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
			3 11	13560 6 6	of which Rs. 491 10 11 is for Dividends, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 8877 15 4	
Macvitie, R. F. ..	5450 7 4	544 11 2	244 10		0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. B. ..	4461 1 7	346 11 1	367 2 0	4661 2 2	883 13 1	Ditto ditto. Retained for creditors.
Maclean, L. A. ...	885 4 9	0 0 0	278 8 1	3747 4 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Melville, William ..	1509 5 4	0 0 0	210 7 [illegible]	606 12 9	441 14 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Manuk, M. M. ...	5001 0 3	2235 12 0	1034 1 6	1298 13 9	of which Rs. 1283 2 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Morris, James ...	653 13 10	0 0 0	130 0 0	1731 2 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Magniac, Lane ..	951 15 6	0 0 0	101 0 0	523 13 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Manick Chunder Khan ...	469 11 6	0 0 0	200 4 0	850 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Monteith, John ..	821 0 3	20 12 0	181 4 0	269 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Macleod, A. D. ...	1110 0 0	0 0 0	56 0 0	619 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Murdoch, Mackenzie and Co. ...	5596 15 9	0 0 0	4972 6 8	1054 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macfarlane and Co. ...	6295 11 2	3944 10 0	807 9 4	684 9 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moorally Dhur Newgy ...	1385 0 8	0 0 0	192 0 0	1543 7 10	0 0 0	Small outstandings desperate.
Mayer, F. ...	643 12 8	0 0 0	123 0 0	1193 0 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
				1520 12 8	0 0 0	

Mottley, Charles (2nd) ...	5500 0 0	4433 8 11	568 15 10	467 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Mudden Mohun Bose ...	545 5 6	0 0 0	176 2 3	369 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Modoosoodun Addy ...	2904 13 8	0 0 0	864 7 2	2040 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Insolvent died.
Macdonald, Daniel ...	1510 5 11	0 0 0	506 14 4	1003 7 7	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Moore, Robert ..	1666 6 9 and Co.'s Paper for Sa. Rs. 3400.	0 0 0	1079 0 0	587 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Martin, William ..	2106 11 8	0 0 0	391 0 0	1715 11 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Finally discharged.
Michael, J. C. (2nd) ...	7660 12 8	3099 12 11	1850 3 4	2710 12 5	of which Rs. 2640 11 1 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Moore, W. J. ...	1137 15 1 and Co.'s Paper for Sa. Rs. 2000.	0 0 0	55 0 0	1082 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Middleton, J. R. ...	1500 0 0	0 0 0	38 0 0	1462 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Muir, Thomas ..	1415 0 0	511 11 3	528 10 6	374 10 3	of which Rs. 343 12 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
McGilvray, Alexander ..	8142 0 8	3067 12 4	4132 9 7	941 10 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	Insolvent died.
Madub Chunder Bysack ..	11167 9 5	7620 3 11	2495 4 0	1052 1 6	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Marks, C. H. ...	2234 7 3	0 0 0	1834 6 0	400 1 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Insolvent died.
Musgrave, William ...	5845 15 11	3198 0 10	1245 12 9	1402 2 4	of which Rs. 1087 13 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Mahomed Fukeerooddeen, Prince ...	1788 0 0	1128 11 6	235 14 3	423 6 3	0 0 0	Insolvent concealed.	
Mahomed Ally Aga ...	2030 0 0	857 6 8	123 8 3	1049 1 1	of which Rs. 512 14 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered to pay Rupees 75 per month.	
Michael, John A. ...	5800 0 0	3927 4 0	1146 14 3	725 13 9	which is for Dividends now payable.	Nothing further recoverable.	Finally discharged.
Mohes Chunder Chunder and Bholanath Chunder ...	4718 1 3	687 11 3	3173 0 6	857. 5 6	of which Rs. 133 10 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Mohes Chunder Chunder ..	4510 0 0	3603 3 6	452 3 6	454 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Mohanundo Shaw ...	2769 9 6	0 0 0	565 11 9	2203 13 9	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Madopersaud and Banypersaud ...	4134 6 1	0 0 0	136 2 0	3998 4 1	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Nursing Chunder Bose ...	1030 0 0	0 0 0	186 11 0	843 5 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Finally discharged.
Nyss, John ...	750 2 11	0 0 0	157 4 0	592 14 11	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Insolvent died.
Nilmadub Mookerjee ...	616 13 10	0 0 0	177 4 0	439 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Finally discharged.
Nilkaunt Sircar ..	574 14 11	0 0 0	152 4 0	422 10 11	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Norton, C. P. ...	1099 9 9	0 0 0	604 6 6	495 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Nemy Churn Bysack ...	1210 13 0	0 0 0	350 0 0	860 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Norman Brothers ..	15091 0 10	4212 12 3	5310 4 6	8568 0 1	of which Rs. 7621 2 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Newson, William (Cartner, Newson and Co.) ...	4008 7 11	0 0 0	3758 7 0	250 0 11	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities. (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Nobocoomar Poddar ...	6200 0 0	0 0 0	1881 12 0	4318 4 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable
Nobinkisto Ghose ...	1225 0 0	0 0 0	283 0 0	942 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobogopaul Mookerjee ..	1801 4 1	0 0 0	1518 4 1	283 0 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Omacharn Bonerjee ...	7661 8 5	0 0 0	830 5 8	6831 2 9	2646 11 7	Nothing further recoverable.
Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	1127 0 6	487 9 9	121 0 0	518 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Obhoy Churn Mullick and others ...	725 4 5	0 0 0	210 4 0	515 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Patrick, William ...	1358 7 5	0 0 0	213 6 10	1145 0 7	441 14 6	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Perry, Thomas ...	457 6 6	0 0 0	147 1 6	310 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Pitts, Edward ...	2011 2 11	0 0 0	237 3 0	1773 15 11	441 14 9	Ditto ditto Insolvent died.
Palmer, John ...	7174 11 7	4003 14 9	745 0 4	2425 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Bose ...	613 14 1	0 0 0	125 14 1	488 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Palmer, Thomas ...	1473 0 0	0 0 0	871 4 9	601 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Pew, P L. ...	50689 14 0	2477 10 7	9463 3 6	38748 15 11	of which Rs 24307 6 11 is for Dividends and Co's Paper for Rs. 10936 1 9	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Paniety, C. ...	614 1 0	0 0 0	130 0 0	484 1 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto Ditto.
Parry, John ...	4028 8 11	1597 6 10	1488 13 0	942 5 1	of which Rs 823 12 4 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Petre, Martin ...	1201 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1201 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Payne, Thomas, and Sons ...	19162 3 0	11016 6 3	6903 8 9	1242 4 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Palmer, W. S. ...	4408 12 9	1801 6 6	879 8 2	1727 14 1	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Pearymohun Sett ...	600 0 0	0 0 0	81 0 3	518 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Price, Henry ...	13880 1 3	0 0 0	12089 7 3	1790 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto
Railey, G. F. 'W Newson and Co) ...	11106 7 5	6986 2 4	2849 9 0	1360 12 1	0 0 0	Recoveries uncertain. Accounts generally disputed.
Rogers, Alexander ...	9886 5 8	0 0 0	3750 3 6	6136 2 2	1767 10 7	All property under mortgage, consisting of Joint Stock Shares; value uncertain. Insolvent died.
Russell, C. D. ...	8160 14 2	5872 15 2	892 4 2	1395 10 10	of which Rs 83 2 10 is for Dividends.	Retained for creditors. Insolvent died.
Ruggoonath Bose ...	1778 13 4	517 12 5	361 14 6	899 2 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Ditto.
Rajkissore Dutt (1st) ..	3957 6 0	0 0 0	595 7 9	3361 14 3	883 13 3	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Roussac, A. G. ...	11641 10 3	8940 2 5	1009 3 3	1692 4 7	of which Rs 961 9 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Rushton, William ...	993 13 3	126 12 0	165 4 0	601 13 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ryan, E. B. ...	633 8 9	0 0 0	205 4 0	428 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ramdhone Mitter ...	769 11 3	0 0 0	142 0 0	627 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Rustomjee Cowasjee	...	664	15	4	0	0	0	149	0	0	515	15	4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.	...	9302	11	7	0	0	0	5637	14	3	3664	13	4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Ramsabuck Misser and two others	...	19840	1	6	6000	0	0	4146	4	10	9693	12	8	of which Rs. 4809 13 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged. Concealed Estate of large amount discovered in Mofussil and possession obtained by order of Court of Agra in an appeal suit.
Rajkissen Bysack	...	850	0	0	0	0	0	393	12	0	456	4	0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Robinson, S. H.	...	1129	10	9	0	0	0	116	0	0	1019	10	9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Ramnarian Sreemany	...	2164	4	6	0	0	0	1497	9	9	666	10	9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ritchie, A. S.	...	573	14	7	0	0	0	153	10	0	420	4	7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace and Co.)	...	3052	8	8	0	0	0	1960	1	0	1092	7	8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery at Rangoon.
Romanath Gossain	..	2049	6	7	0	0	0	347	0	0	1702	6	7	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Ripley, George, or Birrell and Co.	...	43594	6	6	30187	7	5	5576	10	6	7830	4	7	of which Rs. 7705 0 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Roop Chund Dutt	...	3619	0	0	1684	1	5	1335	10	11	559	3	8	which is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Radanath Dutt	..	87424	2	1	52981	12	6	17090	6	5	17351	15	2	of which Rs. 8618 3 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Rajender Dutt	..	494	0	6	0	0	0	149	0	0	345	0	6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ramanund	..	1028	2	3	0	0	0	356	0	0	672	2	3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Roose, H. C. B.	...	1408	9	0	0	0	0	977	2	0	431	7	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ramrutton Radakissen	...	14901	10	1	0	0	0	745	0	0	14156	10	1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, S. J.	...	14429	13	2	11279	2	1	1353	2	11	1797	8	2	of which Rs. 1775 13 2 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable. Retired from the Service.
Smith, W. S.	...	3620	13	5	0	0	0	249	12	0	3371	1	5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Stocqueler, J. H.	..	7084	12	10	0	0	0	5409	3	1	1675	9	9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Savigny, Joseph	..	1522	13	1	724	10	10	235	15	9	562	2	6	of which Rs. 84 6 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Schlatter, Michael	..	18046	14	10	5702	8	9	1668	9	11	10675	12	2	of which Rs. 6090 15 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sage, J. W.	..	599	5	8	0	0	0	208	12	0	390	9	8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick	...	612	10	5	0	0	0	179	12	0	432	14	5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Smoult, W. H.	..	1618	0	8	0	0	0	193	4	6	1424	12	2	441 7 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sheppard, G. A.	...	5511	9	6	3993	10	3	570	5	8	947	9	7	0 0 0	Some small outstandings recoverable. Insolvent died.
Sarkies and Co., P. J.	...	52210	10	9	5924	2	9	49271	11	3	1014	12	9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Sarkies, P. J.	...	10007	7	7	5810	9	0	2989	13	5	1207	1	2	of which Rs. 1060 15 11 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Scott, C. C. J.	..	7413	13	9	4659	10	11	1963	0	10	786	2	0	of which Rs. 665 10 6 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co.	..	22402	1	6	9062	5	1	10288	13	11	3050	14	6	0 0 0	Large outstandings; recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged.
Stubbs, W. V. G.	..	3486	13	7	0	0	0	1580	7	11	1906	5	8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other Payments.			
Snook, J. V. ..	775 10 0	0 0 0	134 0 0	641 10 0	0 0 0	Noting further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Sealy, C. P. ..	570 0 0	0 0 0	125 0 0	445 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Smith, G. M. G. ...	1000 0 0	0 0 0	477 8 6	522 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick ..	1139 0 6	0 0 0	805 0 0	333 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Sutherland, Thomas ..	1057 12 0	0 0 0	386 0 0	671 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, J. O'B. ...	1200 0 0	0 0 0	697 0 3	502 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sreegopaul Misser ...	1951 0 0	0 0 0	483 1 0	1467 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Sumbhoo Chunder Chuckerbutty ..	1798 2 0	0 0 0	1501 12 9	296 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sommerville, James ...	4335 3 6	1532 10 11	1605 1 0	1197 7 7	of which Rs. 1184 12 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Shamloll Munnoolall ..	589 10 6	0 0 0	117 12 0	471 14 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Thomas, Robert (1st) ..	631 4 1	0 0 0	190 4 0	441 0 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Trower, Charles ..	2177 9 0	240 0 0	48 0 0	1889 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Turton, Sir T. E. M. ..	246140 12 5	143649 9 9	100263 0 3	2228 2 5	of which Rs. 2032 2 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Thomas, G. P. ..	2690 1 7	0 0 0	631 6 6	2058 11 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Twentyman and Co. ..	593 11 6	0 0 0	128 2 1	465 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Twentyman, W. J. ..	1502 8 7	0 0 0	316 0 0	1186 8 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Tacoordass Mitter ..	800 0 0	274 12 1	326 1 0	199 2 11	of which Rs. 126 0 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Vandenberg, J. B. (1st) ...	4770 15 4	564 12 0	2543 1 3	1663 2 1	of which Rs. 1285 14 9 is for dividends now in course of payment.	Something recoverable annually by interest on a Trust Fund.
Vandenberg, J. B. (2nd) ..	4267 13 0	3259 12 8	300 15 10	707 6 6	of which Rs 687 1 10 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Vallente, W. G. ..	972 0 3	294 7 11	262 0 0	415 3 6	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Williams, Stepher ...	17284 1 5	11972 9 3	1742 15 4	3568 8 10	of which Rs. 642 8 8 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent killed in the Mutiny.
Waring, E. S. S. ...	2596 8 8	1769 2 9	470 6 3	356 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wilton, G. R. ..	1139 15 1	0 0 0	93 8 8	1046 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Watson and Co. and Gibbon and Co.	..	104425	15	9	83447	7	0	15780	4	1	5198	4	8	of which Rs. 3394 9 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Wood, H. W. I.	...	2539	13	0	0	0	0	685	10	9	1854	2	3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Finally discharged.
Woodward, J. S.	...	3124	3	9	524	0	1	1607	4	0	992	15	8	of which Rs. 946 15 8 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.	Insolvent drowned.
Williams, William	...	500	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	469	0	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Womesh Chunder Ghose	...	8400	0	0	1557	14	7	813	2	3	6028	15	2	of which Rs. 5906 4 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.	
Winser and Co.	..	21900	1	1	14773	8	11	5369	5	6	1757	2	8	of which Rs. 500 13 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Winser, James	...	2573	10	6	1551	14	6	443	1	4	578	10	8	of which Rs. 286 1 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.	
Young, Joseph	..	500	0	0	0	0	0	234	10	9	265	5	3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Insolvent died.

In addition to the above there are 231 Estates under 220 Rupees each, aggregating Rupees 26,454-15-4, the particulars of which may be learnt at my Office.

15 The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the last quarter, on the Estates above enumerated, Rupees eight hundred and thirty-five three annas and six ple.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1865.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 19.] [243]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Report on the Chitpore Small-Pox Hospital.

From H. A. BRUCE, ESQ., M. D., Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1238, dated the 28th April 1865.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a clear and detailed Report of the Small-Pox Hospital at Chitpore, from the time it was opened up to the 13th instant, furnished by Dr. Chuckerbutty, to whose Medical charge it was from the first entrusted.

2. Some of the Tables attached to this Report convey much interesting information, as does the Report itself, especially where it treats of the relative prophylactic value of vaccination, re-vaccination, and inoculation in guarding the human system from this fearful disease, and the comparative chances of a fatal result where an attack does take place in those so guarded.

3. Much of the information on which these statistics are based must necessarily have been gathered from the patients themselves, which cannot be considered a thoroughly reliable source; but, allowing for a certain amount of error, enough probably remains to indicate some conclusions of a practical nature which may hereafter be of value, and credit is due to Dr. Chuckerbutty for the diligence with which he has collected and recorded the facts which the present epidemic has placed within his reach.

4. Dr. Chuckerbutty reports favorably of the attention and exertions of Mr. Kidd, the Apothecary attached to the Hospital, who, throughout the harassing and disagreeable duties belonging to such a position, has given full satisfaction. I take this opportunity of repeating the recommendation contained in my letter No. 965, dated 18th February last, that the sum of Rupees 30 monthly should be allowed him, in addition to his pay, from the time he was appointed, for the reasons there and here advanced.

5. The question of a permanent infection Hospital for Calcutta, with an especial arrangement for the reception of Small-Pox cases, cannot here be discussed; but in order to supply the want of such an Institution, it is highly desirable that the temporary buildings which have been erected at Chitpore should, with a sufficient Establishment, be retained even after the present epidemic has ceased till measures are completed for the erection of a permanent and more suitable building.

From J. Anderson, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, to Dr. H. Macpherson, Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,—(No. 122, dated the 24th April 1865.)

Sir,

In accordance with your Office Memorandum No. 4092 of the 18th April, I have now the honor to enclose a full and detailed Report of the Small-Pox Hospital at Chitpore from its establishment to the 13th of this month.

The Institution has been conducted to my entire satisfaction, and doubtless has exerted a most important influence in preventing the more extensive diffusion of a fatal loathsome and highly infectious disease in Calcutta and in its vicinity.

The open sheds erected at Chitpore for the accommodation of Small-Pox patients have answered admirably, their perfect ventilation preventing the possibility of any concentration of effluvia. A remarkable instance of the necessity for the most complete lateral ventilation in this disease will be found at page 7 of the enclosed Report. You are aware that the East half of the large pucka shed made over to us for a Native Small-Pox Hospital was previously occupied by large furnaces or forges, and had a wall eight feet in height extending round this portion of the building closing in the spaces between the massive buttresses supporting the roof. The upper part of the sides of this apartment were quite open, and in the roof were most capacious apertures protected from the weather by raised tiled coverings. It may fairly be presumed that the ventilation above the screen wall was deemed perfect, and that it sufficed to carry off the heated air, smoke, &c., of a number of furnaces, yet, strange to say, we were forced to abandon the ward for Small-Pox patients, as it soon became perfectly unendurable from the fact that the heavy offensive animal emanations from persons afflicted with this disease were altogether uninfluenced by the very complete ventilation a few feet above the beds of the patients. This affords proof of the absolute necessity of giving the most perfect lateral ventilation to Small-Pox Hospitals in Lower Bengal.

In fact it was evident to me, in my visits to this Hospital, that, to remove the effluvia of Small-Pox pustules in the suppurative stage, the patient required to be constantly bathed in a stream of fresh air.

I think that the site of this Hospital is good, the broad open river on one side being a grand ventilator; but if occupied permanently it will require to be enclosed so as to prevent the egress of infected patients.

The sheds also will have to be made pucka, as the present erections are very frail and suffer damage from every slight storm to the great inconvenience of the patients.

The European patients have been dieted by the Commissariat in the usual way on the Government scale of diet for Soldiers, and the Natives by purchases from the Bazar of such food as was deemed necessary and proper for them.

Hospital stoppages were exacted from all who were able to pay the same, but the sum total collected has been very small.

Report of the Small-Pox Hospital established by Government at Chitpore, on the 19th December 1864.

From Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle,—(dated Calcutta, the 20th April 1865.)

Sir,

In accordance with your Office Memorandum No. 174, dated the 18th April instant, I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Small-Pox Hospital, Chitpore, from its establishment to the 13th instant, with which day closed my last weekly Return to Government.

1.—*Site and its Features.*

This Hospital is situated between the Chitpore Road and the left bank of the River *Hooghly*, about a hundred yards to the North of the Chitpore Bridge, and immediately to the South-West of the Police Station.

The ground on which it stands measures 648 feet from East to West, and 432 feet from North to South. It is traversed from East to West by a neglected ditch, which in the winter and spring is dry, but in the rains occupied by water and rank vegetation.

To the East of the road there is a piece of land which was covered with jungle, and used as a place of public convenience by the surrounding inhabitants. Whenever the wind blew across this field, it carried with it into the Hospital a most abominable smell. Since the formation of the Small-Pox Hospital this jungle has been cleared, and a check imposed upon the commission of nuisances.

To the North of the Hospital are some tanks and a Native village. One or two privies belonging to the latter were at first a source of great annoyance, but this was removed by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs on my complaining of it.

To the South of the Hospital are a tank and many respectable Native houses, against which I have had no cause of complaint.

To the West of the Hospital lies its river frontage. This has been a very great advantage, as it has not only afforded an abundance of water for washing, bathing, and other purposes, but also such a supply of fresh air as could not have been secured in any part of the town. By this the Hospital has enjoyed the two most potent of hygienic advantages, *viz.*, cleanliness and pure air. At low water, as usual with all tidal rivers in this country, the bank is exposed, but I am happy to say it is so here only to a small extent, and not sufficiently to make the place unhealthy, owing to the river being deepest abreast of the Hospital in consequence of the formation of a large *chur* from mid-stream towards the opposite shore.

Against the South-West angle of this piece of ground was wrecked, in the late October Cyclone, the New York Ship *Tooljar*, the remains of which are being gradually removed.

The space thus described is without a proper enclosure. There is a bamboo fence to the Southern half of the road frontage, and a dilapidated wall occupying a portion of the Northern boundary.

The rest is all open; and so many patients have run away without being detected.

To prevent this I applied to the Commissioner of Police for a Guard, and he was good enough to order a couple of Chowkeydars to watch the premises. This, I am sorry to say, has not entirely stopped unauthorized escapes.

The footpaths have only just been completed for communication between the different buildings and tents; and two temporary bridges have been laid across the ditch for a similar purpose.

2.—*Buildings and other Accommodation.*

When the Hospital was first opened, there stood on the grounds a *pucka* bungalow calculated to hold twenty patients; a *pucka* tiled shed 156 feet by 30 feet, divided into two parts by a partition in the middle, and calculated to hold forty patients; (the East wing of which had a wall 8 feet high between the pillars, above which it was open for the purposes of ventilation, but the West wing had no such wall, the open spaces in both being enclosed by *durmah* walls;) and thirdly, a tiled kitchen.

The kitchen accommodation had to be immediately increased, as it became necessary to have separate cook-houses for Europeans, Mahomedans, and Hindoos. And by the 12th January the number of patients in the Hospital having rapidly increased, I applied for two additional sheds, 90 feet by 20 feet each, to be erected to the South of the ditch, the other buildings being to its North. These sheds were sanctioned, but their size was reduced to 60 feet by 20 feet each; and, as they could not be constructed without some delay to meet the pressing wants of the Hospital, the Deputy Inspector-General indented at once for three tents for the use of European patients, and one for the Apothecary. About the same time, too, a Railway Steamer was moored abreast of the Hospital and placed at my disposal; but as this was a most unsuitable Vessel for Small-Pox cases, this fact being represented to Government, she was ordered to be removed on the 22nd February without having been of any use whatever.

The supply of tents, however, was a more opportune measure; for it enabled me to prevent overcrowding in the bungalow, and also to obtain room for the now increasing number of female patients.

By the time the two new sheds were finished, the number of Native male patients had grown so large that the old shed was dangerously overcrowded. So, a great many of them were at once transferred to the new sheds; and a small dead house and two more sheds of the same size applied for in anticipation of a further increase of admissions. While these buildings were being erected we were in the very height of the epidemic, and patients commenced pouring in more than sixty per week. At this time the females were too numerous to be kept in tents, and so about two-thirds of the West wing of the old shed was partitioned off for their exclusive use. The deaths among the Europeans in the bungalow and among the females were numerous enough, but among the Native males their proportion was truly appalling. The stench in the East wing of the old shed became now so intolerably oppressive that it was utterly impossible to stand it for a single minute; and there occurred in it one night no less than ten deaths in a limited number of patients. The next morning the whole of the survivors were removed to the still unfinished new sheds. Thinning the number of beds was found to produce no effect in this case, the evil being due partly to the thorough saturation of the floor with offensive matters, and in part to the 8 feet high wall already described, which precluded all ventilation below that level though the long sides of the building faced the wind. An application was immediately made to have this wall pulled down and its place supplied by moveable *jhamps*, and the floor raised one foot with dry earth as had been done in the new sheds. The *durmah* walls of the west wing were also cut and converted into *jhamps*.

When all these buildings were completed, I had, besides the bungalow, four sheds measuring each 60 feet by 20, and one shed 156 feet by 30, with tiled roofs, dry earth floors raised 1 foot, and, in place of walls, moveable *jhamps*, which could be drawn up and kept open by props, or let down and secured when necessary. These were found to be great improvements, almost completely banishing bad smells, as they presented their open sides to the wind, which constantly blew away all effluvia.

All the arrangements being complete, the bungalow and one of the new sheds were occupied by European males, three of the new sheds by Native males, and the two wings of the old shed respectively by European and Native females.

The hail-storm of the 5th March did great damage to all these buildings, not only tearing off the tiles, but also causing large apertures through the roofs. This necessitated extensive repairs, but no sooner were these executed than another catastrophe of the same kind befell the Hospital on the 4th April; this time one of the tents also being destroyed. With the exception of the tent all the other damage has been again repaired.

There has been throughout a great want of out-offices, consequently the Dispensary is placed in one of the rooms of the bungalow, which is also the only place for the Native Doctor and the Ward-Master to sleep in; the Office has been established in the tent originally used by Mr. Kidd, and the Hospital Apprentice also lives here; and lastly, the stores have been partly deposited in two little godowns to the North of the old shed, and partly, especially the lumber, such as cots, &c., in some of the empty tents.

The tents, however, being no longer needed for the use of patients, that fact has been communicated to the Officer in charge of the Arsenal, so I expect he will soon either remove or otherwise dispose of them.

I beg to append Tabular Statements, which will serve to show the Establishment, furniture, clothing, &c.

3.—*Establishment.*

The menial Establishment for the European patients has been paid by the Commissariat, and that for the Natives by the Commissioner of Police. The number of female servants allowed was found insufficient, and when extra hands were employed they were charged for in the contingent account. Many females, too, have had their own private servants, which has been a great relief to the Hospital attendants.

The Hospital Staff, as it stands at present, consists of the following Officers:—One Medical Officer in charge, one Apothecary, one Hospital Apprentice, one Native Doctor, one Native Writer, and one Ward-Master.

It affords me great pleasure to state that I have been perfectly satisfied with all my subordinates.

Mr. Kidd's services have been particularly valuable. He was associated with me from the very first, and had alone to maintain discipline as well as to look after the proper administration of food and medicines, and clothing, official returns, indents, and payments. Besides all this, he has had likewise to collect money from all such persons as were able to meet their Hospital charges. For all this labor Mr. Kidd has hitherto received the bare pay of his rank. Now, considering that, for a long time, the number of patients in the Hospital was about a hundred and ten, and that the purveying of such large numbers must have caused him much anxiety and trouble, and considering that he has had work to do to which he would not have been expected to attend in a Regimental Hospital, I think he ought to be allowed some special remuneration. If there be no insuperable obstacle, I would suggest that he be paid Rupees 30 a month from the commencement of the Hospital out of the sums he has collected from patients; and I would further hope that, when the present Hospital is closed, he may be provided with some quiet appointment in recognition of his services during so terrible an epidemic of Small-Pox.

Hospital Apprentice Dolby has impressed me favorably as to his character. He is quiet, steady, and industrious.

I have been greatly pleased with Native Doctor Soorjikanto Bhuttacharjea. He is certainly a very intelligent, honest, willing, and industrious youth, and one whom I shall be glad to see adequately rewarded for his zeal and patience.

The Native Writer has had the very laborious duty of writing out all our indents, returns, and correspondence, and his former Regimental training has been very useful in the conduct of his work. For business of this description he will make a capital hand under due superintendence.

Ward-Master Reid was sick during a part of his service; but so long as he is able to stir about, he is a most active and useful servant as testified by the good conservancy, cleanliness, order, and proper attention to their work by the Hospital servants ever since his appointment. A man like him is greatly wanted in an Institution like this, and so I willingly record my approbation of his services.

Statement of Officers and Servants attached to the Small-Pox Hospital at Chitpore and actual Expenditure.

Number.	Rank.	Pay.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	
1	Assistant Surgeon Dr. Chuckerbutty...	200	0	0	Special Allowance.
1	Apothecary W. A. Kidd ...	145	14	0	Pay drawn from Civil Pay Office.
1	Apprentice R. H. Dolby ...	33	0	0	
1	Native Doctor ...	20	0	0	
1	Ward-Master ...	40	0	0	
1	Hospital Writer ...	85	0	0	
2	Compounders ...	16	0	0	
1	Dresser ...	6	0	0	
1	Shop Cooley ...	5	0	0	
1	Mate Cooley ...	6	0	0	
1	Clothier ...	8	0	0	
3	Dhobies ...	15	0	0	Paid by the Commissariat.
3	Bhisties ...	15	0	0	
2	Cooks ...	10	0	0	
4	Sweepers ...	20	0	0	
1	Sircar ...	5	0	0	
10	Ward Coolies ...	50	0	0	
1	Nurse ...	6	0	0	
2	Methranees ...	10	0	0	
1	Barber ...	6	0	0	
	Carried over ...	651	14	0	

Number.	Rank.		Pay.			Remarks.
			Rs.	As.	P.	
	Brought forward	...	651	14	0	
1	Dresser	...	6	0	0	Pay drawn from Civil Pay-Office.
7	Ward Coolies	...	35	0	0	
3	Sweepers	...	15	0	0	
2	Bhisties	...	10	0	0	
2	Domes	...	8	0	0	
1	Goorgah	...	5	0	0	
4	Cooks	...	20	0	0	
	Total	...	750	14	0	

4.—Furniture and Cooking Utensils.

Under this head are included both furniture and cooking utensils. Respecting the latter I have not much to say. As in all mixed Hospitals in this country, like cooks and kitchens, there must also be three different sets of cooking utensils for Europeans, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, respectively. Quite apart from the question of religion the food of the European is different from the food of the Native, and has to be prepared in a different way. But the Mahomedans and Hindoos require to have cooks of their respective faith, for they will not eat any food unless prepared by one of their own creed. Hence, though the articles and mode of cooking be the same, and the utensils of a similar nature, still there must be a separate set of the latter for persons of each creed, for vessels used by the men of one creed cannot be used by those of the other without involving immediate loss of caste and social position.

Respecting furniture I may observe, as a general rule, that the fewer there are of these things in a Small-Pox Hospital the better; for, according to the strict rules of sanitation, every thing once used by a Small-Pox patient, or exposed to infection in the room occupied by him, must be certainly destroyed; and so, as a matter of sense, it is obvious that it is bad economy to give him much furniture, which must be burnt or thrown away as soon as he gets well.

But it is not only bad economy but positively dangerous to encourage such practice, for as the virus of Small-Pox attaches itself to every object within its reach, it stands to reason that the more numerous these objects the greater the danger of cumulation, and the greater the risk to which the attendants of the sick and the future occupants of the Hospital are exposed.

Wherever a patient suffering from this loathsome disease lies down or sits a quantity of pus and scabs adheres to the bed, couch or seat; and this takes place to so large an extent that though the clothes and bed sheets are daily changed, yet ere the day is half over the linen appears so soiled as if it had not been washed for a whole month. Indeed even the mattresses and pillows after a few days' use become thoroughly saturated and horribly stinking, and quite unfit for any further use. Sofas, stuffed chairs, and cushions would meet with a similar fate, and we should have to obtain a fresh set of them for every set of cases were we to indulge in so expensive a luxury. So, next to the rule about number, is the rule relating to the quality of the furniture.

The oftener a thing can be changed and re-employed, or the cheaper the article, the better is it adapted for a Small-Pox Hospital. Hence wooden or iron *cots*, which can be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water and disinfected by exposure to the action of the sun, or charpoys, which are cheap and can be re-placed without difficulty, are the most suitable bedsteads for Small-Pox patients. Pillows, mattresses, sheets, blankets and the necessary clothes are indispensable evils, and the expense entailed by them cannot be avoided, but these will be further discussed under bedding and clothing.

The articles of furniture I have found most useful in this Hospital are cots, charpoys, bed pans, commodes, little things like dumb waiters (bed-side tables,) wooden stools or chairs and benches. The Natives, as a rule, want nothing but the bedstead, but their practice of eating on the floor, strewing on the ground all round rice, curry and water is highly objectionable, and one that ought not to be countenanced except on *pucka* floors. Some unreasonable Europeans again are not satisfied even with the list of articles enumerated above; they want to be as comfortable as in their private houses, *i. e.*, to get tables, couches, &c. These, of course, cannot be gratified for the reasons already stated,—and as these people are shrewd enough not to bring their own property. The charpoys very soon give way, and have often to be changed.

The furniture for the Office and Dispensary demand no particular notice; they must be the same here as in all similar cases. For any further information I must refer to the Tables of furniture and cooking utensils in the appended Lists, merely adding that I had to stop the practice of feeding Natives on plantain leaves, and gave them stone plates instead, as these are durable and cheap, and Hindoos and Mahomedans have no objection to using the same plates of this description in their turns and as often as required.

List of Bedding, Clothing and Cooking Utensils, &c., belonging to the Small-Pox Hospital.

Articles.	Received on Deputy Inspector-General's requisition, dated 14th December 1864.	Received with patients sent from the General Hospital.	Received with patients sent from the Medical College Hospital.	Purchased.	Transferred by Mr. Bowser surplus articles of the Native Small-Pox Hospital of 1857.	Presented for the use of the patients by Mrs. Howe.	Presented for the use of the patients by the Police.	Presented for the use of the patients by Col. Rowlatt.	Total.	Destroyed, being unfit for further use.	Given to patients discharged and destitute.	Remaining and in use.
Matfresses ...	25	15	49	0	0	0	0	2	91	2	0	89
Quilts ...	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	8
Caps ...	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Pillows, large ...	25	15	52	0	0	0	0	2	94	4	0	90
„ small ...	50	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	65
Pillow Cases, large ...	50	6	52	0	0	0	8	0	116	11	0	105
„ „ small ...	100	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	114	0	0	114
Shirts, Linen ...	100	13	29	0	0	24	50	5	221	0	49	172
Sheets „ ...	100	26	38	0	0	2	8	0	174	29	0	145
Drawers, Linen ...	50	15	24	0	0	0	3	0	92	13	0	79
Blankets lined with Chintz ...	50	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	95
„ plain ...	0	6	43	50	0	0	0	1	104	2	12	90
Dusters ...	15	9	3	18	0	0	0	0	36	21	0	15
Socks, Linen, pairs ...	50	0	3	0	0	0	20	0	73	10	4	59
„ woollen „ ...	50	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	6	50
Hand Towels ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	6
Jack „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0
Sutrinjees ...	0	0	12	0	20	0	0	1	33	3	0	30
Gowns, double, Chintz ...	50	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	70	2	0	68
single ...	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	4	0	46
warm ...	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	5
Neckties ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	13	0	7	6
Shawls ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Night Shifts ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	24	4
Pantaloons ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	18	2
Hats ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Shifts ...	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	26	6
Polka Jackets ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	10	2
Coats ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	14	0	10	4
Waistcoats ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
Cloak ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Slippers, pairs ...	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	26
Flannel Banians ...	50	6	22	0	0	0	0	1	79	0	3	76
„ Drawers ...	50	14	3	0	0	0	0	1	68	0	1	67
Banians, Linen ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	4	4
Trowsers, Flannel ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
Child's Banians ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	10	2
Jackets ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Petticoats ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Stretcher ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bed Curtains ...	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Dhooties ...	0	0	10	50	20	25	0	0	105	8	50	47
Chudders ...	0	0	13	50	32	0	0	0	95	25	60	10
Koortahs, female ...	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Knives ...	25	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
Forks ...	25	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
Iron Spoons ...	25	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
Tin Plates ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
„ Cups ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
„ Pots ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Copper Pudding Plates ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
„ Dockchies, small ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
„ „ large ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Soup Ladles ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tea Kettles ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sauce Pans, with covers, medium	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Pint Measure ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chopper ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Port Wine Measure ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
China Plates ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
„ Basins ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stone Plates ...	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25

List of Furnitures, &c., belonging to the Small-Pox Hospital at Chi'pore.

Articles.	Presented by Dr. Anderson, Deputy Inspector-General.	Received on Deputy Inspector-General's requisition dated 14th December 1864.	Received with patients from the General Hospital.	Received from Commissariat.	Purchased.	Received from the Barrack Dept.	Received from Mr. Bowser.	Destroyed.	Remaining and in use.
Barrack Cots ...	0	0	9	0	0	35	0	0	44
Charpoys ...	11	0	0	0	89	0	0	3	97
Lanterns ...	0	0	0	0	17	5	0	0	22
Corkscrew ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Camel Trunk with lock and key ...	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wooden Chest ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Copper Stool Pans ...	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	12
Commodes ...	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Bed Pans ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Office Table ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
„ Chairs ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Bedside Tables ...	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
Dispensary Tables ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forms with Backs ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Office Moorahs ...	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Jug and Basin ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bangy Paterah ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Curry Stone and Muller ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Spades ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Pestle and Mortar, Iron ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mats for Charpoys ...	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	43	70
Wooden Tickets ...	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Large Fan ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
„ Bamboo Umbrella ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bath Tub ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

5.—*Bedding and Clothing.*

As a general rule the bedding allowed to each European consisted of a mattress, two sheets, and a blanket; and to each Native a *hoglah* mat, a sheet, and a blanket. But sometimes in the stage of collapse patients bitterly complained of cold, and so they were given more than one blanket; sometimes a European complained of his hard bed, and he was allowed a charpoy; and sometimes a Native asked for a mattress, and he was allowed it. For the reasons incidentally stated under the head of furniture, a great many articles of bedding became very soon unserviceable and had to be destroyed, their places being of course supplied by new ones purchased at a considerable expense. With the exception of a few things brought by patients from the General and the Medical College Hospitals, we had to provide the whole of these ourselves, as we received no bedding with the forty-five Barrack cots supplied by the Commissariat, nor with the charpoys obtained from the Bazar. The few exceptions I have mentioned were of no use to those Institutions, as they were already condemned and must have been destroyed if not sent to us.

The majority of the patients have used the Hospital clothing, but some have had a sufficiency of their own, which they were not forbidden to wear. Coats, waistcoats, and hats, however, were taken away from every European as soon as he arrived and kept for him carefully locked up after being well washed, cleaned, and sunned, to be returned to him on his discharge. I was obliged to do this as patients objected to have their clothes burnt when they were really good, and as I had none to give them as a compensation. But any thing that was objectionable I had immediately destroyed and re-placed out of the few articles I had received for the use of the Hospital from charitable persons. The generality of the Natives came into the Hospital with very dirty and good-for-nothing clothes; these were at once removed from them and destroyed. Sometimes, however, both Europeans and Natives came to us with very good Hospital clothing from other Institutions. These they were allowed to retain in use as long as they were useful, but always made to deliver up when discharged. In this manner we got several complete Hospital suits from the Medical College and General Hospitals, and were enabled to issue dressing gowns and some other comforts which we did not ourselves possess. Indeed, there was so much delay in supplying us all we wanted at the first start that, were it not for this cause, many patients must have suffered a great deal of hardship from want of necessary clothing. Fortunately the knowledge of the existence of this Institution was at first confined only to the Hospitals, and by the time the general public became aware of it and commenced to arrive we had obtained sufficient clothing.

Our first supply of clothing came from Mr. James Bowser, of the Medical College Hospital. This was a surplus quantity left in his hands from the temporary Small-Pox Hospitals of 1857 and 1859, which had also been under my charge. But this was a mere

drop in the ocean, and suited only for Natives, as those were Native Small-Pox Hospitals, and intended for a much smaller number of individuals. However, I was very glad to get even this at that time, and so I must record my thanks to Mr. Bowser for his well-timed aid.

Afterwards I also received a bundle of old clothing from the Commissioner of Police, a tolerably large stock from Colonel Rowlatt, through Mr. James Bowser, somewhat damaged, but still good enough for a Small-Pox Hospital; two donations of wearing apparel from Mrs. Howe, collected by her from charitable ladies and gentlemen, and certain presents to particular patients.

For all these I have to express my best thanks. I will take this opportunity also to record my grateful thanks to Baboo Pearychand Mittra for a large donation of newspapers and periodicals from the Calcutta Public Library. These have been a very great comfort to many Europeans, especially of the better classes. At a time of universal suffering like this it is sweet to notice instances of liberality and humane sympathy. But I regret to confess that the above are the only ones I am able to lay my hand on.

To return from this digression I have to report that a good deal of clothing has had also to be purchased. The demand and destruction were so great that this could not have been avoided. Besides, in many cases of paupers, I found it absolutely necessary to give away clean suits to cover their unsightly nakedness on their discharge from the Hospital.

Shirts and drawers for European males, shifts for European females, *dhotees* and *chudders* for Native males, and *sarees* for Native females, were the personal clothing ordinarily allowed for use in the Hospital. In exceptional cases flannels and other apparel were likewise furnished; but these cases were very few indeed. Owing to their rapid soiling and saturation these clothes had to be constantly changed and washed, which made them wear out much faster than they would do under other circumstances.

The Table in a former page will furnish more detailed information on this subject.

6.—*Food and Water.*

The European diets were issued on the same scale as that allowed for European Regimental Hospitals, and the Native diets on the scale of Native Hospitals.

During the initiatory fever the diet was necessarily low, consisting simply of sago and milk; but from the time the fever departed, unless other circumstances forbad it, it was made more nourishing, the swallowing and digestive powers of the patient being my only guides as to its quality and quantity. When the eruption is fairly out, the more a man eats the better is his chance of ultimate recovery. But unfortunately in the severe cases, during the height of the eruption, the power of deglutition is almost annulled by the large crop of pustules which appears within the throat. These patients can only be fed with slops, and even that has to be carefully watched as they are unwilling to incur the risk of suffocation, a sense of which every attempt at swallowing immediately brings on. There is a quantity of viscid saliva constantly flowing out of the mouth in such cases, and until this is cleared no deglutition can be effected. The features are swollen and the nostrils stuffed with secretion, and that is the ground why the necessities of breathing render the act of swallowing so uncertain and difficult. When this state of things has gone by, or when it does not come on, the diet of the patient is first raised to milk, bread, and broth; then to chicken or kid stewed; and lastly to the fullest quantity allowed. In some instances during convalescence, even when the diet has been made as full as the regulations permit, the patients still crave for more. This craving must be strongly resisted, as otherwise their lives become shortly jeopardised by the advent of Diarrhœa or Dysentery of a most troublesome kind. These observations apply only to Europeans. In dealing with Natives there are other difficulties. Their full diet consists of rice, *dal*, and curry, or, instead of rice, *attah*. The *dal* does not agree with all stomachs and is very apt to occasion Diarrhœa or Dysentery if incautiously allowed, and so will rice if it be not somewhat old and of good quality. New rice is regarded popularly as one of the frequent causes of Cholera, and the accusation is not undeserved when we recollect how prone it is to disorder the bowels. Hence in regulating Native diets some knowledge of these facts is requisite, and this is particularly needed in reference to the convalescents from Small-Pox who are naturally disposed to suffer from bowel complaints. But sometimes the physician's difficulty lies not so much in suiting food to the stomach of the patient as in reconciling it to his conscience. Some Hindoos will obstinately refuse to take things prepared by the Hospital servants, or if they accept any thing at all it is only milk and water. Happily these cases are few, and often their absurd scruples are hushed by the state of unconsciousness or impotence to which they are reduced during the most trying period of the disease. It is true that most persons brought to this stage of lowness die, but some do also recover; hence they cannot be left without food from any hopeless despair, as that would not only be cruel but positively criminal.

The European diets have been supplied by the Commissariat, and the Native paid for by the Commissioner of Police; and all further information about these must be obtained from those sources.

We come now to *water*. I have already said that the proximity of the river afforded us rare opportunities for an unlimited supply of this substance. It was largely availed of for bathing and washing purposes. As a rule, every patient was bathed as soon as the eruption

began to desiccate, and the bathing repeated at due intervals during the whole convalescence. The effect of this practice was truly marvellous. Patients who seemed to be on the very point of expiring always survived under the agency of the tepid bath, and many of these afterwards recovered who would have certainly died if not bathed. Many of them of course died, but none within twelve hours of the bath, and so not in any way to be laid to its account. For so extensive a system of bathing it was fortunate to have had so endless a supply of water at hand as was afforded by the river. The same remark may be made regarding washing. Besides the cooking utensils, the patients' clothes and beddings had constantly to be washed, and this alone would have soon exhausted or injuriously contaminated any ordinary tanks.

Patients of all classes, both European and Native, the moment they were able to walk, preferred to go into the river and bathe in the running stream. So I had them sent down in batches with the Ward-Master and some Coolies to prevent accidents. This I found to be very beneficial, for the skin seemed to clean itself under this much faster than it would have done under any other plan.

For cooking and drinking the Natives preferred the river water, while for Europeans I had water brought from a good tank in a Baboo's garden some distance from the Hospital. There was not much difference in the action of these two kinds of water upon the digestive organs, but, as cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery were more common amongst Europeans than Natives, it is possible that the tank water, although cleaner and superior in appearance, was in reality worse than the river water in spite of its muddiness and uninviting look at first sight.

The tanks immediately around the Hospital premises were too filthy to be of any use.

7.—*Medicines, Wines, and Liquors.*

My Indents for medicines have been remarkably small, for very little besides stimulants was really required for the treatment of the disease itself. A little diuretic saline during the fever, a little camphor water during eruption, and a good deal of ammonia and ether in cases of collapse, besides wines and liquors, were all that were needed. The complications, however, required other remedies, but these were not many, nor very considerable in quantity. They were all supplied from the Government stock.

The wines and liquors came from the Commissariat. There has been a large consumption of these, as prostration of strength was the most marked feature of the cases of Small-Pox. Of course they were not ordered unless absolutely necessary, but the cases that did not require them were few indeed, and the quantity allowed to each person was comparatively large, because the debility they were employed to remove was extreme.

8.—*Baths and Washing.*

To these I have already referred to a certain extent. In this place I shall discuss some points which could not well be touched on before.

First, I have to observe, the bathing accommodation was very inadequate for so large an Institution. Although the bungalow had two bath-rooms, and tiled or *durmah* bath-rooms were attached to every shed, there was wanting a sufficient number of tubs or bathing vessels. Of these I had only one supplied for the Europeans by the Commissariat. But this was found quite inadequate even for the European males; indeed I had to order some *gumlows* from the Bazar to meet their wants.

The European females and the large body of Natives of both sexes had to be bathed as best they could. *Gumlows* were the only things I could get, and some of these were put into tents for the use of females, and others near the ditch where the Native males were carried in their charpoys and bathed.

Washing was employed in all cases where baths could not be used. Thus the face required to be frequently washed to relieve the sense of drawing, itching, and pain from the pustules on it being the first to desiccate and crack before those on the limbs and body were even properly developed; and the limbs required to be washed in the same way when they became full of sores and maggots, while the collapse of the vital powers was such as to forbid all idea of bathing. This washing was a source of great comfort, and so it was largely resorted to.

Next to baths, and washing the patients' persons and clothes, great benefit was experienced from the constant daily washing of the *pucka* floor of the bungalow, a proceeding which could not be adopted with the dry earth floors of the sheds.

For these reasons a Small-Pox Hospital should always be placed in close proximity to an abundant supply of running water, and no better site could have been found for the present Hospital than the one on which it stands.

9.—*Charitable Donations.*

These I have already incidentally noticed under the head of clothing. For further information I beg to refer to the Table in the former part of this Report.

10.—*Contributions by Patients.*

Under this head will be found the sums of money obtained from such of the patients as were in circumstances to pay for their Hospital expenses.

With regard to Europeans the scale charged was eight annas a day for those in the common wards or rooms; but for those who wished to occupy a room alone a Rupee a day. The only Natives charged for are the people from the several Cooly Depôts. These have been charged at the rate of four annas a head. The remaining Native patients were too poor to

pay for their Hospital care; they rather required money and clothes than paying any thing towards the Hospital. Up to this time the sums collected amount in the aggregate to Rupees 250. The whole of this is from Europeans. Many Bills are still unpaid and outstanding, and many have been returned under the plea of poverty.

11.—*Cost of the Hospital.*

The total cost of the Hospital up to 31st March has been, as far as I can ascertain, Rupees 15,745-15-10. This does not include, however, the expenses incurred in connection with the Railway Steamer. If I take that into calculation, and make allowance for one or two other probable omissions, the sum of the expenditure in round numbers may be set down at Rupees 16,000. The bulk of this large outlay has been due to the purchase and erection of the different buildings and cots, &c., and is, therefore, of a temporary nature. Under this head alone has been expended Rupees 10,439. The Establishment charges up to 31st March amounted only to Rupees 2,215-8-9, and the contingents to Rupees 3,091-7-1. To make these figures more intelligible, I beg to annex here a detailed Statement, which I have prepared with some difficulty for want of accurate information respecting some items

From this it will appear that the first cost is the chief cost of a temporary Hospital; and as often as such Hospitals are established, so often must this cost be incurred, for the simple reason that every thing must be destroyed the moment the Hospital is closed. This, of course, would not be the case in a permanent Hospital, which might be made available at times also for other infectious diseases.

Estimated approximate Cost of the Hospital up to 31*st March* 1865.

TEMPORARY EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Buildings, Bridges, and Footpaths (including the cost of purchase of the old buildings Rupees 6,000, and the sum paid for the new Rupees 2,264)		8,264	0	0			
Repairs of the old Shed and Bungalow		600	0	0			
Repairs of the new Sheds and *the old one*, the Bungalow, &c., on account of storm damages		335	0	0			
Tents (4) which must be condemned, amount unknown, but presumed to be		800	0	0			
Barrack Cots, Iron-bound, wooden, No. 40 „ „ Cane bottom (top,) „ 2 „ „ Iron „ 2	Cost unknown, but presumed to be at Rupees 10 each on the average ...	440	0	0			
	Total ...	10,439	0	0	10,439	0	0
FIXED EXPENDITURE							
Establishment sanctioned monthly		767	14	0			
Drawn for December 1864, January, February and March 1865		2,215	8	9			
	Total ...				2,215	8	9
CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE.							
Disposal of the Dead up to 31st March 1865 ... — Europeans	At 5 Rupees each for fifty-six deaths ...	280	0	0			
Disposal of the Dead up to 31st March 1865 ... — Natives ...	Mahomedans at 3 Rupees each for sixty-four deaths ...	192	0	0			
	Hindoos at Rupees 1-9-6 each for eighty-nine deaths	141	13	6			
	Deduct paid by relations, amount unknown						
	Total ...	613	13	6			
Mats and Clothes		149	6	11			
Charpoys		92	4	0			
Diets and Cooking Utensils		877	14	8			
Lighting		100	0	0			
Wines and Liquors		680	0	0			
Medicines, amount unknown, but presumed not to exceed ...		200	0	0			
Sundries		360	0	0			
Conservancy charges		18	0	0			
	Total ...	3,091	7	1	3,091	7	1
Grand Total to 31st March 1865 ...		...			15,745	15	10

12.—*Action of the Hospital on its immediate neighbourhood.*

I have made many anxious enquiries regarding the effect of the Small-Pox Hospital upon the residents of Chitpore. I wished to ascertain if the location of the Hospital here had in any way increased the severity of the variolous epidemic among the people of this neighbourhood. After a careful investigation I find that the disease has prevailed in this place very severely, but not more severely than within a similar area in the Town, or in the Suburbs of Kidderpore, Alipore, Bhowanipore, and Entally. This is so far satisfactory, as I was fully prepared for a contrary result. There were twenty-four patients admitted into the Hospital from Chitpore, while there were forty-six from Sealdah, thirty-two from Bow Bazar, twenty-two from Taltullah, twenty-two from Entally, nineteen from the Medical College Hospital, sixteen from Colootollah, fifteen from the General Hospital, fifteen from Cooley Bazar, fourteen from Cossitollah, thirteen from Jorasanko, fourteen from Baug Bazar, twelve from Collingah, and ten from Cotton Street, not to speak of smaller numbers from numerous other places. From the shipping in the river there were admitted no less than fifty-three cases, and fourteen from the crews of Native boats. From a mature consideration of these figures, and the distance of many of these localities as compared with Chitpore, it will be perfectly manifest that the last-named District has not suffered more than other places by reason of the proximity of the Small-Pox Hospital.

13.—*Progress of the Epidemic.*

The progress of the epidemic, as observed in the Small-Pox Hospital, is well shewn by the Weekly Returns I have already submitted to Government. To render it clearer I beg to annex in Table I. an abstract of the facts scattered through the sixteen Weekly Returns made since the 23rd of December last. From a glance at this Table it will readily appear how steadily the admissions increased from the first to the seventh week; in other words how they mounted from fourteen in the first week step by step to sixty-four in the seventh. From the eighth to the eleventh week then succeeds a period of fluctuation marked on the whole by a slight decline. From the twelfth to the sixteenth week the fluctuations are still greater, and the decline in the admissions more strongly marked, leaving off, however, at twenty-eight, a number not to be despised at any time.

I.—Table.

Progress of the Epidemic to 13th April 1865.

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharges.
1st Week ...	14	2	3
2nd „ ...	23	3	3
3rd „ ...	31	8	7
4th „ ...	34	8	19
5th „ ...	41	17	11
6th „ ...	58	14	17
7th „ ...	64	24	21
8th „ ...	60	30	33
9th „ ...	38	24	21
10th „ ...	62	24	31
11th „ ...	59	23	26
12th „ ...	39	18	28
13th „ ...	21	14	36
14th „ ...	30	14	22
15th „ ...	25	14	27
16th „ ...	28	12	18
Total ...	627	249	323

The mortality, too, rises with the increase of admissions. From there being two deaths in the first week, there are thirty in the eighth week. The maximum of mortality, therefore, was a week later than the maximum of admissions. But this increase in the mortality advanced irregularly, whereas the increase of admissions rose regularly step by step. After this, however, from the ninth to the sixteenth week, the decline of mortality has steadily gone on, with only two noticeable halts at twenty-four and fourteen, but no fluctuations, till last week it stood at twelve deaths.

The recoveries have been more numerous than deaths; but the discharges from the Hospital were governed by many circumstances, and so their number fluctuates during the whole period under consideration. The largest number of discharges took place in the thirteenth week, the next in the eighth week, the third in the tenth week, the fourth in the twelfth week, the fifth in the fifteenth week, the sixth in the eleventh week, and so on, till, in the sixteenth week, they came down to eighteen.

This is so far satisfactory that it shews an evident decline in the disease, and this conclusion is further corroborated by the reports of private medical practitioners. But the epidemic can scarcely be said yet to be at an end. So long as there are twenty-eight admissions and twelve deaths in the week, there is still cause for anxiety and proper precautionary measures.

14.—*Whence the patients came.*

For the sake of perspicuity I have prepared Table II. to bring out into one view the names of the various localities in the town and suburbs, and the ships and boats in the river, giving the number of patients that came from each. It will be easily perceived that the disease has been universal in its occurrence, sparing no part of the city or the river, though in densely crowded, badly ventilated, and badly drained situations it has raged with tenfold virulence as compared with the cleaner, better drained, and better ventilated portions of the town. Squalor and filth are not among the causes of Small-Pox, but wherever these prevail there we find also the most utter neglect of all sanitary laws. To illustrate my point I need allude merely to the neighbourhood of Bow Bazar Street. To the north and south of this Street the drains are in a most wretched state, and the houses low, damp, and badly built. This quarter is inhabited by a very low class of people, and it sent the largest number of patients to the Small-Pox Hospital. I have visited houses here, where I have found two or three Small-Pox cases sleeping in the same room and sharing the same bed with five or six unvaccinated children. It is waste of time to talk of the danger to these people; they turn a deaf ear to all remonstrances, and prefer to die huddled together, like a parcel of sheep, to going to the Hospital for proper treatment and isolation. These remarks apply also to Taltullah and other similarly situated portions of the town, as well as to the Cooley Depôts of Entally, Sealdah, &c. As the Table will sufficiently explain itself I shall abstain from taking up any more space with the consideration of this subject. A careful and attentive perusal of it will afford every information that may be wanted.

II.—Table.

RESIDENCES (OR WHENCE THE PATIENTS CAME.)

LAND (CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.)

From 23rd December 1864 to 13th April 1865.

	Number of Patients.		Number of Patients.
Alipore	3	Chitpore ...	21
Bhowanipore	5	Chowringhee ...	5
Burra Bazar ...	4	Circular Road ...	5
Burranuggur ...	3	Coilah Ghaut ...	1
Bamunbustee ...	7	Collingah ...	12
Bankshall Street ...	2	Colvin's Ghaut ...	1
Banniahtalao ...	1	Colootollah ...	16
Banstollah Lane ...	2	Cooley Bazar ...	15
Baug Bazar ...	14	Comartolee Street ...	2
Boitakhanah ...	4	Cornwallis' Square ...	2
Bow Bazar ...	32	Cossitollah ...	14
Burtollah ...	4	Cotton Street ...	10
Balligunge ...	2	Creek Row ...	1
Cossipore ...	7	Doorgapore ...	1
Champtollah ...	2	Dacre's Lane ...	2
Custom House Ghaut ...	7	Dingahbangah Lane ...	2
China Bazar ...	5	Doomtollah ...	1
Chandney and Chandney Hospital ...	9	Dhurmtollah ...	9

	Number of Patients.		Number of Patients.
Entally and Entally Cooly Depôt ...	22	Muchooa Bazar ...	4
Elysium Row ..	2	Mullungah ...	4
Esplanade Row ...	2	Nimtollah Street ...	1
Elisha Convent ...	1	Omratollah Street ...	1
Fenwick's Bazar ...	8	Park Street ...	1
Free School ...	4	Police Compound ...	1
Fort William ...	8	Puttuldangha ...	3
Gorastan Lane ...	2	Puttoreah Ghaut Street ...	2
Government Place ...	2	Police Hospital ...	7
Gowkhannah ...	3	Picked up by Police ...	4
General Hospital ...	15	Raneemoody Gully ...	2
Garden Reach ...	2	Russell Street ...	1
Hautcolah ...	3	St. James' Street ...	1
Howrah ...	9	Strand ...	2
House of Industry ...	9	Sham Bazar ...	4
House of Correction ...	2	Shampooker ...	3
Jorasanko ...	13	Simlah ...	12
Jackson's Ghaut ...	3	Sukeah's Lane ...	2
Jaun Bazar ...	5	Sailors' Home ...	8
Jorabagaun ...	2	Sealdah and Sealdah Cooly Depôt ...	46
Kidderpore ...	4	Tank Square ...	2
Loll Bazar ...	2	Taltullah ...	22
Larkins' Lane ...	7	Tiretta's Bazar ...	3
Mendeebagaun ...	2	Tullah ...	3
Mangoe Lane ...	1	Tollegunge ...	2
Manicktollah ...	2	Tengra Cooley Depôt ...	4
Medical College Hospital ...	19	Wellesley Place ...	2
Middleton Row ...	3	Wellesley Square ...	2
Mirzapore ...	8	Wellington Square ...	3
Moula Ally Durga ...	2		
Moocheepara Lane ...	1		
Moorghyhatta ...	2	Total ...	560

II.—Table.

RESIDENCES (OR WHENCE THE PATIENTS CAME.)

WATER (SHIPPING AND BOATS IN THE HOOGHLY.)

	Number of Patients.		Number of Patients.
Ship *Art Union* ...	2	Ship *Eliza* ...	1
„ *Alnwick Castle* ...	1	„ *Eliza Bencke* ...	2
„ *Alfred* ..	1	„ *Elizabeth Nicholson* ...	1
„ *Amoney* ...	1	„ *Express* ...	1
„ *Burdwan* ...	1	„ *Hampden* ...	2
„ *Bordeaux* ...	1	„ *Haddington* ...	1
„ *Beanllanha* ...	1	„ *Iron Duke* ...	1
„ *Beaumaris Castle* ...	1	„ *Isle of the South* ...	1
„ *Clydesdale* ...	2	„ *James Crosefield* ...	2
„ *Consel* ...	1	„ *Koina* ...	1
„ *David Malwhuson* ...	1	„ *Lightning* ...	2
„ *Ethel* ...	1	„ *Lincoln* ...	1

	Number of Patients.		Number of Patients.
Ship *Lady Melville* ...	1	Ship *Tirrell* ...	1
„ *Majura* ...	1	„ *Thallata* ...	1
„ *Malabar* ...	1	„ *Vancapellen* ...	1
„ *Maria Hay* ...	2	„ *Victoria Nyanza* ...	1
„ *Punjaub* ...	1	„ *Western Empire* ...	1
„ *Pride of Canada* ...	1	„ *Wallace* ...	2
„ *Royal Albert* ...	1		53
„ *Rowena* ...	3		
„ *Result* ...	1		
„ *St. Lawrence* ...	1	From Boats ...	14
„ *Star of Albion* ...	1		
„ *Simla* ...	2	Total ...	67

15.—*How the Disease spread.*

It is well known that Small-Pox is an infectious malady, and that it propagates by contagion. But during an epidemic, such as that which we are now passing through, the pestilence is in the air. This is proved by numerous circumstances. In the first place Small-Pox is not only raging here but throughout the Gangetic Valley, involving Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, as well as Calcutta. It prevails likewise in other Provinces; in sooth, I may say, that it is present now more or less everywhere in India. Such a universal outbreak simultaneously in many and distant places can be due to no other cause than an aërial poison, which enters into the system by the respiratory passages, and thus gives rise to its peculiar action even in individuals who take the utmost care against infection. That the disease is propagable by contagion and inoculation is no argument against the aërial agency. Secondly, the occurrence of it in persons who have avoided exposure to infection is another proof of the same fact. In epidemic years no one is safe against its attack. But not to waste any more words I beg to submit Table III. shewing the sixteen weekly Returns of the localities and ships from which the patients came in the order of time. This will best explain that there is no definite law respecting the extension of this awful pest in epidemic seasons. It does not advance step by step in the lines of human intercourse, nor is it confined to man alone, it affects birds and quadrupeds as well.

III.—Table

From 23rd December 1864 *to 5th January* 1865.			From General Hospital	...	2
			„ Lall Bazar	...	2
From General Hospital	...	10	„ Tank Square	...	1
„ Medical College Hospital	...	1	„ House of Correction	...	1
„ Taltullah	...	3	„ Bow Bazar	...	1
„ Collingah	...	1	„ Cossitollah	...	1
„ Ship *Ironduke*	...	1	„ Colootollah	...	1
„ „ *Royal Albert*	...	1	„ Chandney Hospital	...	1
„ „ *Rowena*	...	1	„ Cossipore	...	2
„ Police Hospital	...	6	„ Bamunbustee	...	2
„ Bamunbustee	...	1	„ Fenwick's Bazar	...	2
„ Colootollah	...	2	„ Collingah	...	1
„ Bow Bazar	...	1	„ Entally	...	1
„ Moocheparrah	...	1	„ Taltullah	...	1
Picked up by the Police	...	4	„ Ship *St. Lawrence*	...	1
From Cossitollah	...	3	„ „ *Vancapellen*	...	1
			„ „ *Hampden*	...	1
From 6th to the 12th January 1865.			„ „ *Burdwan*	...	1
			From 13th to 19th January 1865.		
From Dhurmtollah	...	2	From Bow Bazar	...	8
„ House of Industry	...	2	„ Howrah	...	2
„ Medical College Hospital	...	4	„ Cossitollah	...	1

From Collingah	...	2
„ Free School	...	2
„ Medical College Hospital	...	2
„ General Hospital	...	2
„ Tank Square	...	1
„ Chandney	...	1
„ Entally	...	2
„ Gowkhannah	...	2
„ Taltullah	...	4
„ Muchooa Bazar	...	1
„ Dhurmtollah	...	1
„ Russell Street	...	1
„ Ship *Haddington*	...	1
„ „ *Koina*	...	1
„ „ *Punjaub*	...	1

From 20th to 26th January 1865.

From Taltullah	...	2
„ Middleton Row	...	1
„ Mullungah	...	1
„ House of Industry	...	1
„ Bow Bazar	...	12
„ Chandney	...	1
„ Cossitollah	...	1
„ Wellington Square	...	1
„ Larkins' Lane	...	3
„ Chitpore	...	1
„ Chowringhee	...	1
„ Burranuggur	...	1
„ Colootollah	...	2
„ Fenwick's Bazar	...	1
„ Howrah	...	1
„ Bamunbustee	...	2
„ Sealdah	...	2
„ Dhurmtollah	...	1
„ Muchooa Bazar	...	1
„ Sailors' Home	...	1
„ Ship *James Crossfield*	...	1
„ „ *Simlah*	...	1

From 27th January to 2nd February 1865.

From Circular Road	...	1
„ Bow Bazar	...	5
„ Wellington Square	...	1
„ Dhurmtollah	...	2
„ Free School	...	1
„ Chandney	...	1
„ General Hospital	...	1
„ Boitakhanah	...	1
„ Mirzapore	...	1
„ Cooly Bazar	...	2
„ Kidderpore	...	1
„ Medical College Hospital	...	1
„ Simlah	...	1
„ House of Industry	...	1
„ Cotton Street	...	3
„ Fenwick's Bazar	...	1
„ Chitpore	...	5
„ Taltullah	...	4
„ Entally	...	3
„ Colootollah	...	2
„ Baug Bazar	...	1
„ Jaun Bazar	...	2
From Tullah	...	2
„ Cossipore	...	1
„ Bamunbustee	...	1
„ Larkins' Lane	...	1
„ Sealdah	...	1
„ Ship *Lightning*	...	1
„ „ *Artunion*	...	2
„ „ *James Crossfield*	...	1
„ „ *Bordeaux*	...	1
„ „ *Simlah*	...	1
„ „ *Alnwick Castle*	...	1
„ „ *Ethel*	...	1
„ „ *Clydesdale*	...	1

From 3rd to 9th February 1865.

From Simlah	...	2
„ Sailors' Home	...	2
„ Cooley Bazar	...	2
„ Mirzapore	...	4
„ Taltullah	...	3
„ Mullungah	...	1
„ Howrah	...	2
„ Circular Road	...	1
„ Dhurmtollah	...	1
„ Collingah	...	1
„ Muchooa Bazar	...	2
„ Sealdah Cooley Depôt	...	1
„ Jorasanko	...	2
„ Mendee Bagan	...	1
„ Sealdah	...	1
„ Bow Bazar	...	4
„ Chitpore	...	2
„ Entally	...	3
„ Cossipore	...	1
„ Fenwick's Bazar	...	1
„ Shampooker	...	1
„ Colootollah	...	3
„ Gowkhannah	...	1
„ Chandney	...	2
„ Burtollah	..	1
„ Baug Bazar	..	1
„ Allipore	..	1
„ Burra Bazar	..	1
„ Cotton Street	..	2
„ Larkins' Lane	..	1
„ Ship *Alfred*	..	1
„ „ *Majura*	..	1
„ „ *Result*	..	1
„ „ *Western Empire*	..	1
„ „ *Lincoln*	..	1
„ „ *Star of Albion*	..	1
„ „ *Tirrell*	..	1
„ „ *Malabar*	..	1

From 10th to 16th February 1865.

From Bow Bazar	..	6
„ Collingah	..	2
„ China Bazar	..	1
„ Medical College Hospital	..	1
„ Cossitollah	..	2
„ Cooley Bazar	..	2
„ Circular Road	..	1
„ Tullah	..	2

From Chandney	..	3
„ Elisha Convent	..	1
„ Sealdah	..	3
„ Belgachie	..	1
„ Chitpore	..	6
„ Jaun Bazar	..	2
„ Entally	..	1
„ Fenwick's Bazar	..	2
„ Colootollah	..	4
„ Simlah	..	2
„ Cossipore	..	1
„ Balligunge	..	1
„ Jorasanko	..	3
„ Mullungah	..	1
„ Baug Bazar	..	1
„ Larkins' Lane	..	1
„ Talligunge	..	1
„ Howrah	..	1
„ Burra Bazar	..	1
„ Chowringhee	..	1
„ Mirzapore	..	2
„ Ship *Hampden*	..	1
„ „ *Rowena*	..	1
„ „ *Thallata*	..	1
„ „ *Isle of the South*	..	1
„ „ *Lightning*	..	1
„ Sailors' Home	..	1

From 17th to 23rd February 1865.

From Cooley Bazar	..	3
„ Fort William	..	2
„ Strand	..	1
„ Free School	..	1
„ House of Industry	..	2
„ Cossitollah	..	1
„ Sealdah	..	7
„ Middleton Row	..	1
„ Jaun Bazar	..	1
„ Entally	..	3
„ Colootollah	..	2
„ Taltullah	..	1
„ Collingah	..	1
„ Bow Bazar	..	1
„ Jorasanko	..	2
„ Cossipore	..	1
„ Doorgapore	..	1
„ Bhowanipore	..	1
„ Shampookur	..	2
„ Sham Bazar	..	1
„ Sailors' Home	..	2
„ Ship *Beaullamha*	..	1

From 24th February to 2nd March 1865.

From Moorghyhatta	..	1
„ House of Industry	..	3
„ Medical College	..	1
„ Bow Bazar	..	2
„ Cossitollah	..	3
„ Sealdah	..	17
„ Strand	..	1
„ Howrah	..	2
„ Middleton Row	..	1
„ Collingahe	..	4
„ Garden Rach	..	1
„ Baug Bazar	..	4
From Chitpore	..	1
„ Entally	..	2
„ Fenwick's Bazar	..	1
„ Simlah	..	3
„ China Bazar	..	2
„ Jackson's Ghaut	..	2
„ Custom House Ghaut	..	1
„ Kidderpore	..	2
„ Bhowanipore	..	1
„ Cotton Street	..	1
„ Ship *Pride of Canada*	..	1
„ „ *Eliza Bencki*	..	2
„ „ *Wallace*	..	2
„ „ *Clydesdale*	..	1

From 3rd to 9th March 1865.

From Creek Row	...	1
„ Entally	...	3
„ Medical College Hospital	...	3
„ St. James' Street	...	1
„ Bow Bazar	...	2
„ Chowringhee	...	1
„ General Hospital	...	1
„ Cooley Bazar	...	2
„ Dhurmtollah	...	3
„ Sealdah Cooly Depôt	...	7
„ Taltullah	...	3
„ Bhowanipore	...	1
„ Chitpore	...	4
„ Jaun Bazar	...	2
„ Simlah	...	3
„ Jorasanko	...	6
„ Baug Bazar	...	2
„ Entally Cooly Depôt	...	4
„ Fenwick's Bazar	...	1
„ Colootollah	...	1
„ Strand	...	2
„ Mirzapore	...	1
„ Bankshall	...	1
„ Sailors' Home	...	1
„ Ship *Victoria Nyanza*	...	1
„ „ *Elizabeth Nicholson*	...	2

From 10th to 16th March 1865.

From Bow Bazar	...	1
„ China Bazar	...	1
„ Entally	...	1
„ Ranee moody Gully	...	1
„ Jorasanko	...	3
„ Taltullah	...	3
„ Entally Cooly Depôt	...	1
„ Colootollah	...	1
„ Sealdah Cooly Depôt	...	1
„ Baug Bazar	...	3
„ Simlah	...	5
„ Cotton Street	...	2
„ Fenwick's Bazar	...	2
„ Circular Road	...	3
„ Chitpore	...	1
„ Cossipore	...	1
„ Bhowanipore	...	1
„ Custom House Ghaut	...	3
„ Alipore	...	1
„ Strand	...	1
„ Ship *Eliza*	...	1
„ „ *Amoney*	...	1
„ „ *Rowena*	...	1

From 17th to 23rd March 1865.

From	Taltullah	1
„	Bow Bazar	1
„	Baug Bazar	1
„	Chitpore	2
„	Tengra Cooly Depôt	2
„	Cooley Bazar	1
„	Entally	1
„	Entally Cooly Depôt	1
„	Circular Road	1
„	Simlah	1
„	Bhowanipore	1
„	Custom House Ghaut	1
„	Sham Bazar	1
„	Cossipore	1
„	Cotton Street	1
„	Police Compound	1
„	Ship *David Malwhuson*	1
„	„ *Beaumaris Castle*	1
„	„ *Consel*	1

From 24th to 30th March 1865.

From	General Hospital	1
„	Medical College Hospital	1
„	Custom House Ghaut	3
„	Chitpore	1
„	Cotton Street	2
„	Bow Bazar	1
„	Sealdah Cooly Depôt	10
„	Tengra ditto	3
„	Tullah	1
„	Taltullah	1
„	Mirzapore	1
„	Entally	1
„	Simlah	1
„	Sham Bazar	1
„	Nimtollah	1
„	Ship *Maria Hay*	1

From 31st March to 6th April 1865.

From	Cossitollah	1
„	Wellesley Street	1
„	Cooley Bazar	3
„	Bhowanipore	2
„	Chitpore	3
„	Jackson's Ghaut	1
„	Simlah	2
„	Collingah	1
„	Baug Bazar	1
„	Sealdah	1
„	Sealdah Cooly Depôt	1
„	Cotton Street	1
„	Fort William	1
„	Jorasanko	2
„	Hatcolah	1
„	Park Street	1
„	Ship *Express*	1
„	„ *Maria Hay*	1

From 7th to 13th April 1865.

From	Medical College Hospital	4
„	Bhowanipore	1
„	Chitpore	2
„	Jorasanko	1
„	Cossipore	1
„	Entally	1
„	Entally Cooly Depôt	1
„	Fort William	5
„	Burtollah	3
„	Tengra Cooly Depôt	1
„	Sham Bazar	1
„	Sealdah Cooly Depôt	1
„	Hatcolah	1
„	Taltullah	2
„	Bamunbustee	1
„	Cotton Street	1
„	Ship *Lady Melville*	1
	Total	627

Nevertheless it is prudent to adopt every available means against infection. Isolation and confinement do this to a certain extent, and so does also the immediate destruction of every article that has once been used by a Small-Pox patient. But it is here where our principal difficulties lie; some people will not listen to reason, and are quite satisfied if their clothes are washed to wear them again. Others again are either too poor or too ignorant to be persuaded to part with their clothes. The result is that the clothing of all these people meets the clothing of others who are more careful in the house of the washerman, and are often put into the same boiler and the same washing tub. What follows next can be readily understood, *i. e.*, the clothes of the careful and the clothes of the careless become equally impregnated with infectious matters if any still remain attached to them. But it is not the clothing only by which the contagion spreads. It is also promoted by overcrowding, uncleanliness, and defects of ventilation. In a poor man's house, perhaps, there occur two or three cases of Small-Pox. The house cannot be deserted; on the contrary it is crowded with inmates. But the sick will not go to Hospital, nor do their friends urge them to go. They have no fear, and so they handle these cases, sit down on their beds, and then go about their business in the bazar and other public places without washing their hands or changing their clothes. Such persons, though not always affected themselves, are yet walking transports of contagion, and their visits bring no blessings to those who have to receive them.

The same causes are in operation in an exaggerated degree in the various Cooly Depôts, and hence the great number of cases that come from those places.

It is almost impossible by any law or any amount of precaution to prevent the spread of Small-Pox in this manner. Time and enlightenment may do much; but the great remedy which none of these circumstances can touch is the practice of *vaccination*, which, if repeated once or twice, will more effectually check the disposition of the body to take the disease than any amount of prosperity, cleanliness, or ventilation.

16.—*Analysis of Cases.*

I beg to submit here Tables IV, V., and VI. prepared at three different stages of the epidemic.

Table IV. gives a return of the admissions, deaths, recoveries, and remaining from the 23rd December 1864 to the 9th February 1865, respectively, of the European males and females, and the Native males and females.

IV.—Table.

Return of the Small-Pox Hospital from 23rd December 1864 to 9th February 1865.

Chilpore, 10th February 1865.

		Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Remaining.	Mortality to admissions per 100.
Europeans ...	Male ...	109	21	47	41	18 3486
	Female...	10	2	3	5	20
	Total ...	119	28	50	46	.....
Natives ...	Male ...	123	37	32	54	30·8
	Female...	20	8	3	9	40
	Total ...	143	45	35	63	.....
Grand Total ...		262	68	85	109	25·95

Table V. gives a similar return from the 23rd December 1864 to the 9th March 1865.

V.—Table.

Return of the Small-Pox Hospital from 23rd December 1864 to 9th March 1865.

		Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Remaining.	Mortality to admissions per 100.	
Europeans..	Male ..	165	42	91	32	$25\frac{14}{165}$	25
	Female..	19	4	6	9	$21\frac{1}{19}$	
Natives ..	Male ..	240	100	79	61	$41\frac{2}{3}$	$44\frac{1}{3}$
	Female..	60	34	13	13	$56\frac{2}{3}$	
	Total ..	484	180	189	115	$37\frac{1}{3}$	

Table VI. gives a third return of the same kind from the 23rd December 1864 to the 13th April 1865.

VI.—Table.

From 23rd December 1864 to 13th April 1865.

		Admissions.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Remaining.	Mortality to admissions per 100.
Europeans ...	Male ...	188	51	127	10	27·12
	Female ...	28	5	16	2	21·73
Natives ...	Male ...	317	134	149	34	42·27
	Female ...	99	59	31	9	59·50
	Total ...	627	249	323	55	39·71

The first of these Returns extends over a period of seven weeks, and yields admissions 262, deaths 68, recoveries 85, and remaining in Hospital 109.

The second Return extends over eleven weeks, and yields admissions 484, deaths 180, recoveries 189, and remaining in Hospital 115.

The third Return extends over sixteen weeks, and yields admissions 627, deaths 249, recoveries 323, and remaining in Hospital 55.

So that while during the first seven weeks the admissions on an average were 5·3469 per diem, during the next four weeks they were as high as 7·9285, but falling again in the last five weeks to 4·0857 a day.

The death rate in the first period of seven weeks is 1·387 a day, in the next four weeks 4·14 a day, and in the last five weeks about two a day.

Table VII. exhibits the admissions and deaths during the whole sixteen weeks at different ages.

Under the age of 5 years there were 37 admissions and 11 deaths.

„	„	10	„	„	30	„	7	„
„	„	15	„	„	33	„	2	„
„	„	20	„	„	126	„	48	„
„	„	30	„	„	310	„	142	„
„	„	40	„	„	69	„	31	„
„	„	50	„	„	15	„	6	„
„	„	60	„	„	6	„	2	„
„	„	70	„	„	1	„	no	„
Above	„	70	„	„	no	„		

VII.—Table.

ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

From 23rd December 1864 to 13th April 1865.

		Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 15 years.	Under 20 years.	Under 30 years.	Under 40 years.	Under 50 years.	Under 60 years.	Under 70 years.	Under 80 years.
EUROPEANS ..	Male ..	6	5	7	36	106	19	8	1	0	...
	Female ..	2	5	3	6	6	0	1	0	0	...
NATIVES ..	Male ...	18	15	19	68	152	38	5	1	1	...
	Female ...	11	5	4	16	46	12	1	4	0	...
Total ...		37	30	33	126	310	69	15	6	1	...
Deaths ...		11	7	2	48	142	31	6	2	0	...
Percentage of mortality to admissions ...		29·70	23·33	6	38	45·8	44·9	40	33·3	0	...

Tables VIII., IX., X. give the admissions and deaths of the unprotected and protected persons.

Table VIII. is for the first seven weeks. During this time there were 132 admissions of unprotected individuals, out of which 39 died; 7 admissions of the vaccinated too late, 4 twice vaccinated, 1 vaccinated and had also the Small-Pox before, 8 had only Small-Pox before; none of these classes died: 70 vaccinated once, out of whom 21 died; 40 inoculated, out of whom 8 died.

VIII.—Table.

Return of the Small-Pox Hospital from 23rd December 1864 to 9th February 1865. Admissions and Deaths of the unprotected and protected.

		Unprotected.	Vaccinated too late.	Vaccinated twice.	Vaccinated once.	Vaccinated and had also Small-Pox before.	Inoculated.	Had only Small-Pox before.	Grand Total.
EUROPEANS ...	Male ...	36	0	4	65	1	0	0	
	Female ...	6	1	0					
NATIVES ...	Male ...	80	5	0	5	0	40	8	
	Female ...	10	1	0					
Total ...		132	7	4	70	1	40	8	262
Died ..		39	0	0	21	0	8	0	68
Percentage of mortality to admissions ...		29·54	0	0	30	0	20	0	25·95

Table IX. is for the whole eleven weeks to 9th March. Up to that date the unprotected admissions had mounted up to 250 with 133 deaths; the vaccinated too late to 25, had Small-Pox before and got it again on re-vaccination 4, vaccinated twice 12, vaccinated and had also Small-Pox before 1, the last four classes without any deaths; vaccinated once 123, deaths 31; inoculated 55, deaths 15; had only Small-Pox before 14, death 1; grand total of deaths 180.

IX.—Table.

ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS OF THE UNPROTECTED AND PROTECTED.

From 23rd December 1864 *to 9th March* 1865.

		Unprotected.	Vaccinated too late (some after previous vaccination.)	Had Small-Pox before, has got it again now on vaccination.	Vaccinated twice.	Vaccinated once.	Vaccinated and had also Small-Pox before.	Inoculated.	Had only Small-Pox before.	Grand Total.
EUROPEANS	Male ..	57	1	....	9	97	1	...	...	165
	Female..	8	1	....	1	9	....	...	...	19
NATIVES	Male ..	146	14	2	2	12	....	51	13	240
	Female ..	39	9	2	...	5	....	4	1	60
Total ..		250	25	4	12	123	1	55	14	484
Deaths ..		133	.....	.....	...	31	....	15	1	180
Percentage of mortality to admissions ..		53⅕	.....	.....	..	25⅕	....	27 3/11	7⅐	37⅕

Table X. is for the whole sixteen weeks to 13th April. Up to that date the unprotected admissions were 354, deaths 185; vaccinated too late 27, had Small-Pox before and got it again on re-vaccination 5, vaccinated twice 12, vaccinated and had also Small-Pox before 1, Small-Pox twelve days after vaccination 1, no deaths in these five classes; vaccinated once 148, deaths 48; inoculated 65, deaths 20; had small-pox before 14, death 1; grand total of deaths 249, and admissions 627.

X.—Table.

ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS OF THE UNPROTECTED AND PROTECTED.

From 23rd December 1864 to 13th April 1865.

		Unprotected.	Vaccinated too late.	Had Small-Pox before, has got it again now after vaccination.	Vaccinated twice.	Vaccinated once.	Vaccinated and had also Small-Pox before.	Got Small-Pox eruption twelve days after vaccination.	Inoculated.	Had only Small-Pox before.	Grand Total.
EUROPEANS ...	Male ...	66	1	1	9	110	1	0	0	0	188
	Female...	10	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	23
NATIVES ...	Male ...	207	15	2	2	20	0	0	58	13	317
	Female...	71	10	2	0	7	0	1	7	1	99
Total ...		354	27	5	12	148	1	1	65	14	627
Deaths ...		185	0	0	0	43	0	0	20	1	249
Percentage of mortality to admissions ..		52·2	0	0	0	29	0	0	30·8	7·14	39·71

Table XI. gives the admissions and deaths in the different varieties of Small-Pox. There were 50 admissions of variola discreta and 1 death, 19 admissions of variola mitigata and 2 deaths, 3 admissions of variola corymbosa and 1 death, 555 admissions of variola confluens and 245 deaths; grand total of admissions 627 and of deaths 249.

XI.—Table.

ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE DISEASE.

From 23rd December 1864 to 13th April 1865.

		Variola Mitigata.	Variola Discreta.	Variola Corymbosa.	Variola Confluens.	Grand Total.
EUROPEANS ...	Male ..	13	15	3	157	188
	Female ..	2	5	0	16	23
NATIVES ...	Male ..	1	19	0	297	317
	Female ..	3	11	0	85	99
Total ..		19	50	3	555	627
Deaths ..		2	1	1	245	249
Percentage of mortality to admissions ...		10·5	2·	33·3	44·144	39·71

The admissions and deaths of Europeans and Natives are shewn in Tables IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X. and XI. of both sexes under the different headings under which admissions and deaths have been already considered.

I beg to draw attention now to the ratio of mortality.

The mortality to admissions per 100 was up to 9th February for Europeans, males 18·3486, females 20; and Natives, males 30·8, females 40; general mortality 25·95: up to 9th March for Europeans, males $25\frac{75}{163}$, females $21\frac{1}{10}$; and Natives, males $41\frac{4}{61}$, females $56\frac{1}{3}$: general mortality $37\frac{4}{5}$; up to 13th April, for Europeans, males 27·12, females 21·73; and Natives, males 42·27, females 59·50; general mortality 39·71.

Taking the deaths and recoveries up to 13th April they stood as 77·039 to 100. But taking the sum of deaths and recoveries up to the same date, the percentage of mortality is 43·53, while the mortality to admissions per 100, as I have already shewn, is 39·71.

The ratio of mortality at different ages is as follows:—Under five years 29·70 per cent., under ten years 23·33, under fifteen years 6, under twenty years 38, under thirty years 45·8, under forty years 44·9, under fifty years 40, under sixty years 33·2, above sixty years nil.

Up to 9th February the mortality for the unprotected was 29·54 per cent., for the vaccinated once 30 per cent, for the inoculated 20 per cent. Up to 9th March it changed for the unprotected to $53\frac{1}{5}$, for the vaccinated once to $25\frac{1}{5}$, for the inoculated to $27\frac{3}{11}$, and for the previously affected with Small-Pox to $7\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. and up to the last date, *i. e.*, 13th April, it is for the unprotected 52·2 per cent., for the once vaccinated 29, for the inoculated 30·3, and for the previously affected with Small-Pox 7·14.

The mortality among the cases of variola discreta has been 2 per cent., variola mitigata 10·5 per cent., variola corymbosa 33·3 per cent., and variola confluens 44·144 per cent.

Table XII. shews the mortality for each day after admission, and that the so-called *critical days* are the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days, although death seems to occur on other days as well up to the 46th day after admission, or, say, of the disease. 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, and 34th to 44th, however, were blank days on which no deaths took place.

XII.—Table.

MORTALITY FOR EACH DAY AFTER ADMISSION SHEWING THE CRITICAL DAYS.

From 23rd December 1864 *to 13th April* 1865.

Number of days after admission.	Number of deaths.	Number of days after admission.	Number of deaths.	Number of days after admission.	Number of deaths.
1	8	17	4	33	3
2	19	18	5	34	0
3	24	19	1	35	0
4	24	20	4	36	0
5	13	21	2	37	0
6	19	22	3	38	0
7	21	23	3	39	0
8	26	24	1	40	0
9	19	25	1	41	0
10	9	26	0	42	0
11	10	27	1	43	0
12	6	28	0	44	0
13	5	29	1	45	1
14	5	30	0	46	1
15	7	31	0		
16	3	32	0	Total ..	249

Table XIII. shews the average and the longest and shortest times of duration under different conditions. The average duration of the disease in the 627 cases before admission was 5·49 days, in the Hospital 13·50 days, in cases of death 3·3 days, in cases of recovery 26·50 days. The longest time in the Hospital for recovery has been ninety-two days and the shortest two days.

XIII.—Table.

SHEWING THE AVERAGE TIMES.

From 23rd December 1860 *to 13th April* 1865.

Number.	Average duration before admission.	Average duration in Hospital.	Average time of death.	Average time of recovery.	Longest time in Hospital for recovery.	Shortest time in Hospital for recovery.
627	5·49	13·50	3·3	26·50	92	2

17.—*Description of the Small-Pox as seen in this Hospital.*

To make what I have to say as plain as possible I shall commence the description of the disease in the following order, *i. e.*, 1*st* Incubation, 2*nd* Initiatory Fever, 3*rd* Eruption, 4*th* Development, 5*th* Maturation, and 6*th* Desiccation. After this I shall notice complications, convalescence, and sequelae.

Incubation.—During so universal an epidemic as that which is raging now in this country, one of the most unsatisfactory tasks that a Physician can impose on himself is to undertake the work of ascertaining the length of the stage of incubation of Small-Pox. Dr. Gregory has set it down in cases of infection at twelve days, and in those of inoculation at seven or eight days. But even he is not positive on this subject. My own opportunities of adding any information on this point have been very small. But so far as they go I have reason to agree with Dr. Gregory, as a general rule, in cases of infection. *Sumatra*, a Native woman about thirty years old, came into the Small-Pox Hospital with her little boy, who was three days ill with Small-Pox, on the 28th March. On the 6th April she was herself seized with a strong fever which continued for forty-eight hours, and then subsided on the occurrence of a papular eruption on her skin on the 8th. On the 16th April she was covered with well-formed pustules densely all over, each surrounded by a distinct red areola, and filled with a turbid light yellowish fluid. On the face and forehead the pustules were confluent and more advanced than on the body and limbs.

In this case it is presumable that the woman was infected by attendance on her boy, which gives for the incubative stage exactly twelve days. I know, however, of other cases in which the length of this stage is at least doubtful. One gentleman, who had been vaccinated and likewise had the Small-Pox three years before, was roused out of his sleep in the middle of the night by a most disgusting smell. The venetians had been open and glass-shutters unclosed. On enquiry he found that there was a Small-Pox corpse lying in a hut just under his window in the adjoining premises. In the morning he was seized with rigors ushering in a strong fever which lasted for forty-eight hours, and ended in a mild crop of Small-Pox pustules. Here apparently the stage of incubation hardly lasted for six hours, though it is probable the infection had entered into him before, as his wife, who slept in the same bed, neither felt the bad smell nor got the disease.

The initiatory fever in no case has been less than forty-eight hours, but in some, owing to modifying circumstances, it has lasted much longer as a week or ten days before the appearance of the eruption. It has been always marked by an aching of the head, and a severe pain in the middle of the back and at the pit of the stomach, and sometimes violent delerium.

The eruption has appeared differently in different cases. Sometimes it has come out like minute vesicles, which became gradually enlarged, filled with a transparent lymph, umbilicated in the centre, and at last occupied by a well matured pus. Sometimes it commenced as little red points, like mosquito bites, became then gradually larger, more prominent, vesicular in the middle of the inflamed spot, umbilicated in the centre, filled with a transparent lymph, and, at last, matter. Sometimes patches, like those of erysipelas, made their appearance; and on these groups of vesicles formed which went through the same changes as in the other cases. Very often it first appeared as papules, such as are seen in lichen, and then passed into the vesicular form, seldom into pustules. At other times it formed hard prominences, such as are caused by the common house bug, and then became inflamed, vesicular, filled first with lymph and then pus, passing in fact through the usual changes of the pustular form. With regard to the time occupied in the full development of the eruption, sometimes the full crop broke out in one night, at other times it took days before it was completed.

From the commencement of the eruption to the full maturation of the pustules, in favorable cases, there has usually elapsed a period of seven or eight days; but in many cases of low vitality the eruption never advanced beyond vesicles; whilst, in others again, it stopped short at papules or red points. Lastly, in a few cases, the febrile disturbance subsided after forty-eight hours without being followed by any eruption whatever, or by something extremely anomalous.

After the eighth day desiccation set in first on the face and forehead, and afterwards on the body and extremities. In the pustular variety this gave rise to scabs on the bursting of the pustules, which gradually fell off in a fortnight or three weeks. In the vesicular variety with depression of vital power, the vesicles burst without maturation, and from the denuded dermis there flowed a gummy discharge like that of impetigo, which, drying, formed a thin pellicle or crust on the surface that cracked and gave rise to an intolerable itching, only partially allayed by frequent ablution. The last variety offered almost always the worst specimens of confluent Small-Pox, and more frequently proved fatal than otherwise.

The complications observed were, *firstly*, extension of the eruption to the mucous surfaces of the nostrils, mouth, pharynx, larynx, and trachea; *secondly*, pulmonary congestion; *thirdly*, diarrhœa and cholera; *fourthly*, dysentery; *fifthly*, mental affections, attended with violent delirium; *sixthly*, disease of the nervous system, giving rise to a general and frequent shivering of the body. All these were of serious import, but not necessarily fatal, as several cases have recovered in spite of them. Convulsions sometimes occurred before the outbreak of the eruption, but never afterwards. Conjunctivitis was met with in about a dozen instances or more; violent inflammation of the penis and scrotum in two, out of which one recovered; and a buboo in one who is just recovered. The convalescence usually occupied a considerable time, as will be easily understood by a reference to the average time in the Hospital in cases of recovery, which, I have already stated, has been 26·50 days.

During the convalescence many patients have suffered from a number of sequelae. Troublesome ulcers, boils, abscesses, sloughing of the cornea, bowel-complaints, and secondary fever have been exceedingly common. In fact, all the deaths in the later stages of the disease have been caused by the two last classes of maladies. The sloughing of the cornea ended in loss of sight in one eye in three instances only; all the other sequelae were successfully managed, and the patients ultimately carried through and discharged cured. The pitting of the skin has been far less than I could have expected; this result I attribute to the free and early use of baths.

18.—*General Remarks.*

Under this head I have first to speak of the influence of vaccination and inoculation on the liability to Small-Pox.

As a general proposition it is now everywhere admitted that the liability to Small-Pox is lessened by both these operations, but it is not allowed that it is altogether annulled as was first supposed. People who have been vaccinated or inoculated are still liable to attacks of Small-Pox, though in a diminished degree. This diminution of the risk is greater from inoculation than vaccination, and the popular belief in this case is perfectly correct. This is borne out by Table X., which gives 160 persons as having got Small-Pox after previous vaccination, whereas only sixty-five persons were affected with the disease after previous inoculation. This result, obtained in a country where inoculation has been the rule and vaccination the exception, is a most significant fact. But while inoculation reduces the liability to Small-Pox, its influence on the mortality, when the disease occurs, is far less than that of vaccination. While no deaths took place after re-vaccination, and only 29 per cent. of the once vaccinated died, the percentage of deaths among the inoculated was 30 3, that of the entirely unprotected being 52·2. The operation of inoculation itself gives rise to variolous pustules which cannot be distinguished from those of the spontaneus disease; but vaccination causes a modified affection, vaccinia, not to be confounded with the Small-Pox, the eruption of which can be seen to progress side by side with the vaccine pustules. In the Chitpore Hospital I have had twenty-eight instances of this association up to 13th April. In the majority of these the Small-Pox shewed itself within three to five days after

vaccination, in some still later, and in one case not till the expiration of the 12th day. I do not think, therefore, that the liability to Small-Pox is ever altogether destroyed by vaccination or inoculation. Cases have not been at all uncommon of the occurrence of Small-Pox within the first year of the vaccination, nay within a few months. But though the liability to the disease is not abolished, the liability to death in such cases is certainly vastly reduced. These remarks apply, however, only to epidemic years. In ordinary times it is not usual for the vaccinated or the inoculated to take the Small-Pox. The percentage of mortality from Small-Pox in non-epidemic years is by no means very large; but in epidemic years it becomes positively appalling. As observed this year in the Chitpore Hospital it has been 39·71 per cent. of the admissions, and 43·53 of the sum of the deaths and recoveries. In the temporary Small-Pox Hospital for Natives in Bow Bazar Street in the year 1857 the total number of patients admitted was 121, and deaths fifty-four, giving thus 44·628 deaths per 100 of the admissions, or of the sum of the deaths and recoveries.

In spite of the vast number of unprotected cases (354 out of 627) this year the ratio of mortality has been only 43·53. Dr. Gregory says the extremes of mortality he had seen in the Small-Pox Hospital, London, were 15 and 42 per cent., the latter chiefly in epidemic years. Now my mortality is not much different from this; and, considering the circumstances of the two countries, and that while vaccination is the rule in England, it is here the exception, it is wonderful that the difference is not much greater.

A striking fact presented by Tables IV., V., and VI. is the gradual increase of the percentage of mortality in proportion to the length of the epidemic. This is explained by the relative proportions of Europeans and Natives in the different stages of the epidemic, and also of males and females. In the earlier part of the time embraced by this Report the Europeans preponderated over the Natives, and there were very few females. In the later weeks the Natives were nearly twice as numerous as Europeans, and the proportion of Native females was also increased. Now, as the death-rate is higher among the Natives than among the Europeans, it follows that with the increase of the former there was an increase also of the death-rate; and with the increase of the Native females a still further increase as they died oftener than Native males.

Another interesting fact which I wish to record is that not one case of infection occurred among the large number of persons employed in the Hospital.

19.—*Special Recommendations.*

As this is the third time within a few years I have been honored with the charge of a temporary Small-Pox Hospital, I feel it to be a duty to offer some suggestions on this point. The great difficulty always felt whenever a Small-Pox Hospital is needed is in finding a suitable locality and a suitable house for it. Landlords are naturally unwilling to let their houses for such a purpose, because, being only temporarily required, they soon become tenantless as no one likes to live in a house which has once been used as a Small-Pox Hospital. Nor is it right in Government to resort to so questionable an expediency. Laws have been made to prohibit the practice of inoculation within the town, and to prevent Stable-Keepers from hiring out their vehicles for the use of Small-Pox cases. Why should not a stop also be put to the formation of Small-Pox Hospitals in houses set apart for private dwellings?

Then, again, could any dwelling-house, however large, have conveniently accommodated the vast number of patients we have had in the Chitpore Hospital this year? Where would be the advantages of an unlimited supply of water and pure air?

For these reasons I would submit the expediency of forming a permanent Small-Pox Hospital. Besides, the cost of a temporary one is very great, for the furniture, charpoys, cots &c., have all to be got new and destroyed each time; and the inconvenience of erecting hasty accommodation is troublesome as well as expensive. I think there was good judgment in selecting the present site at Chitpore as proved by the issue, and I would recommend that this place with all its buildings and present establishment, with such alterations and additions as may be found necessary, be permanently retained.

This would avoid all the worry and anxiety heretofore experienced on the approach of an epidemic, and really save Government money. Such a Hospital could also be employed during cholera epidemics, when Small-Pox is not prevailing, for the reception of cholera cases which now dangerously overcrowd the other Hospitals in the town.

20.—*Conclusion.*

In conclusion I beg to apologize for the great delay in submitting this Report, and to hope that its many imperfections will be kindly overlooked. I am only sorry that it is necessarily incomplete, as the epidemic is not yet over; but I trust the matters I have brought forward will nevertheless find some permanent record.

(Sd.) S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.,
Assistant Surgeon, in Medical charge, Small Pox Hospital.

The 20th April 1865.

APPENDIX.

I BEG to insert in the Appendix the return for the week ending on the 20th April, shewing three admissions from the Ship *Eagle Speed* lying at Port Canning. The disease seems to be spreading in that direction, for I have had other cases since then.

(Sd.) S. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, M. D.,

Assistant Surgeon, in Medical charge,
Small-Pox Hospital.

Weekly Statement of sick in the Small-Pox Hospital from Friday, 14th, to Thursday, the 20th April 1865.

Chitpore, 21st April 1865.

	EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.					
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Male ...	10	9	19	4	0	15	34	4	38	7	4	27
Female ...	2	0	2	2	0	1	9	1	10	4	1	5
Grand Total ...	12	9	21	5	0	16	43	5	48	11	5	32

European admissions during the week.

From Ship *Englishmen*	..	1
„ „ *Eagle Speed* of London	..	3
„ Sailors' Home	..	3
„ Medical College Hospital	..	1
„ Entally	..	1
Total	...	9

Native admissions during the week.

From Chitpore	..	1
„ Allipore	..	1
„ Lall Bazar	..	1
„ Fort William	..	1
„ Cossipore	..	1
Total	..	5

(Sd.) S. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, M. D.,

Assistant Surgeon, in Medical charge,
Small-Pox Hospital at Chitpore.

From S. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, ESQ., M. D, Assistant Surgeon, in Medical charge, Small-Pox Hospital, to J. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle,—(dated the 27th April 1865.)

THE undersigned begs to forward the following corrections of, and additions to, the items of *the cost of the Hospital* in consequence of accurate information just received from the Barrack Master's Department :—

Corrections.

		Rs.	As.	P.
43	Cots, wooden frame, at Rs. 11 each	473	0	0
2	,, iron frame, at Rs. 23 each	46	0	0
	Difference between this and the estimated price	79	0	0

Additions.

2	Serjeants' Chairs, at Rs. 4-8 each	9	0	0
1	Form with back	12	0	0
5	Lamps, Barrack, at Rs. 4-8 each	22	8	0
5	Burners, Glass, at 6 annas each	1	14	0
1	Table, small	18	0	0
1	Dispensary Table (not received)			
5	Wick-holders, at 1 anna each	0	5	0
1	Bath Slipper	13	0	0
10	Commode frames with pans, at Rs. 5-4 each	52	8	0
25	Bedside Tables, at Rs. 4 each.	100	0	0
1	Toilet Table for a Writing Table	8	0	0
	Addition to the estimated cost	316	3	0

Services of the Police Levy under Major Pughe.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer, Bootan Dooar Field Force, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 690, dated Julpigoree, the 16th May 1865.)

THE Police Levy under the Command of Major Pughe being now, I believe, about to be broken up, I beg to place upon record my very high sense of the services rendered by that Force.

2. The Police entered the Field simultaneously with the Dooar Field Force and a small detachment from it occupied the Booteah Posts at Gopalgunge and Domohony before the arrival of the Troops at those places.

3. Throughout the campaign, in addition to the duties properly belonging to them, they have shared all the dangers and fatigues of the Regular Troops.

4. What a small body of Bengal Police under Captain Macdonald did on the occasion of the first capture of Dewangiri ; how they, in fact, actually captured the place prior to the appearance of the Troops is a matter of history, and has been, I believe, fully reported to the Government by Mr. Metcalfe while under my orders; the subsequent services of the Police in Assam will have been brought to notice by the Governor General's Agent.

5. The Frontier Post at Sipchoo was made over by the Military Authorities and held by the Police under Captain Gordon till, by order of Brigadier-General Dunsford, it was evacuated and the stockade destroyed.

6. The Police, shortly after its capture, occupied Chamoorchee, which Post they have held continually and hold to this hour. Shortly after our acquiring the place a Constable greatly distinguished himself. He was attacked by three Booteahs while on sentry at night and mortally wounded, but he resisted the enemy successfully, drove them off, and held his post till duly relieved by the picket which came to his aid.

7. When the Booteahs appeared in force upon the Frontier the Police at Chamoorchee, now under the Command of Major Pughe, behaved in a manner worthy of the highest praise. Aided by a portion of the 30th Native Infantry and guns under Captain Huxham, they went forth and drove the enemy from a very strong position they had taken up in front of Chamoorchee, and Major Pughe infused so much spirit into his men, and exerted himself so zealously in rendering his position defensible, that I never had the least anxiety regarding its safety. The Officers and men with scarce any external aid stockaded the position, so that had the enemy attacked it their defeat was certain. In this the Police set an example well worthy of imitation by the Regular Troops.

8. Subsequently the enemy having taken up and fortified for themselves a position in front of Chamoorchee, the Police joined the Force under Brigadier-General Tytler in putting them to flight.

9. Throughout the campaign the Police have furnished escorts for provisions proceeding to the front, and have performed numerous duties heretofore discharged by the Troops for themselves.

10. Major Pughe and the Officers and men of the Police Levy have rendered services which I trust may be honorably remembered by the Government.

From S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(No. 3800, dated the 2nd June 1865.)

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 690, dated the 16th ultimo, from the Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer, Bootan Dooar Field Force, and to request that you will be so good as to convey to Major Pughe and to the Officers and men under his command the cordial thanks of Government for the excellent manner in which they have performed the duties entrusted to them in the Dooars.

2. I am to add that the thanks of Government have already been conveyed to Captain Macdonald and the men under his command.

First Quarterly Inspection Report of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Report of the Inspection of Eastern Bengal Railway, for the first Quarter of 1865, by LIEUTENANT C. H. LUARD, R. E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department.

I LEFT Sealdah on the 10th of April by the 7-40 A. M. Train, which reached Kooshtee exactly at 12-45, the appointed hour, and I examined each Station, in all eighteen, at which the train stopped. My report is submitted under the prescribed heads.

I.

The line is in very good order generally, but one part for a short distance near Parodah was noticeably rough, which is explained by the embankment having given some trouble by slipping. The fencing is in good order and so are the Station buildings generally. The goods sheds at Ramnuggur, Chogdah, &c., the roofs of which were removed by the Cyclone, are approaching completion.

II.

The fuel used on the line is the East Indian Coal Company's coal, the quality of which is fair and the supply ample. There is no difficulty with regard to the supply of water.

III.

At Sealdah the public accommodation is ample, but it would be convenient if seats were provided. At present there are none. Benches with backs would cost little and would answer every purpose. The sanitary arrangements here are certainly not good. There are two water-closets and four urinals. These are offensive, and the water-closets were, when I inspected them, in the most filthy state. The water, I am told, will not flow. It might, I should think, be easily made to flow; but if there is any serious difficulty about this, there is no excuse for neglecting to keep the place clean. If water-closets do not answer, commodes should be substituted; there should be at least four times as many commodes as there are at present water-closets. Separate provision should also be made for the Railway employés, and from the offensive smell of even the cleanest latrines on this line, I think they should never be absolutely on the platform but a little to the rear of it and connected by a covered way. It should also be strictly enforced that sweepers, after the departure of each train, visit and clean the necessaries, and that these are used only for the purpose for which they are constructed, and are not made receptacles for grease buckets, &c., as at Sealdah.

With the exception of the fourth class Stations of Dum-Dum, Sodepoor, &c., which consist simply of Ticket houses, all the intermediate Stations are on the same pattern: the accommodation for Europeans is ample generally, but there is an absence of seats. At Buggoolah, the Station for Kishnagur, a Dâk Bungalow is building by order of the Commissioner. The latrines consist of five urinals and two commodes, and these, as the number of European travellers is small, are little used and are consequently in fair order. They are indecently open to the public. Folding doors, unless shutting by means of a counterpoise, are not efficient screens, (in one instance there were no doors,) and the interior arrangements are deficient both in size and privacy; the present number of European travellers is so small that this last objection is of less importance than it might be. No separate provision is made for the Natives, which should be the case at least at one of the Stations, where the trains stop to water.

There are notice boards at all the Stations, but these in many instances, instead of being fixed in their proper places above the doors of the rooms, are leaning against the wall. This is also the case with some of the boards on which the names of the Stations are painted, and in no instance are these announcements made in the vernacular, which they certainly ought to be. Vernacular time-tables should also be suspended outside the Station and on the platforms, and the information given regarding fares should be full and distinct. Without such tables there are great facilities for charging higher fares than those fixed by the Railway Company. At Kooshtee the ordinary waiting accommodation is not sufficient, and here, as elsewhere, benches are required. The latrines though apparently clean are very offensive. At a large Station like this, where passengers are frequently detained, and where there are commodes and not water-closets, the latrines should undoubtedly be detached.

The general arrangements, indeed, for European passengers who by any misfortune happen to be detained at Kooshtee are very bad and inconvenient. Three small rooms without punkahs, which should be either ladies' or gentlemen's waiting rooms, and even then would be small, have been made over by the Railway Company to the Managers of the Great Eastern Hotel, who have done as little as possible to make them decently comfortable.

The Great Eastern Hotel also provides food, which is worse than that furnished at a Dâk Bungalow and is charged for at a much higher rate. This food may be eaten either in his bedroom, if the passenger is fortunate enough to secure one, or in a large hall, half of which is boarded off for the ticket clerks and half used as a refreshment room. In this there are no punkahs, and there is no cleanliness; and as the room is the only passage from the platform to the Station entrance, and is also apparently resorted to as a liquor bar by all classes, it is quite public and entirely unfit for ladies. From enquiries which I have made, I find that the receipts of the Great Eastern Hotel Company do little more than cover their expenditure, and that, therefore, there is no hope of an Hotel being erected by private enterprise. I have accordingly conferred with the Commissioner of Nuddea, who has agreed to recommend that a Dâk Bungalow be constructed at Kooshtee by Government, and the catering of this Bungalow might, if thought desirable, be managed by private agency, Government entertaining merely bearers, bheesties, &c.

IV.

The discipline of the Station and Train Establishments is good. The Guards and Policemen wear uniforms. A very good arrangement obtains on this line. In addition to the English Guards two Native Guards, whose duty it is to look after the Native passengers, travel by each passenger train, and they are found to be very efficient in checking the unnecessary crowding of carriages. I counted the passengers in several carriages and

the general number was between 40 and 50. The greatest number I saw in any carriage was 53. The passengers were by no means crowded, and the proof of this is that the greater number were lying down. From what I saw I should say that carriages without seats are the most convenient and the most comfortable for Natives. If seats are added, passengers will not be able to lie down, and in sitting down after their own fashion seats are not more comfortable for them than a floor.

V.

Specific complaints there are none.

VI.

The late trains Return for this quarter has not yet been received, so that the information on this point cannot, I regret to say, be furnished with this report.

VII.

The condition of the rolling-stock is now under the consideration of Government, and a large addition is contemplated, as what exists is quite insufficient for the traffic. The new wagons will, by a small increase to their internal dimensions, be capable of carrying twice as much jute, (one of the principal articles of traffic,) as the old wagons, which being built on the English pattern, without any referrence to the size and shape of the bundles in which jute is packed, are very bad economizers of space. Of eight lines of rails in the Station, all of which ought to be devoted to passenger traffic, it has been found necessary to give up six entirely to goods; there is, in consequence, only one platform for both the arrival and departure of passengers, and spare carriages, which ought to be under cover, are compelled to be left out in the open. An extension of the goods sheds, which has been recommended to the Government of India for sanction, will remove these difficulties. The necessity of these extensions affords ground for a very hopeful view of the prospects of this line, and the more so as the difficulties arise, not from any temporary or spasmodic cause, but from the legitimate development of the Eastern Bengal trade.

VIII.

The maximum detention of goods at Kooshtee appears to be about 40 hours, and at Sealdah about the same time. At the intermediate Stations the traffic, which is chiefly of sugar, is very small, and there is no detention. Indeed, nearly all the traffic is through from Kooshtee to Calcutta, which makes the working of it exceedingly convenient.

IX.

The chief articles of traffic are jute, either in drums or gunny-bags, and grain. The amount of goods arriving at Kooshtee daily varies from 1,500 to 2,000 maunds.

X.

There was only one accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway during the quarter. A drunken Private of the East Indian Regiment was resting on the side of the rails and was killed by the blow of a passing Engine.

From F. Prestage, Esq., Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company, to Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—(No. 1067, dated the 17th May 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter No. 653G., dated 13th instant, forwarding copies of Report of the Inspection of the Eastern Bengal Railway by the Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, and to request that you will make it known to the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor that his requests with reference to the sanitary condition of the latrines on this Railway have already been complied with.

From observations that I have repeatedly made, and from the fact of the late Sanitary Commission and other Government Officers when inspecting the line not having complained, I have every reason to hope the Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer inspected the latrines under exceptional circumstances.

I quite concur in all the Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer says against such places being situated on the platforms, for no amount of cleanliness and care will prevent their being offensive in this climate, and arrangements will be made to remove them as soon as possible; but I cannot help observing that the Government Officers should share the blame for their being placed in such a position, as they had much more experience of the effect of such places in this climate than the Company's Engineers.

With regard to the concluding portion of paragraph 3, it was resolved when the Sanitary Commission inspected the line that a latrine for Natives should be built at Buggoolah, and the work is in hand.

The suggestion of the Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer that the names of the Stations should be painted in the vernacular has been anticipated, the notice boards at Stations should most certainly have been re-fixed since the cyclone, but some allowance must be made, as the Engineering Department experienced difficulty in getting sufficient workmen for more necessary works.

I admit, the arrangements of the Great Eastern Hotel Company are by no means so perfect as I could wish, but they are as perfect as an experimental Hotel in a building not adapted to the purpose can be expected to be.

I shall be glad to hear that the Government determine to build a Dâk Bungalow at Kooshtea as suggested by the Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, for there can be no doubt the accommodation is required, and it is more within the province of the Government than the Railway Company to provide it.

I cannot but think the Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer expected more comfort and luxury at Kooshtea than most other travellers, and more than the Great Eastern Hotel Company can afford to provide for casual passengers, for this Branch Hotel has now been open upwards of two years, and I have only received one complaint, and that was that it closed too early in the evening.

The Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer is very far out in his estimate of the quantity of goods that daily arrive at Kooshtea; it varies from *nil* to 15,000 maunds, and during the past three months has averaged 4,898 maunds per diem.

First Quarterly Inspection Report of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

Report of the Inspection of the C. and S. E. Railway for the first Quarter of 1865, by LIEUT. C. H. LUARD, R. E., Officating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department.

I MADE the inspection of this line on the 2nd of May. The report is submitted under the prescribed heads.

I.

The maintenance of the line and the general condition of the road, fencing, and Station buildings is good. At all the Stations, with the exception apparently of Goredoh, there are boards with the name of the place in Roman, Bengalee, and Persian characters. Time-tables, as a rule, are placed in a conspicuous place in each Station, but the information is only in English. It should also be given in the vernacular, as the passengers are almost entirely Natives.

II.

The quality of the fuel is fair, and the supply of water sufficient.

III.

The Station at Sealdah is temporary, and as such its arrangements are fairly good. Benches with backs placed upon the platform would be a convenience. At the intermediate Station there is no accommodation, none being necessary. At Canning seats are required. Special attention by means of a signboard is drawn to a ladies' waiting room at this Station. This has none of the comforts or conveniences which it should have, and although the Canning Station is temporary, and the place is not largely visited by ladies, yet as the Railway Authorities think a ladies' waiting room necessary, they should make it more comfortable than it is. The latrines at this Station though tolerably clean are not good. The goods shed which has lately been finished has as yet no doors, and the goods are consequently liable to be stolen.

IV.

The discipline of the Station and establishments appears good. It would be better if the Guards were provided with uniform, so as to be at once distinguished by passengers.

V.

There are no specific complaints.

VI

The general working of the line has been good, the average want of punctuality of a train during the quarter being less than 3 minutes.

VII.

The condition of the rolling-stock and its fitness and sufficiency for carrying the traffic has been fully brought to the notice of Government by the Consulting Engineer so recently, that reference to it here is unnecessary.

VIII.

At Canning goods have, for want of sufficient stock, been detained two days, which is the maximum.

IX.

The traffic is, it may be said, entirely through. The monthly average from Canning has been about 4,800 maunds, and to Canning about 30,000 maunds. This last being almost entirely rice for shipment, whilst the up-traffic to Calcutta was of a varied character consisting of rice, hay, jute, &c.

X.

There have been no accidents during the quarter.

First Quarterly Inspection Report of the Nulhatee and Azimgunge Line, Indian Branch Railway Co.

Inspection Report of the Indian Branch Railway Line from Nulhatee to Azimgunge by MAJOR J. HOVENDEN, R. E. for the first quarter of 1865,—(dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1865).

I INSPECTED the line between Nulhatee and Azimgunge on the 7th April 1865 and submit my report under the usual heads.

(1.) *State of the line and fencing.*—The line and permanent way are in excellent order. The Company are bound by their agreement to keep up the cart road which runs alongside their line. This requires looking to, for nothing appears to have been done towards dressing the surface of this road since I formally made it over to the Company in the month of August 1864.

A good deal of work has been done in fencing the line since I made it over, but without much real benefit to the public. It was pointed out clearly to the Company that it was considered necessary that the fence on the north side of the line should be put up at once, so as to separate the line of Railway from the cart road. The wishes of Government have not been attended to in the least; the fencing on the south side of the line, where it is comparatively useless, has been completed in a fairly efficient manner, while that on the north side has not been touched. The Resident Engineer informed me that he had the whole of the materials for this fence ready, and that he only required the order of the Agent to commence putting it up. The completion of this fence should be insisted on before any portion of the sum paid at the Custom House as duty on Railway materials imported by the Company is refunded to them, or before any portion of their subsidy is paid.

(2.) *Supply of fuel and water.*—Owing to the peculiar construction of the engines on the line nothing but English coal can be used. There is no difficulty in obtaining this at Nulhatee. The supply of water is abundant.

(3.) *State of the Stations.*—There is no Station at Nulhatee and passengers make use of the East Indian Railway Station. The Stations at Bokra and Azimgunge are mere corrugated iron sheds for goods, with small offices for the telegraph and ticket clerks partitioned off in the corners.

(4.) *Discipline of Station and Train Establishments.*—These are very small, but their duties appear to be carried on quietly and satisfactorily. The Guard is in uniform.

(5.) *Specific complaints.*—I have received no specific complaint.

(6.) *Punctual working of Trains.*—The distance run is small and the trains are punctual.

(7.) *Condition of the rolling-stock.*—The passenger carriages are of great length and open throughout their length, somewhat like the American cars. They are not uncomfortable, but are deficient in roof ventilation. Each carriage runs on six wheels. They are somewhat flimsy in construction, but appear to answer very well for a low rate of speed.

The goods wagons are of various patterns, having been constructed at various times as experiments with a view of ascertaining how the requisite strength and capacity could be obtained with the smallest amount of dead weight and at the least cost. There is a corrugated iron wagon on six wheels which appears to be very good.

(8.) *Maximum detention of goods at the principal Stations.*—I am given to understand that goods are never detained beyond a few hours.

(9.) *Amount of goods carried, shewing chief staples.*—I regret to state that I have no information whatever as to the quantity or nature of the goods carried on this line.

(10.) *Accidents.*—No accident has occurred on the Nulhatee and Azimgunge line during the quarter.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 24.] [1055]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 20th May 1865.

THE following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor General under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Bill to provide for the appropriation of Land required for private Water-courses from Canals.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of land required for water-courses to be carried through estates situated between a Government canal or any branch thereof, and the lands of any person or persons desiring to be supplied with water, it is hereby enacted :—

I. Whenever a proprietor or body of proprietors desire to bring water to their lands for the purpose of irrigation by means of a channel from a Government canal or branch of a Government canal through any intervening estate or estates, they shall make application accordingly to the Superintendent or Chief Canal Officer of the District within which their lands are situated.

II. On receipt of such application, the Canal Officer aforesaid shall proceed to make local inquiry into the necessity of the channel for the purpose stated, and if satisfied that it is necessary, he shall proceed under the following Rules.

III. It shall be competent to the local Government, whenever it may see fit, to occupy the land required for such channel at the public expense, to proceed under Section 2, Act VI., 1857; and thereupon the provisions of Act VI., 1857, shall be applicable to the case.

IV. Where the land may not be occupied at the public expense, the Canal Officer aforesaid shall record a declaration to the effect that the channel in question is necessary for the irrigation of the lands of the applicants, and that to the best of his belief the line proposed involves no unnecessary injury to other interests. The direction and size of the channel, with specification of the width of the land required, and the masonry works (if any) to be constructed on it, shall be sufficiently indicated in the body of the declaration. A copy of the declaration shall be forwarded to the Collector of the District, and the Collector shall furnish the Lumburdar of the lands through which the channel is to pass with a copy. The land shall not be occupied either by the applicant or by any Government Officer until the expiration of one month from the receipt of such copy by the Lumburdar.

V. At the expiration of the period specified in the previous Section, it shall be competent to the Canal Officer to mark off or cause to be marked off the limits of the land to be appropriated for the proposed channel. If the parties agree among themselves on the terms of compensation, and present to the Canal Officer or other Officers authorized by him a duly attested affirmation to that effect, possession of the land may be at once given to the applicants.

VI. In the event of the parties failing to come to a settlement of the terms of compensation before the Canal Officer, he shall forward the papers of the case to the Collector, who shall proceed to adjust the compensation due to the owner of the land marked off, and to give possession of the same under the procedure and with the powers provided in the Act VI. of 1857, Sections 4 and following.

VII. It shall be competent to the local Government to lay down rules upon the following subjects, which rules, when duly sanctioned by

the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the local *Gazette*, and shall be held to be part of this Act, provided that nothing in such rules shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act :—

The rules may contain instructions on the following subjects, *viz.* :—

1*st.*—If the land be bought absolutely, the terms on which the original proprietors may regain possession of the same in case the channel be discontinued.

2*nd.*—If the land be rented, the manner in which the rent is to be defrayed and the Government demand on the land discharged. Also the terms on which the land may be restored to the proprietors if the channel be discontinued.

3*rd.*—The manner in which the rights of farmers and other temporary holders of the estate to which the channel belongs, in such channel, shall be adjusted.

4*th.*—The manner in which joint rights in a channel may be adjusted, and the manner in which such rights may be acquired or extinguished.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The existing law (Act No. VI. of 1857) contains provisions for the appropriation of land for public purposes, and under this law land is taken up for Canals and Rajbuhas (channels of distribution.) It has been doubted, however, whether the law would apply to the case of one or more individuals claiming to run a water-course to their fields through the lands of an intervening estate. When the land for such a channel is rented, or purchased, not at the expense of Government, but at the expense of the party benefitting by the channel, the above law clearly would not be applicable.

In such cases, likewise, it is important that the Government should control the proceedings so as to restrict the appropriation of the land within the narrowest limits possible. For although the applicant may have the right to claim waterway through his neighbour's estate, he is bound to exercise the right without inflicting any avoidable inconvenience or injury.

The Bill now published aims at accomplishing this object. No appropriation of land will be permitted under the authority of this enactment until a competent Canal Officer shall have declared the channel to be necessary, and certified that, to the best of his belief, it involves no avoidable injury to other interests. Upon this declaration authority is given to proceed in the same manner, and under the same checks, as if the land had been required for a public purpose.

The Bill also authorizes the local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for the disposal of certain classes of claims likely to grow out of appropriations of land under this Bill, such as the title of the original proprietor to re-enter in case the channel be discontinued, the liability for the Rent and Land Revenue of the land occupied, &c. Many of these questions are new, and the course to be pursued must in some measure be tentative. It would be difficult to anticipate and provide in this Bill for the various contingencies that may arise, and it has been thought better, for the present at least, to leave the rules and principles for dealing with such claims to be laid down by the Executive Government from time to time as may be found expedient.

The necessity for the proposed enactment has arisen in the North-Western Provinces; but the measure will probably be found equally applicable to the Punjab and other parts of the country where there are Government Canals.

The Bill has been approved by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

W. MUIR.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 10th May 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th May 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law for the sale of such Under-tenures as by the Title Deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen, in consequence of the repeal of Section XVI of Regulation VII of 1832, as to the authority by whom Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Clause 1 of Section VIII of Regulation VIII of 1819 are to be sold for arrears of rent due to the proprietor on account thereof; and whereas it is expedient to amend the Law for the sale of Under-tenures in satisfaction of decrees for the

recovery of such arrears ; It is enacted as follows: —

Meaning of the word "Collector."

I. The word "Collector" as used in this Act includes all Officers exercising the full powers of a Collector of a District.

Words used in the singular number include the plural.

Laws repealed.

II. Section XVI of Regulation VIII of 1819 of the Bengal Code, Act VIII of 1835, and Section X of Act VI of 1853, are repealed, except in so far as any other Regulation or Law is repealed thereby.

Sale by whom to be conducted.

III. The sale for the recovery of arrears of rent of Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Clause 1 of Section VIII of Regulation VIII of 1819 shall be conducted by the Collector of Land Revenue in whose jurisdiction, as defined by Act VI of 1853, the lands lie, and all acts preparatory to, or connected with, the sale of such Under-tenures as aforesaid, which, by Regulations VIII of 1819 and I of 1820, the Judge is required to perform, shall be performed by the said Collector.

Notice of Sale where to be hung up.

IV. Whenever a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of an Under-tenure saleable under Section CV of Act X of 1859 shall have been obtained, and an application for the sale of the said Under-tenure under the same Section shall have been made and allowed, the Collector, in whose Court the decree is in course of execution, shall thereupon cause to be hung up in his own Court, and in that of the Collector and the Judge of the District within which the land comprised in the Under-tenure to be sold is situated, and to be affixed on some conspicuous place on the land and in the town or village in or nearest to which the said land is situated, a notice for the sale of the said Under-tenure on some fixed date not less than twenty days from the hanging up of the said notice in the Court in which the decree is in course of execution.

Notice of Sale what to contain.

V. The said notice shall specify, in the words used in the plaint in the suit in which the decree was made, the name of the village, estate, and pergunnah or other local division in which the land comprised in the said Under-tenure is situated, the yearly rent payable under the said Under-tenure, and the gross amount recoverable under the said decree.

How the sale may be stopped

VI. If the sum due under the decree, together with interest to date of payment and all costs of process, be paid into Court at any time before the sale commences, whether by the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure, or any one on his behalf, or any one interested in the protection of the Under-tenure, such sale shall not take place; and the provisions of Section XIII of Regulation VIII of 1819, for the recovery of sums paid by other than the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure to stay the sale of the Under-tenure, shall be applicable to all similar payments made under this Section.

Sale to be to the highest bidder.

VII. The Under-tenure shall be sold to the highest bidder in open Court.

Purchaser to deposit 25 per cent.

VIII. The party who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately, in cash or Government Currency Notes, twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his bid; and, in default of such deposit, the Under-tenure shall be put up again and sold forthwith, or on the next ensuing office day.

Deposit to be forfeited if balance of purchase money be not paid up in time.

IX. The full amount of the purchase money shall be made good by the purchaser before sunset of the eighth day from that on which the sale of the Under-tenure took place, reckoning that day as one of the eight; or, if the eighth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the eighth day: and, in default of payment within the prescribed period as aforesaid, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government and the Under-tenure shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims thereto or to any part of the sum for which the said Under-tenure may be subsequently sold. If the proceeds of the sale, which may be eventually completed, be less than the price bid by the defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the law for enforcing the payment of money in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent.

Provisions as to sales to apply to all re-sales

X. The provisions of all the Sections of this Act with regard to sales shall also be applicable to all re-sales under this Act which may be rendered necessary by the default of any purchaser.

Certificate and possession to be given to purchaser on payment by him in full.

XI. When the purchase money shall have been paid in full, the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a Certificate in the form prescribed in the Schedule annexed to this Act, and shall further, on the purchaser making application and depositing the requisite costs, depute an Officer or Ameen to put him in possession of the Under-tenure in the customary manner, and to publish the fact of the purchase to the cultivators of the lands comprised therein.

Proceeds of sale how to be dealt with.

XII. From the proceeds of the sale of the Under-tenure, the Officer holding such sale shall re-pay to the judgment-creditor the necessary expenses incurred by him in procuring it; and, after satisfying the decree in execution of which the sale was made, shall hold the residue, if any, in deposit on account of the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure.

XIII. An appeal shall lie to the Collector from any proceedings of a Deputy or Assistant Collector if made within fifteen days; and to the Commissioner from any original proceedings of a Collector, under this Act, if made within thirty days from the date of the sale: but no proceedings under this Act shall be reversed or modified in appeal, except upon the ground of irrelevancy of the law, or of such an irregularity in procedure as, in the opinion of the Appellate authority, has caused injury to the interests of one of the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed.

Appeal.

XIV. No appeal as of right shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this Act; but a Commissioner, in any case in which an appeal has been heard by a Collector, and the Board of Revenue in any case in which an appeal has been heard by the Commissioner, may call for the record at any time within three months from the date of the order passed in appeal, and pass thereon such orders as they may think proper.

Power of Revision.

XV. If any sale of an Under-tenure shall, under either of the two preceding Sections, be set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back the purchase money, with or without interest, and in such manner as the Appellate or revising authority may in each instance direct. Any order for the recovery of the purchase money or interest, passed by such Appellate or revising authority as aforesaid, may be enforced by the process in force under decrees for the recovery of arrears of rent.

Purchaser to recover purchase money in such manner as Appellate or revising authority may direct, if sale be set aside.

XVI. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall acquire it free of all incumbrances which may have accrued thereon by any act of any holder of the said Under-tenure, his representatives, or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by the written engagements under which the Under-tenure was created, or by the subsequent written authority of the person who created it, his representatives, or assignees. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to entitle the purchaser to eject Khoodkasht ryots or resident and hereditary cultivators, nor to cancel *bonâ-fide* engagements made with such class of ryots or cultivators aforesaid by the late incumbent of the Under-tenure or his representatives, except it be proved, in a regular suit to be brought by such purchaser for the adjustment of his rent, that a higher rent would have been demandable at the time such engagements were contracted by his predecessor. Nothing in this Section shall be held to apply to the purchase of a tenure by the previous holder thereof through whose default the tenure was brought to sale.

Purchaser to acquire the Under-tenure, with certain exceptions, free of incumbrances.

XVII. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall apply to the Zemindar or other landholder, within fifteen days from the day of sale, to have his name registered in the Zemindar or other landholder's books as the purchaser, and shall execute a kubooleut on the same terms and conditions on which the Under-tenure was held by the defaulter; and, if such application be not made within fifteen days, it shall be lawful for the Zemindar or other landholder to sue the said purchaser under the provisions of Clause 1 of Section XXIII of Act X of 1859.

Zemindar how to proceed if purchaser do not register.

XVIII. The provisions of Section III shall be applicable to all sales held under Regulation VIII of 1819 previously to the passing of this Act; and no suit shall lie in respect of such sales on the plea of want of jurisdiction of the Officer by whom they were conducted.

Indemnity.

Schedule referred to in Section XI.

I certify that *A. B.* has purchased, under Act VIII of 1865, the Under-tenure (*as specified in the Notice of sale*), and that his purchase took effect on the day of (*being the day after that fixed for the last day of payment.*)

(Signed) *C. D., Collector.*

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3836.

Appointments.—*The 6th June* 1865.—The Registrar-General of Assurances to be Registrar of Parsee Marriages, under Section VII. of Act XV. of 1865, beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Mr. R. Falcon, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Seebsaugor, is transferred to Durrung, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in the latter District.

Lieutenant E. Y. Walcott, Assistant Commissioner of Assam, is posted to Seebsaugor, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section

XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge in the Districts of Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, and Hazareebaugh.

The following gentlemen to form a Local Committee of Public Instruction at Moteeharee, *viz.*:—

The Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun ... } Ex-officio.
The Civil Assistant Surgeon ... }
Mr. A. C. Mangles.
„ H. Mosley.
Baboo Juddoonauth Bose, B. A.

Mr. Mosley will also act as Secretary to the Committee.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Examiners, *viz.*:—
Major A. H. Paterson.
„ W. Reveley.

The 7th June 1865.—Mr. J. D. Ouseley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the latter District.

Mr. A. Weekes, Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee is re-appointed to be Assessor of Income Tax for the Presidency Town of Calcutta from the 1st ultimo to the 31st of December next, or until further orders.

The 8th June 1865.—Mr. R. N. Shore, Commissioner of Cuttack, to officiate as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. T. Trevor, or until further orders.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal, Moonsiff of Puruliah, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in Maunbhoom.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Sudrul Huq is transferred from Serajgunge to Patna.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kally Prosono Mitter to have charge of the Serajgunge Dispensary.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee for the Suburbs of Calcutta, *viz.*:—
Dr. J. Fawcus.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.

The 9th June 1865.—The following Principal Sudder Ameens of the Second Grade are promoted to the First Grade, *viz.*:—
Baboo Gresh Chunder Ghose.
„ Koylas Chunder Deb.

Baboo Kedar Nauth Banerjee to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Burdwan.

Baboo Bhooputty Roy to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Burdwan.

The following Moonsiffs of the Second Grade are promoted to the First Grade:—
Baboo Jodoonauth Mullick.
Moulvy Ally Ahmed.

The 10th June 1865.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, is vested, under Section II., Act IX. of 1835, with the Judicial powers of a Superintendent of Salt Chowkies prescribed by Regulation X. of 1819, and Act XXIX. of 1838.

The 12th June 1865.—Mr. H. Beverley to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Geoghegan, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Graham to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector and Sudder Ameen.

Leave of Absence.—*The 1st June* 1865.—Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd or Southern Division, for three months, from the 8th ultimo, under the Financial Notification dated 22nd February 1856.

The 3rd June 1865.—Mr. J. S. Larminie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, for one month, from the 5th instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, House Physician, Medical College Hospital, for six months, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 6th June 1865.—Baboo Dinonath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, for two weeks, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Chunder Nath Biswas, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Cutwa, for two months, from the 21st ultimo, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 7th June 1865.—Mr. C. W. Hawes, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Cuttack, for six months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may have availed himself of it.

The 8th June 1865.—Mr. E. T. Trevor, Member of the Board of Revenue, for two months, from the 9th instant, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave sanctioned under orders of the 26th April last.

The 9th June 1865.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner, Bootan Dooars, is allowed an extension of preparatory leave up to the 31st ultimo under Section 3 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 10th June 1865.—Mr. M.° A. G. Shawe, Judge of Sylhet, for twelve days, preparatory to resigning the service. Mr. Shawe will make over charge of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Money Lall Dutt, House Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, for one year without pay, under the Financial Order dated the 4th June 1864.

Dr. T. Bray, Medical Officer of Serampore, for two years, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 12th June 1865.—Mr. J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 3rd June* 1865.—The following Ferries in the District of Balasore are hereby declared Public under Regulation VI. of 1819:—

Poorsultanpore, on the Kansbans River.

Panchtikee and Baliapal, on the Muttae River.

The 6th June 1865.—Mr. E. C. Mason, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Division, Lower Provinces, is permitted to resign from the date on which his services may be dispensed with.

The 12th June 1865.—The leave granted to Baboo Hurkissen Doss, Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, under orders of the 13th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The 9th June 1865.—Under Section XIV. of Act XI. of 1865 it is hereby notified that the Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Hooghly and Chinsurah will hold his sittings within Cantonments on the 1st and 15th of each month, or should either of those days fall on a Sunday or Holiday then on the next open day.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II. OF ACT VI., 1857.

Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the site of a Cooly Depôt at Kooshtea, it is hereby declared that a plot of land is required measuring seven beegahs, more or less, in Pergunnah Berahimpur, Mouzah Lahinee, bounded on the North by Mr. Kenny's Putnee land; East by Kalligunge River; South and West by Debendronath Tagore's Zemindary land.

This Declaration is made, under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information:—

No. 668.—*Simla, the 23rd May* 1865.—In continuation of Notification No. 676, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th June 1864, the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 19, dated 15th April, is published for general information:—

JUDICIAL. No. 19. INDIA OFFICE: *London, the 15th April* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have to request that the following Rule may be substituted for Rule 9 of the Revised Rules relating to furloughs and leave of absence for Judges of the High Court:—

"Short leave on private affairs may be granted to the Judges of the High Court under Sections 6, 7, and 8 of the Rules on leave applicable to Covenanted Civil Servants, published in a Notification of the Government of India, dated the 10th of December 1864, No. 3890 (Financial Department)."

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

No. 1002.—*Simla, the 31st May* 1865.—Mr. J. B. Worgan, Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steam-ship *Erymanthe*, which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 5th instant.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information:—

No. 524 *of* 1865.—*Dated Simla, the 25th May* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Major James Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore	For twenty months.

No. 533 *of* 1865.—*The 26th May* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the nomination of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as Honorary Colonel of the Corps of Behar Mounted Rifles.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 9th June* 1865.—In correction of the Notification dated the 19th October, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd November last, it is hereby notified that the Suburbs of the Towns of Gya and Sahebgunge, within which the provisions of Act III. of 1864 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council have been brought into operation, consist of the villages named on the margin, and the boundaries of the said Towns and Villages, for the purposes of the Act, are declared to be as follows:—

Ghooghreetuar, Lukhunpoora, Selimpore, Feonee Jugunge, Pehanee, Manpore, and Ahcantpore.

The boundaries of the Towns of Gya and Sahebgunge, and the Suburbs on the west of the River Phalgoo, *viz.*, Ghooghreetuar and Lukhunpoora, are,—On the South the Bukshoo Beegah, a hamlet of the Village Kendoea, (No. 46 on the list of Pergunnah Perbeah,) extending from the River Phalgoo to the Nullah Munsuwa; thence the Bodh Gya Road skirting the Bramjowan Hills; thence the Bramjowan Hills to the south-west corner of the compound of the Police Lines. On the West the road from the

south-west corner of the compound of the Police Lines to the eastern corner of the Village of Rampore; thence the road along the western side of the compound of Mr Hollings' house to the swimming bath and thence to the Village of Dhalba Khoord including that village, thence an imaginary line drawn from the most westerly house of the Village of Dhalba Khoord on the Tikaree Road to the north-western corner of the Moorlay Hill; and thence another imaginary line from this last mentioned point to the Temple of Baggessury Than at the foot of the Ramsilla Hill. On the north the road from this last-mentioned point, which skirts at first south and then east of the Ramsilla Hill, to its junction with the Patna Branch Road at the Palhasburthan Temple. On the East the River Phalgoo.

The boundaries of the Suburbs on the eastern side of the River Phalgoo, *viz.*, the Villages of Pehanee, Boonneadgunge, Mangore, and Aheentpore shall be the same as those set forth in the Revenue Surveyor, Captain H V. Stephen's Map, No. 512 of the Pergunnah Sonouth; and of the Village of Selimpore as set forth in the Map prepared by the same Officer, No 121 of the Pergunnah Mubair.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1865.

Under the provisions of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1864 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the undermentioned alterations in the limits of Zillahs Sarun Chumparun, Tirhoot, Shahabad, Behar, and Patna, and declares the following to be the boundaries of the Zillahs of Sarun Chumparun, Tirhoot, Shahabad, Behar, and Patna as regards their Civil, Criminal, and Revenue jurisdictions.

The common boundary between the Zillahs of Sarun and Tirhoot shall be, starting from the Village of Doofeea on the North, a line passing down the Lall Bakeya Nuddee, and then following generally the course of the Bagmutte River, along the Eastern boundaries of Pergunnahs Sourown and Mylsee, of the Chumparun Sircar, and as defined in the Revenue Survey maps, to the Village of Ismaela on the South.

NOTE.—The whole of Pergunnah Buhra, of Sircar Chumparun, Zillah Sarun, (as per list annexed marked A.) lying East of the above line, is transferred to the Zillah of Tirhoot.

The common boundary between the Zillahs of Shahabad and Patna shall be the Eastern limits of the following Villages, *viz.* Deora, Rajpoor or Bunganwan, and Rampoor Deema, whence it follows the course of the Soane River, as defined on the Revenue Survey maps.

NOTE.—All Villages hitherto appertaining to Zillah Shahabad, lying East of the above line, are transferred to Zillah Patna, as per list marked (B.)

The common boundary between the Zillahs of Patna and Behar shall be, from the Village of Koreem, on the Soane River on the West, to the Village of Sumrour Purenee on the East, as defined in the Revenue Survey maps, and thence a line passing along the following boundaries, *viz.*: the Southern of Pergunnah Rajgeer and of the Villages of Ghora or Kulhorah and Uz Ruqbeh Gireeuk, the Western of Ukburpoor Pooramee, and Manpoor Gireeuk; the Southern of Thukt Rouzeh, Hussunpoor Gireeuk, Hybutpoor, Sueedpoor Gireeuk, Khanpore Gireeuk, Chuk Nuseerpore Gireeuk, Nuseerpoor Gireeuk; the Western of Pullyhooah, Julalpore Gireeuk, Muhuntpoor Gireeuk, Adumpoor Gireeuk; the Southern of Muhumudpoor Sarhapan, Kuttowneh, Pulluthpoor, Bellaree, Sydpoor, Kutturdeeh, Alhungha, and the Western of Kutree, Akhteeyarpoor, and Mirzapoor and Bureeth, to the common boundary of Zillahs Behar and Monghyr.

NOTE.—All Villages hitherto belonging to Zillah Behar, together with certain outlying Villages of Zillah Monghyr, North of the above line, are transferred to Zillah Patna, as per lists marked C. and D., and all Villages hitherto belonging to Zillah Patna, South of the said line, are transferred to Zillah Behar, as per list marked (E.)

The common boundary between Zillahs Patna and Monghyr shall be, starting from the Village of Mirzapoor Bureeth, a line running along the Eastern boundaries of Pergunnah Behar (transferred as above to Zillah Patna) to the Village or Lodhepoor Umanwan, and thence to the River Ganges, as defined in the Revenue Survey maps.

NOTE.—All Villages of Zillah Patna, South of the above line, are transferred to Zillah Monghyr, as per list annexed and marked (F.)

The common boundary between Zillah Tirhoot and Zillahs Monghyr and Bhaugulpoor shall remain as defined by the Revenue Survey maps, excepting only at the Villages of Busunthpoor Arazee or Chooneebhunpoor, and Puthouree, of which the Western limits now form the Zillah boundary, and again where the line follows the Eastern, Northern, and Western boundary of the Village of Rampoor, and the South-eastern boundary of Sekureea.

NOTE.—Certain Villages of Zillah Monghyr West of the common boundary between it and Zillah Behar are transferred to Behar, and all Villages of Zillahs Behar and Monghyr East of it are transferred to Monghyr, as per lists annexed marked (G.) and (H.) respectively.

All Villages of Zillah Monghyr situated to the West of the common boundary line between it and the Tirhoot Zillah are transferred to Zillah Tirhoot, as per list marked (I.)

All Villages of Zillah Lohardugga North of the common boundary between it and Zillah Behar are transferred to Zillah Behar, and all of Zillah Behar South of that line are transferred to Zillah Hazareebaugh, as per lists marked (J.) and (K.) respectively.

All Villages of Zillah Bhaugulpoor outlying in Zillah Tirhoot are transferred to the latter Zillah, as per list marked (L.)

A.

LIST of Villages transferred from Zillah Sarun to Zillah Tirhoot.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Allipore Bara or Nund Bara ...	30	
	Arazee Bota ...	174	
	„ Dearéla of Shampoor ...	212	
	„ Ghoshaeenpoor ...	123	
5	„ Indurwa ...	115	
	„ Mohnee Mandur ...	63	
	„ Nankur of Bishoonpoor Mansing ...	148	
	„ Wakey Sumurdah ...	56	
	Asopoor ...	103	
10	Bazeedpoor Dowlut ...	186	
	Belwa ...	14	
	„ Nurkuteea ...	116	
	„ Nurkuteea ...	117	
	Bendool Adum ...	99	
15	„ Bâz ...	97	
	Bengalee ...	27	
	Boyldoomarbunan ...	39	
	Bhituha ...	213	
	Bhokuruha ...	49	
20	Bhoonduha ...	209	
	Bugwanpoor Phullee ...	139	
	Bhukoruhur ...	52	
	Bhuloeahee ...	16	
	Bhuloonhee Gopeea ...	204	
25	Bhutwulee ...	40	
	Bisahee ...	132	
	Bishoonpoor ...	140	
	Bishoonpoor ...	79	
	„ Gurhwa ...	11	
30	„ Mansing ...	147	
	„ Muhubbut ...	47	
	„ Mookoond ...	161	
	„ Munyar or Fatimeh and Birhurpoor ...	183	
	„ Pursotim or Hindolewa	4	
35	Bota ...	175	
	Bubhungawan ...	44	
	Budrahee ...	188	
	Buheyra ...	9	
	Buhooara Bâz ...	197	
40	Bukhar Chunnundeeha ...	91	
	Bukhree ...	38	
	Burahee ...	36	
	„ Cintamun ...	60	
	„ Hureeram ...	17	
45	„ Jugdees ...	112	
	„ Mohun ...	113	Bubra.
	Buryarpoor ...	21	
	Rusbeeta ...	22	
	Bussunt Jugjeewan ...	95	
50	„ Khoord ...	46	
	„ Puttee ...	96	
	Buxuheea Ganj ...	184	
	„ Ram ...	176	
	Bykounthpoor ...	162	
55	„ Bunbeer ...	156	
	Chiknowta ...	172	
	Chiryeea ...	94	
	Chuck Futteha ...	114	
	„ Sonewul Govind ...	74	
60	Chumunpoor ...	151	
	Chupra Daood ...	126	
	„ Deybee ...	75	
	„ Futtehpoor ...	86	
	„ Govind Ferozepore ...	184	
	„ Hurkur ...	109	
	„ Joorawun ...	98	
	„ Oomeyd ...	214	
	Dadun Chuck ...	79	
	Dhunkowl ...	165	
70	Dhurmpoor ...	167	
	„ Guneysh ...	208	
	„ Mudun ...	64	
	„ Rujma ...	141	
	„ Rujma ...	187	
75	Dosteea Mohumudpoor ...	110	
	Ferozepoor ...	208	
	Futtehpoor ...	177	
	Gopalpoor ...	52	
	Gopeenathpoor ...	158	
80	Goshaeenpoor Meelamee ...	122	
	„ Rajah ...	124	
	Gumhureea ...	42	
	Guruheea ...	133	
	Gurhwa ...	136	
85	Huleempoor ...	50	
	Hunooman Nugur ...	12	
	„ Nugur ...	179	
	Hurnahee ...	178	
	Hurpoor ...	166	
90	„ Kulan ...	20	
	„ Pipra ...	73	
	Huthsar ...	105	
	Hydera ...	71	
	Jafurpoor ...	127	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
95	Jhiktahee ...	189	
	„ Bazeedpoor Dowlut ...	190	
	Jorceahee Kotheea ...	41	
	„ Suhuput or Sydpoor ...	43	
	Jugdeospoor ...	100	
100	Juhangeerpoor ...	207	
	Jumalputtee ...	89	
	Jumla ...	26	
	Jumoonawan ...	84	
	Jungaleepoor ...	168	
105	Kasopoor ...	101	
	Khurwara ...	60	
	Khyra Buharee ...	109	
	Khyroea ...	6	
	„ Durup ...	128	
110	Kooaree Mudun ...	2	
	Koondeear ...	78	
	Kotheea ...	142	
	„ Raa ...	51	
	Kulceanpoor ...	181	
115	Kureemabad or Sendooreea ...	33	
	Kuteya ...	108	
	Madhopoor Gondwulea ...	8	
	„ Soondur ...	194	
	„ Ununt Pipradhur Maugai ...	129	
120	Meenapoor Buluha ...	164	
	Mirzapoor Dhobahee ...	182	
	Mohuee Mandur ...	58	
	Muhumudpoor Kuteeree ...	202	
	„ Kuteeree ...	201	
125	„ Kuteeree Bazeedpoor Dowlut ...	191	
	Mohunpoor Moondha ...	159	
	Mooradpoor Nurkuteea ...	54	
	Mudhoobun Jodoo or Doomree Kulan ...	19	
	Mudhoobunee or Purdeseea ...	120	
130	Mudhoo Chupra ...	85	
	Mudhoonpoor ...	77	
	Mudpa Sirpal ...	15	
	Mudun Chupra ...	98	
	Muhooaree ...	170	
135	Mujhowra ...	163	
	Muksoodpoor Kururea ...	200	
	Mulahee or Major Gunj ...	7	
	Munecaree ...	45	
	Murpa Eesurdas ...	76	
140	Murpa Tahir ...	87	
	Musahee ...	92	
	Muscurha ...	152	Bubra.
	Musuha ...	193	
	Musuha ...	29	
145	„ Nurotum ...	28	
	Muthrea or Bhuloonhee ...	185	
	Muthrapoor Kehturoea ...	178	
	Nankar land from Buheyra ...	10	
	Narsinpoor ...	157	
150	Nurha ...	55	
	Nuruhra ...	150	
	Nuyagaon ...	209	
	Palee Pokhur Bhinda ...	131	
	Phoolkuha ...	196	
155	Pipra Chupra ...	210	
	Piprahee ...	154	
	Poktha ...	66	
	Poornahee Chundundeeha ...	106	
	Puchhurwa ...	13	
160	Puchtukee Juddoo ...	37	
	„ Ram ...	35	
	Puharpoor ...	180	
	Pukree ...	155	
	Pukree Puree ...	48	
165	Pursa ...	25	
	Pursownee ...	81	
	„ Gope ...	104	
	„ Peopur ...	149	
	Pursowneeteel ...	136	
170	Putahee ...	82	
	Rajpoor ...	67	
	Rambun ...	198	
	Rampoor Gopal or Doomree Khoord ...	18	
	Rampoor Juddoo ...	187	
175	„ Kesho ...	195	
	„ Kunt ...	80	
	Rampul Pukree ...	1	
	Rohoon ...	199	
	Rughoonathpoor ...	28	
180	Russeedpoor ...	144	
	Russoolpoor Bulbhudur ...	31	
	„ Deal ...	83	
	„ Pitwunjeea ...	24	
	Rutnowlee ...	153	
185	Ruttunpoora ...	68	
	Shahpoor ...	125	
	Shampoor ...	211	
	Shewhur Khas ...	143	
	Shubuzpoor ...	205	
190	Singahee Indurwa ...	111	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
	Sisowla ...	70	Bubra.
	Sisowla ...	149	
	Sobee ...	68	
	Sonowul Khan ...	58	
195	„ Mohoduh ...	5	
	„ Soobey ...	59	
	„ Sooltan ...	109	
	Soogeea Kutesree ...	130	
	„ Kutesree ...	119	
200	Sooltanpoor ...	88	
	Shunkurpoor Pickee ...	160	
	Suheesra ...	145	
	Sumuiduh ...	57	
	Sydpoor Khunowman ...	171	
205	Tajpoor Tuppeh Shewhur ...	121	
	Toleh Jysingpoor Pipra ...	192	
	Ubheerajpoor ...	102	
	Udowrees ...	92	
	Ukhta ...	90	
210	Ukhurdeeha ...	3	
	Umwa Khoord ...	61	
	„ Kulan ...	118	
	Usoges ...	34	
214	Uz Ruqbeh Bhugwanpoor Phullee ...	138	

B.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Shahabad to Zillah Patna.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Rampoor Ghoghur or Hurdee Chupra ...	6	Barrehgan-wan.
	Juhangeerpoor Mugurpal ..	3	
	„ Mugurpal Arazee..	2	
	Rampoor Ghoghur Arazee ...	4	
5	Juhangeerpoor Mugurpal Arazee..	1	
	Kiteh Chuhhuttur ...	...	

C.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Behar to Zillah Patna.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Muhmoodabad or Muhmooda Suksorah ...	7	Behar.
	Suksorah ...	3	
	Muhumudpoor Bind, &c. ...	2	
	Russoolpoor Bind, &c. ...	1	
5	Moorleepoor Bind or Mudun Chuck ...	6	
	Syud Mirzapoor Bind or Tall ...	8	
	Shurfoodeen Nuggur Tajneepoor, &c. ...	21	
	Bakura ...	22	
	Kittah Khunooan ...	4	
	Madhopoor Bind, &c., or Nowrunga ...	...	
	Kittah Bugoolsa of Luchmeepoor ...	9	
	Kittah Bugoolsa of Uzmutoollahpoor ..	10	
	Chusturputteepoor Bind, &c. ...	11	
	Sibsingpoor Bind, &c. ...	12	
15	Goosreepuen Khary Jumma ...	13	
	Noorpoor Bind ...	14	
	Minjoomleh Noorpoor Bind ...	15	
	Rampoor Bind or Rampoor ...	16	
	Kittah Gohee of Mooradpoor Bind ...	17	
20	Juhanabad ..	18	
	Chuck Dyal ..	19	
	Mooradpoor Futehpoor Bind, &c.	20	
	Mukunpoor Bind ..	23	
	Kutrahee, &c. ...	24	
25	Soorutpoor Kutrahee ...	25	
	Doolehpoor Kutrahee or Zukee ...	26	
	Bakurabad Bind, &c. ...	27	
	Byrumpoor Bind ..	28	
	Lodeepoor Umanwan Boozoorg, &c., and Khoord ...	29	
30	Nizamoodeenpoor Bind or Negrain ...	30	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
	Mumreepoor Bind ...	31	Behar.
	Jantecpoor Bind, &c. ...	32	
	Sudurpoor Bind, &c. ...	33	
	Chachoo Beegha, &c. ...	34	
35	Dureeyapoor Bind ...	35	
	Ghazeepoor Kutrahee ...	36	
	Soonsikrah, &c. ...	37	
	Gobindpoor Nairooth ...	38	
	„ Burhoge, &c., ...	39	
40	Daboepoor Bind ...	40	
	Jumsaree Khoord, &c. ...	41	
	Kumalpoor Jumsaree, &c. ..	42	
	Soosoondee Ukberpoor Sosoondee, &c. ...	43	
	Bhiloundah or Bhindah, &c. ...	44	
45	Goorkuttee Kitteh Arazee Soosoondee ...	45	
	Moostufapoor Bhiloundah ...	46	
	Madhosingpoor Nujaie, &c. ...	47	
	Russoolpoor Mustufapoor Nujaie, &c., or Russeea Chuck	48	
	Kudeem Chuck Arazee Madhosingpoor Nujaie ...	49	
50	Basuk Sydee, &c. ...	50	
	Arazee Moostufapoor Bhiloundah..	51	
	Jynteepoor Indwas, &c. ...	52	
	Ushrufpoor Hubunpograh ...	53	
	Mŭee Dhundanee, &c. ...	54	
55	Muheeoodeenpoor Boozoorg and Khoord, &c. ...	55	
	Ukhteearpoor Ooturthoo ...	56	
	Gobardhunpoor Ooturthoo, &c....	57	
	Minjoomleh Lutteefpoor Jumsaree	58	
	Lutteefpoor Jumsaree, &c. ...	59	
60	Mooftеepoor Aymeh ...	60	
	Muzeedpoor Kumurdeeh ...	61	
	Arazee Pitounjeeah ...	62	
	Kumurpoor Kumurdeeh ...	63	
	Arazee Muzeedpoor Kumurdeeh...	64	
65	Bazeedpoor Pitounjeeah, &c. ...	65	
	Orah, &c. ...	66	
	Chuck Orah ...	67	
	Muksoodpoor Poonha, &c. ...	68	
	Soonsah, &c. ...	69	
70	Minjoomleh Soonsah ...	70	
	Arazee Muhumudpoor Indwas ...	71	
	Sireechundpoor Bhundaree ...	72	
	Kazee Chuck Arazee Sireechundpoor Bhundaree ...	73	
	Milkee Chuck ...	74	
75	Jugdeespoor Hubunpoor, &c. ...	75	
	Burandee Musharkut, &c. ...	76	
	Sooltanpoor Ruhooee, &c. ...	77	
	Akberpoor Bulelpoor or Gobureeah	78	
	Chuck Khurbeehut	79	
80	Khurbeehut or Dehrah ...	80	
	Ukberabad Dhumah Sung ...	81	
	Bhaosingpoor Tajpoor, &c., or Kadee Bigha ...	82	
	Oomurpoor Dhumah Sung ...	83	
	Ukberpoor Umanwan, &c. ...	84	
85	Khoajeh Ahmudpoor ..	85	
	Nairooth Boozoorg and Khoord, &c. ..	86	
	Goong Chuck Arazee Shureefpoor Nairooth ...	87	
	Hudda Arazee Nairooth ...	88	
	Jugdeespoor Oondah, &c. ...	89	
90	Bhiknee Beegha Arazee Lodeepoor Oondah	90	
	Indee Boozoorg and Khoord, &c.	91	
	Puchaitun Boozoorg and Khoord, &c. ...	92	
	Muhumudpoor Kaempoor ...	94	
	Hoosainpoor ..	95	
95	Mukhdoompoor Kaempoor, &c....	96	
	Ununtpoor Pashour, &c. ...	97	
	Arazee Mukhdoompoor Kaempoor	98	
	„ „ Kaempoor	99	
	Kulleeanpoor Chishteepoor, &c....	100	
100	Arazee Mukhdoompoor Kaempoor, &c. ...	101	
	Russoolpoor Pashour Boozoorg, &c., and Khoord ...	102	
	Ooturnahwan Boozoorg, &c. ...	103	
	Mudunpoorah Arazee Burandee...	104	
	Sodlehmanpoor Oopranwan, &c....	105	
105	Sultanpoor Ruhooee Minjoomleh, or Phukutpoorah ..	106	
	Bishoonpoor Ghybee ...	107	
	Russoolpoor Ootranwan, &c., or Hoondrahee ...	108	
	Dowlutpoor Bhudwa, &c. ..	109	
	Arazee Ooturnahwan ...	110	
110	Hurhurpoor Mudunkee ...	111	
	Arazee Ooturnahwan Boozoorg, &c.	112	
	„ „ Boozoorg, &c.	113	
	Bazeedpoor Deghpoora, &c. ...	114	
	Suedpoor Deghpoorah, &c. ...	115	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
115	Sikunderpoor Deghpoora, &c. ...	116	
	Uzeezpoor Umba ...	117	
	Pahindapoor ...	118	
	Saedpoor Umba ...	119	
	Morah Sooltanpoor, &c. ...	120	
120	Mirzapoor Bureeth ...	121	
	Umbah Sareh ...	128	
	Muheeoodeenpoor Geelanee, &c....	129	
	Arazee Mooshpoor Umanwan ...	130	
	Bhyro Bigheh ...	131	
125	Manpoor Umawan, &c. ...	132	
	Binar, &c. ...	133	
	Minjoomleh Binar ...	134	
	Uzeezpoor Binar Kulan Aymeh ...	135	
	,, Khoord ...	136	
130	Moostufapoor Kylah, &c. ...	137	
	Janah Boozoorg and Khoord, &c.	138	
	Bhiknee Beegha ...	139	
	Kulleeanpoor Dianah, &c. ...	140	
	Usthanwan, &c. ...	141	
135	Shairpoor Kureeanwan, &c. ...	148	
	,, Multee, &c. ...	142	
	Rujanwan, &c. ..	144	
	Mulikpoor or Muheeoodeenpoor, &c.	145	
	Oopranwan, &c. ..	146	
140	Bazeedpoor Oopranwan or Busmun Bigheh ...	147	
	Sohulpoorah, &c. ...	148	
	Sooltanpoor, Hutteea or Arazee Khajeh Eestbar Suraie ...	149	
	Imamnuggur or Hutteea Khoord, &c.	150	
	Sooltanpoor Hutteea or Khajeh Eestbar Suraie ...	151	
145	Raghopoor Kulleh Baug ...	152	
	Durweshpoorah ...	153	
	Jugdeespoor Sareh or Arazee Khetulpoorah ...	155	
	Bankeh Chuck ...	156	
	Hurganwan Sareh Bullelpoor Doomree ...	157	
150	Buhadoorpoor Sareh ..	158	
	Sheerampoor Jugdeespoor Sareh, &c., or Khetulpoorah .	159	
	Nowrozepoor Sundaie ...	161	
	Muthrapoor Sunwas, &c. ..	162	
	Mukhdoompoor Zungeepoor, &c .	163	
155	Budowlee ...	164	
	Sareh ...	165	
	Kumurpoor Binar ...	166	Behar.
	Kulleean Arazee Noorpoor Binar	167	
	Futehpoor Sareh ...	168	
160	Zuenpoorah ...	169	
	Noorpoor Binar or Burehpoor ...	170	
	Arazee Binar ...	171	
	Noorpoor Binar ...	172	
	Kulleeanpoor Doomranwan, &c....	173	
165	Mulanwan, &c ...	174	
	Jugurnathpoor .	175	
	Sorumpoor Kooltee or Soorumpoor	176	
	Ukberpoor Kooltee, &c. ...	177	
	Kooltee, &c ..	178	
170	Arazee Chuck Usthanwan ...	179	
	Jeeur Khas ...	180	
	Pasoudeh ...	181	
	Nizumpoor Maltee ...	182	
	Rampoor Kutuhree ...	183	
175	Boorhunpoorah, &c. ...	184	
	Muksoodpoor Nikutpoorah ...	185	
	Ahmudpoor ,,	186	
	Kumurpoor Oopronah ...	187	
	Abdoolpoor Khoord or Hisamoodee Chuck ...	188	
180	Russoolpoor Baignabad, &c. ...	189	
	Putwaleh Boozoorg and Khoord, &c. ...	190	
	Arazee Russoolpoor Bazeeftee ...	191	
	Durreeapoor Baignabad Boozoorg or Kourwah ...	92	
	Nusseerpoor Imadpoor ...	193	
185	Khajeh Ahmudpoor ...	194	
	Ahmudpoor Ulleegunge ...	195	
	Chuckkeeamut Shaik Muhboob	196	
	Gheghumpoor Keshdur or Lohgunee Boozoorg and Khoord ...	197	
	Nusseerpoor Imadpoor or Munarabad ..	198	
190	Mukhdoompoor Nusseerpoor or Jahanpore ...	199	
	Sukoonut Ahsam Soofee ..	200	
	Raghopoor Kulleh Baug ...	201	
	Arazee Raghopoor Kulleh Baug ..	202	
	Khoorumpoor Nuwuna ...	207	
195	Islampoor Koormund, &c. ..	203	
	Shahpoor Doomrawan or Ramee Bigheh, &c. ...	209	
	Shureefpoor Juthreur ...	210	
	Shikrawan ..	211	
	Wuceah Boozoorg, &c. ...	212	
200	Mudarpoor Wuceah ...	213	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
	Shahazpoor Doomrawan, &c. ...	214	
	Tipruhpoor ...	215	
	Arazee Jugurnathpoor ...	216	
	Mudoodpoor ...	217	
205	Minjoomleh Jeeur ...	218	
	Akberpoor Sheoopoor or Kurugahpoor, &c. ...	219	
	Minjoomleh Itowrah ...	220	
	Itowrah Boozoorg and Khoord, &c.	221	
	Muheeoodeepoor Deoklee, &c. ..	222	
210	Bhojpoor Deoklee ...	223	
	Belchee Boozoorg and Khoord, &c.	224	
	Mustufapoor Pulutpoorah ...	225	
	Teooree Boozoorg, &c. ...	226	
	Muhumudpoor Ooprowrah, &c. ...	227	
215	Mukunpoor Teoree or Huwehlee, &c. ...	228	
	Chuck Unund ...	229	
	Bazeedpoor Khoord ...	230	
	Murorah, &c. ...	231	
	Bhojah Baug ...	232	
220	Surooppoor Murorah ...	233	
	Sukoonut Shaik Muhumud ...	234	
	Sulempoor Jychund or Ghunee Chuck ...	235	
	Jumalpoor Minulleh ...	236	
	Durreeapoor Baignabad Khoord ...	237	
225	Balee Baug ...	238	
	Koondwa Kutteh Arazee Durreeapoor, &c. ...	239	
	Rampoor Baignabad, &c. ...	240	
	Minjoomleh Baignabad Balloe Boozoorg ...	241	
	Muheeoodeen Nuggur Umair Minjoomleh ...	242	
230	Chisteeaneh ...	243	
	Suleem Khan Surmour or Baz Khan Khugree ...	244	
	Sukoonut Chuck or Kazee ...	245	
	Chuck Tikoolee ...	246	
	Solehpoor Tetrawan or Assahnuggur Boulespoor ..	247	
235	Julalpoor ...	248	
	Hubeebpoor Singarhat ...	249	
	Housturung Boozoorg, &c. ...	250	
	,, Khoord ...	251	
	Jumalpoor Singarhat, &c. ...	252	
240	Ghyrumpoor Putooreeah or Putoreeah ...	253	
	Sheendeeh ...	254	Behar.
	Chuckdee Boozoorg, &c., Khoord ..	255	
	Churooanwan ...	256	
	Muksoodpoor Ooganwan, &c. ..	257	
245	Ferozepoor Wuceah ...	258	
	Muhanundpoor Wuceah ...	259	
	Poorub Noanwan, &c. ...	260	
	Surbuldeeh Khas, &c. ...	261	
	Puroha ...	262	
250	Minjoomleh Puroha ...	263	
	Ukberpoor Pedookah, &c. ...	264	
	Bhuhooahreh ...	265	
	Nowbutpoor Lotun ..	266	
	Jumalpoor Nuganwan ...	267	
255	Ulhudeeah Suraie Boozoorg, &c. ...	268	
	Sumuntee or Shumshoodeen Bigah	269	
	Durreeapoor Boozoorg and Khoord, &c. ..	270	
	Raghopoor Joolehpoorah, &c. ...	271	
	Sulempoor Jhycund .	272	
260	Ramchunderpoor Khoord or Uslum Chuck Ultumgah ..	273	
	Ramchunderpoor Khoord or Uslum Chuck Shursbukun ...	274	
	Sukoonut Shaikh Sooltan Hajee Muhumud or Chandpooreh ...	275	
	Saedpoor Baignabad ...	276	
	Taij Khan Bouze ...	277	
265	Sukoonut Shaikh Munjhun ...	278	
	Arazee Sukoonut Syfoodeen ..	279	
	Sukoonut Shaik Syfoodeen Khoord	280	
	Bazeedpoor Boozoorg, &c. ...	281	
	Buroeapoor Deeh	282	
270	Hajeepoor Mukhdoompoor, first portion, &c. ...	283	
	Mahee Khunduk, &c. ...	284	
	Bhainsahoor Kazee Aymeh ...	285	
	Mussedpoor ...	286	
	Singarhat ...	287	
275	Arazee Roopuspoor Ghoosranwan	289	
	Pearehpoor Boozoorg and Khoord	290	
	Roopuspoor Ghoosranwan ...	291	
	Dusruthpoor Boozoorg and Khoord ...	292	
	Muhmoodpoor Bedee, &c., or Kuttowneh ...	293	
280	Muhumudpoor Sarbahun ...	297	
	Nowrozepoor Murkutteh ...	298	
	Akberpoor Ooguuwan or Lukhnoo Bigheh ...	300	
	Pulnee ...	301	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
	Goonawan Boozoorg, &c. ...	302	
285	Dhunookee, &c. ...	303	
	Sookanundpoor or Singhthoo, &c.	304	
	Ashrafpoor Tetranwan or Mukhdoomahneh ...	305	
	Hurganwan Boozoorg and Khoord, &c. ...	306	
	Chubeelahpoor Ueearch, &c. ...	307	
290	Shumshoodeen Bigheh or Arazee Surpastee ...	308	
	Kullecanpoor Wullcepoor, &c. ...	309	
	Tukeea Kulan, &c. ...	310	
	Chuck Dilahwur ...	311	
	Arazee Chuck Dilahwur ...	312	
295	Dedour Chuck or Umjud Ulleegunges ...	313	
	Hajeepoor Mukhdoompoor or Muroeum Tolah ...	314	
	Arazee Huzrutpoor Tetranwan ...	315	
	Manpoor Tetranwan ...	316	
	Huzrutpoor Tetranwan, &c. ...	317	
300	" Tetranwan Minjoomleh or Khanreh Bigheh ...	318	
	Shoojatpoor Chahtoh Khoord ...	319	
	Ukberpoor Ooswah ...	320	
	Pahwah Boozoorg, &c. ...	321	
	Nehpoorah Boozoorg and Khoord	322	
305	Goolnee, &c. ...	323	
	Yacoobpoor Toongee or Futuh Ulee Chuck ...	324	
	Toongee, &c. ...	325	
	Shuzadpoor Toongee ...	326	
	Rowseh Budreh Alum; &c. ...	327	
310	Dilawur Chuck or Khahtoh Chuck Arazee ...	328	
	Arazee Toongee ...	329	
	Huzoorpoor Mehdour, &c. ...	330	
	Kunmurpoor Hajeepoor or Khajooreeah Baug ...	331	
	Kumurpoor Puharpoor, &c. ...	332	
315	Munuhwurpoor Hulalee ...	333	
	Kohneh Surai ...	334	
	Goonratee Muhulleh, &c. ...	335	
	Bhainsasoor or Ibrahim Muhullah	336	
	Bhainsasoor Moorarpoor ...	337	
320	Kumuroodeen Gunge ...	338	
	Bhainsasoor Deeh Minjoomleh Pujahwahpoor ...	339	
	Bhainsasoor Deeh Minjoomleh or Kasbee Tukeea ...	340	Behar.
	Sukoorut Hajee Muhmood ...	341	
	Peer Pitharee, &c. ...	342	
325	Akteeyarpoor Tetranwan Minjoomleh or Sukoochee Manoo Chuck ...	343	
	Russoolpoor Ghoosrawan, &c. ...	344	
	Wuseerpoor Muhullah ...	345	
	Gazeepoor Pahwah Uktearpore...	346	
	Khajeh Ahmedpoor Ghoosrawan or Lukhah Chuck ...	347	
330	Shoojatpoor Chahtoh ...	348	
	Arazee Chahtoh Khoord ...	349	
	Muhummudpoor Kerooah ...	350	
	Ghooserawan, &c. ...	351	
	Arazee Pearehpoor ...	352	
335	Loorgapoor ...	353	
	Muksoodpoor Pooree	354	
	Arazee Dusruthpoor Boozoorg and Khoord ...	355	
	Chursooah ...	356	
	Bakrabad Chursooah ...	357	
340	Behrontee ...	358	
	Chukroul ...	359	
	Soorjunee Khundeh ..	360	
	Munnuwurpoor Deodha ..	361	
	Arazee Huzoorpoor Mehdour	362	
345	Kasiff Chuck ...	363	
	Deodha, &c. ...	364	
	Koshook Boozoorg, &c. ...	365	
	Rahuan Bigheh ...	366	
	Lukhranwan, &c. ...	367	
350	Madhopoor Sipah, &c. ...	368	
	Hubbeebkhan Minjoomleh or Pythan Muhullah ..	369	
	Chuck Muhummud Boozoorg, &c.	370	
	Russoolpoor Debee Suraie, or Russool Chuck ...	371	
	Muhummud Khoord Chuck or Toolshee Chuck ..	372	
355	Chuck Hujeeanin ...	373	
	Debee Surai, &c. ...	374	
	Sathopoor Boozoorg and Khoord, &c. ...	375	
	Arazee Debee Suraie ..	376	
	Kittch Doem ..	377	
360	Mukdoompoor Hajeepoor, second portion ...	378	
	Girdhurpoor Bustee ...	380	
	Rupuspoor Churun, &c. ...	381	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Names.
	Muhumudpoor Bustee, &c. ...	382	
	Bazidpoor Julalpoor Muye ...	384	Behar.
365	Bazidpoor ...	385	
	Uphroul ...	386	
	Beerchyte ...	1	
	Bellowah ...	2	
	Burrarree ...	3	
370	Bussowin ...	4	
	Chuck Hissack ...	5	
	" Russool ...	6	
	Derriapoor ...	7	
	Doomree ...	8	
375	Dunchoe ...	9	
	Gundapore ...	10	
	Hunsrajpore ...	11	
	Husseenpoor ...	12	
	Islampoor ...	13	
380	Jallar ...	14	
	Lowhar ...	15	
	Mahadeopoor ...	16	
	Mowallah ...	17	Rajeer
	Mullickpoor ...	18	
385	Mutteeannee ...	19	
	Nagdee ...	20	
	Nahoab ...	21	
	Naikpoor ...	22	
	Noney ...	23	
390	Pillkee ...	24	
	Punditpoor ...	25	
	Rajeer ...	26	
	Russelpoor ...	27	
	Sharpoor ...	28	
395	Shaikphool ...	29	
	Sowray ...	30	
	Suthokeree ...	31	
	Sydabad ...	32	
	Ushreefpoor ...	33	
400	Chuck Bhugwanpoor ...	261	
	Fukhurpoor Eatkatpoor ...	262	
	Chuck Ruheem ...	263	
	Mukudmee Uz Ruqbeh Chuck Mazoodeen ...	266	
	Mukudmee Uz Ruqbeh Chuck Ruheem ...	264	
405	Chuck Mazoodeen ...	265	
	Turokhur and Chuck Zukee ...	216	
	Zumeen Mukudmee Uz Ruqbeh Zukee ...	214	
	Kundopoor ...	253	
	Muhumudpoor Gireeuk ...	255	
410	Durees Suraie ...	256	Gumanee.
	Kasho Chuck ...	257	
	Raitur Sulehmanpoor ...	258	
	Uz Ruqbeh Raitur Sulehmanpoor	259	
	Goranwan ...	260	
415	Sithowrah or Chundkolah ...	308	
	Dhurumpoor ...	309	
	Guagapoor ...	310	
	Luchmeepoor ...	311	
	Pursotumpoor or Nuwadeeh ...	312	
420	Shumghurrah ...	314	
	Chundee Mow Kullecanpoor Mow	315	
	Mirzapoor or Kumal Bigah ...	316	
	Lutoolpoor Mow or Bindee Deeh	317	
	Ghoralee Gireeuk and Gireeuk Khas ...	264	
425	Chumurdeeha ...	237	
	Ghorah or Kuthorah ...	306	
	Arjumpoor Gireeuk ...	212	
	Bhuhulpoor " ...	252	
	Uz Ruqbeh " ...	251	
430	" " Khas and Ghorahee Gireeuk ...	250	
	Sikunderpoor Boozoorg ...	249	
	" " Khoord ...	248	
	Ukberpoor Pooraine ...	247	
	Muhuntpoor Gireeuk ...	246	
435	Bureh Koorwa ...	245	Nurhut.
	Sulempoor Gireeuk ...	244	
	Julalpoor " ...	243	
	Pulkuhoosh ...	242	
	Khanpoor Gireeuk ...	241	
440	Nuseerpoor " ...	240	
	Chuck Nuseerpoor Gireeuk ...	239	
	Hybutpoor ...	238	
	Sueduapur Gireeuk ...	298	
	Thuki Rouzeh ...	300	
445	Hussunpoor Gireeuk ...	301	
	Uz Ruqbeh Husunpoor Gireeuk ..	302	
	Manpoor Gireeuk ...	303	
	Razeedpoor Burneeha Usli ...	327	
	Pilkhee Koorawan ...	328	
450	Jaiteea ...	459	Sunout.
	Near Usli ...	530	
	Mora ...	531	
	Nurmah ...	491	
	Saeen Nizamut, &c. ...	492	Okree.
455	Sooneawan ...	493	

D.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Monghyr to Zillah Patna.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Kutroo Akteeyarpoor, &c. ...	187	Maldah.
	Umdaha Kyempoor ...	85	
	Kutterdeeh, &c. ...	186	
	Sydpoor Nizamut, &c. ...	188	
5	Belaree and Mahomedpoor Belaree	189	
	Kishunpoor ...	190	
	Badee Chuck Dakhlee Belaree ...	191	
	Sydee ...	192	
	Pullutpoor ...	193	
10	Masoom Chuck Uzruqbeh Rampoor	227	
11	Russoolpoor Meeean* ...	93	

NOTE.—Kutree Akteeyarpoor, Kutterdeeh, Sydpoor Nizamut, &c., Belaree, &c., Kishunpoor, Badee, &c., Sydee, Pullutpoor.

The Revenue of parent Estates to which they belong will continue to be paid, as at present, into Monghyr.

* The rent of this Village is paid into the Behar Collectorate.

E.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Patna to Zillah Behar.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Names.
1	Surnotee (within the Hulka of Pergunnah Urwul, Zillah Behar) ...	...	Musourah.
	Jamook ...	222	Bullesh.
	Jamook Arazee (within the Hulka of Pergunnah Ekil, Zillah Behar) ...	...	
	Khokree, &c. ...	292	Tillareh.
5	Fujjunpoor Niamutpoor or Fukhunpoor Niamutpoor ..	293	
	Bhourma Khas ...	531	
	Bhourma or Shahpoor Bhourma ..	276 & 530	
	Khisaree Khas ...	277 & 529	
	Mukhdoompoor Khisaree ...	277 & 528	
10	Jekutteea ...	220	Bullesh.
	Koorsurdeeha ...	219	
	Mukhdoompoor Palee ...	217	
	Mukhdoompoor Palee Minjoomleh	216	
	Surthoea or Muheeoodeenpoor Meeran Beegha ...	140	Tillareh.
15	Beroopoor Surthoea	139	
	Meeran Beegh ...	490	
	Deakoolee Dehra Nizamut ...	227 to 229	Bullesh.
	Russoolpoor Kharijuma ...	419	
19	Chisteepoor Puckree ...	231	

F.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Patna to Zillah Monghyr.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Mudaree Hiseh Nuhum ...	573	Gyaspoor.
	Jai Mungla Hiseh Nizamut, &c...	579	
	Dogae or Dogahee ...	583	
	Maruwan, &c ...	582	
5	Punhur or Putner ...	587	
	Chuck Hajee Fatimeh ...	518	
	Boheteh Futtehpoor Boheteh ...	577	
	Aichee or Ainjnee Ghât ...	589	
	Luchmeepoor, &c. ...	591	
10	Malpoor, &c. ...	592	
	Doomri ...	597	
	Purtappoor, &c. ...	602	
18	Khoosropoor Opproul ...	599	

G.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Monghyr to Zillah Behar.

Number.	Name of Village.	Thakbust Number.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Opranwan ...	94	Maldah.

NOTE.—This Village is in Behar. The Revenues paid into the Behar Treasury.

H.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Behar to Zillah Monghyr.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Ookhdee ...	124	Behar.
	Akberpoor Sunwus Khoord or Duress Chuck ...	205	
	Umbaree Boozoorg and Khoord...	288	
	Bureh Bigheh Arazee Umbah Sareh ...	127	
5	Bureh Bigheh ...	298	
	Sireechundpoor Boorhunpoorah	126	
	Sunwus Khoord, &c. ...	204	
	Sunwus Boozoorg, &c. ...	200	
	Arazee Sreechundpoor ...	379	

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Names.
10	Shaikhoopoor Churoonwan ...	299	Behar.
	Kerutsinghpoor Bhanpoora ...	122	
	Kundhowlee Ismahilpoor, &c. ...	123	
	Mundaree Chuck ...	125	
	Mascompoor or Khojah Gachee ...	203	
15	Arazee Muhumudpoor Nemee ...	295	
	Nemee Boozoorg, &c., Khoord, &c. ...	294	
	Nuseeb Chuck ...	154	
	Nizamoodeen Bigheh ...	383	
	Hussapoor Khoord or Hosingunge ...	373	Nurhut.
20	Juteeara ...	367	Sumaiee.
	Mussadee ...	371	
	Subulpoor Loutout ...	369	
	Umba of Islamnuggur ...	364	
	Islampoor Manickpoor ...	365	
25	Behcha ...	366	
	Jhingeeree ...	368	
	Sookhuralleegunge ...	370	
	Mukhdoompoor Dand ...	372	
	Chour Phool Chour ...	122	
30	Musour ...	128	
31	Uphurdeeh ...	123	Nurhut.
	Reotah ...	84	
	Bussunt ...	255	Maldah.
34	Bamwarrah ...	256	

I.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Monghyr to Zillah Tirhoot.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Bhugwanpoor Kursowlee ...	14	Bedeh Bhoosaree.
	Busuntpoor ...	20	
	Busuntpoor Arazee or Chooneebhanpoor ...	1	
	Bulbhudurpoor ...	18	
5	Bulbhudurpoor ...	19	
	Busuntpoor ...	17	
7	Puthowree ...	28	

J.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Lohardugga to Zillah Behar.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Khujroo Khoord (Tuppeh Sigsiggee) ...	19	Palamow.
2	Sanree (Tuppeh Bunkut) ...	21	
3	Saura (ditto) ...	20	
4	Pundoea (ditto) ...	22	
5	Busdeeha (ditto) ...	19	
6	Muholee (Tuppeh Sigsiggee) ...	20	

K.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Behar to Zillah Hazareebaugh.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Peepra Khoord ...	1303	Sherghotty.
	Hurunj ...	1304	
2	Kooba ...	1305	

L.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Bhaugulpore to Zillah Tirhoot.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Numbers.	Pergunnah Name.
1	Gopalputtee ...	202	Nurcedeegur.
	Koorsoun ...	205	
	Jhanjharpoor ...	203	
	Pukhowl ...	204	
5	Sekureea ...	201	
6	Rampoor ...	199	

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1865.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make a re-arrangement of the existing Sub-Divisions and Thannahs comprised therein in the Zillahs of Sarun Chumparun, Tirhoot, Shahabad, Behar, and Patna.

The following description of the external boundaries of the several Sub-Divisions and of the Thannahs contained therein is hereby published for general information :—

Head Sub-Division Chupra, Head-Quarters at Chupra.

On the North this Sub-Division is bounded by the River Gunduk from the Village of Salehpoor to that of Bishoonpore Chuk Shabaz. On the North-East, East, and South from the last named Village to Tuderwa, on the River Ghogra, the boundaries are conterminous with those of the Zillah. Thence the Western boundary coincides with the Western boundaries of the Villages of Tuderwa, Sooruhee, Ramgadh or Bughaee, Nughaee Khas, Nughaee Khas, Chainpoor, Mobaruckpoor, Nyagawan, Newada, Bawan Deeh, Dewpoora, and thence with the Western boundaries of Pergunnahs Ball, Burree, and Murhull to Salehpoor on the Sub-Division boundary.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Sircar Sarun.	Chupra.	Mushruk ...	Is conterminous on the North and East with the boundary of Sircar Sarun along the line of the River Gunduk. On the South it is bounded by a line passing along the boundaries of the following Villages, *viz.*: Molnapoor, Pudrowna, Naraenpoor, Rampoor Kesho, Sarae Khas, Damodhee, Bundha, Nipunea, Soombha, Oosuree Kulan, Oosuree Khoord, Oosuree Kulan (detached), Khubsee, Bhutwaleea to Peerowta, on the Gundukee Nuddee. Thence on the South-West and West by the boundaries of Pergunnahs Goa and Murhul.
		Tajpoor ...	On the North and West by the Sub-Division boundary. On the South by the Villages of Pursahurnatund, Mutheeabeehungeer, Dupnee, Kodur, Bugowra, Mudaree Chuk, Julalpoor, Dabee Boozoorg Mai Jungul, Pandeypoora, Sudowlie, Bulwan, Surea, Dyalpoor, Gopalpoor Chukdeh, Kuteea Nizamut, Lushkureepoor, Munikpooreh, Bunafur, Kurheebungra, Pindaree, Nukdeea, Juhangeera, Bhugwanpoor, Nudawan, Amawan Kulan to Kunowlee Sungram; and thence— On the South-East, East, and North-East by Thannah Mushruk.
		Manjhee ...	On the North by Thannah Tajpoor. On the East by Thannah Tajpoor and the Villages of Mairwa, Nusseera, Kohura, Sawuntpah, Buneeapoor Mafee, Lujwar, Suddad Cheetur (detached), Belsura (detached), Suddad Cheetur, Belsura, Bunwar, Subdulpoor, Nutwargopee to Nutwarpursram, Murha, Simurrea, Dhelkharee, Dhilkaree Khoord, Begra Khoord, Jumen Mafee, Rampoor Bhauk to Mujhunpoora, on the Gogra River. On the South and West by the Zillah and Sub-Division boundaries respectively.
		Chupra ...	On the North and North-East by Thannahs Tajpoor and Mushruk as far as the Village of Pekowree, whence to that of Shahpoor the boundary is conterminous with Pergunnah Ball. On the East by the Villages of Puldeeha, Puharpoor, Tukeea, Tetarpoor, Jugdeespoor, Gungabishoon, Lohra, Bhunatee, to Doomureea, and thence by the Eastern boundary of Pergunnah Manjhee. On the South by the Zillah boundary. On the West by Thannah Manjhee.
		Goldingunj in Cherand ...	On the West by Thannah Chupra. On the North by the North-Eastern boundary of Pergunnah Ball to the Village of Beebeepoor, and thence by the Villages of Mitheepoor and Bureearpoor Kudwa, again by the boundary of Pergunnah Ball to the Village of Ramgudha. On the East by the Village of Mirzapoor, and thence by the boundaries of Pergunnahs Ball and Cherand to the Ganges River. On the South by the Zillah boundary.
		Deegwara ...	On the North the boundary is conterminous with that of Pergunnah Kusmur. On the West with that of Thannah Goldingunj. On the South and East with the Zillah boundary.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Boundaries.
Sircar Sarun.	Chupra.	Pursa ...	On the North-West, Thannah Mushruk. On the South-West, Thannahs Chupra and Goldingunj. On the South, Thannah Deegwara. On the North-East and East, the Zilliah boundary.

Sub-Divisian Sewan, Head-Quarters at Sewan.

This Sub-Division is bounded on the North-East by the Gunduk River from the Village of Punditwa Derah to that of Hussunpoor; on the East the boundary is conterminous with that of the Chupra Sub-Division; and on the South, West, and North with that of the Zillah.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Sircar Sarun.	Sewan.	Buragaon ...	Is bounded on the North, North-West, West, and South-West by the Zillah boundary from the Village of Punditwa Dearah, on the River Gunduk, to that of Khurownee Khas. Whence on the South and East the boundary accords with that of Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree.
		Burowlee ...	On the North, North-East, and East by the Sub-Division boundaries. On the South by the boundaries of the Sub-Division and of Pergunnahs Dhungsee and Seepah. On the West by Thannah Buragaon.
		Sewan ...	On the North by Thannahs Buragaon and Burowlee. On the East and South-East by the Sub-Division boundary. On the South and South-West by the boundaries of Pergunnahs Burra and Puchluk. On the West by the Zillah boundary.
		Durowlee ...	On the North-West, West, and South by the Zillah boundary. On the East by the Sub-Division boundary. On the North-East by Thannah Sewan.

Sub-Division of Moteeharee, Head-Quarters at Moteeharee.

The boundaries of this Sub-Division are conterminous with those of the Zillah on the North, East, and South, or from the Village of Bhurtunhee to that of Soondurpoor on the Gunduk River, and thence on the South to the Village of Muzhurrea Nizamut with those of the Chupra and Sewan Sub-Divisions. The Western boundary from the last named Village to that of Toleh Rugonathpoor is conterminous with that of Tuppeh Sonewul, and thence it passes along the Western limits of the Villages of Kurmwa, Raja-Bhar, Roluhee Nizamut, Poolwureea, Madhoopoor, Buhooarwa, or Dundee Toleh, Buhroopeea Nizamut, Belhut, Jooa Jat, Mutukwa, or Kutkenwan, Beyla, Mundula, Ramgurhwa, Oonshe Deeh, Hurnahie, Goonhan, Seehorewa, Chowkeeadee Nizamut, Juteeahee, Chundowlee, and Bhurtunhee, where it meets the District boundary.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Boundaries.
Sircar Sarun Chumparun.	Moteeharee.	Moteeharee ...	On the North and West by the Sub-Division and Zillah boundaries respectively. On the South by the Villages of Phoolwureea, Bhiteea, Doomdooma, of Pursa, Raeputtee, Belwa, Mooda Chupra, and thence by the Dhunowlee Nuddee to the Village of Hurdeea, and thence by Buryarpoor, Puthwra, Bhitha Nizamut, Sirseea Nizamut, Biddea, and Dhekuha to the Boorgunduk or Dukeya Nuddee. On the East by the Eastern boundaries of Tuppehs Mudhwul and Dooho Sooho.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Sircar Sarun Chumparun.	Moteeharee.	Dhaka Ramchunder ...	On the North and East by the Zillah boundaries. On the South by the Villages of Mudhrapoor, Chuk Doorbar Mudhrapoor, Pipra Khan, Chuk Doorbar, Mujhwuleea, Bishoonpoor Sobe, Asa Chupra oorf Choorma, and Suraha. On the West by Thannah Moteeharee, and by the Villages of Itwa and Suraha.
		Kuleanpoor ...	On the North by the Thannahs of Moteeharee, and Dhaka Ramchunder. On the East and South by the Zillah boundary. On the West by the Western boundaries of Pergunnah Myhsee, Tuppehs Belwa, Jafurabad, and Mudhwul.
		Gobindgunj ...	On the North and East by the Thannahs of Moteeharee, and Kuleanpoor. On the South and West by the Sub-Division boundaries.

Sub-Division Bettiah, Head-Quarters at Bettiah.

On the North-East, North, West, and South-West the boundaries of this Sub-Division are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and on the South and South-East with that of the Sewan and Mocteeharee Sub-Divisions.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Sircar Sarun Chumparun.	Bettiah.	Bugaha ...	Is bounded on the North and West by the Zillah boundaries. On the South and South-East by the Zillah boundary and by a line running through the boundaries of the following Villages, *viz.*: Bheurhurwa, Manpoor Shurkee and Ghurbee, Kuruheea Busowlee, Muthea Kolhooa, Bherurwar, Toleh Moosa Khan, Rewuheea Rutwul, Puteeladh, and Mutheea, Pursownee, Jhunkowl, Pipra, Suluha, Jhur Muhooee, Shurehwar, Burgaon, Pukree Sadhoram, Mudhbunee, Doomureea, Kutrowl, Dukuhwa, Bumhnee, Jumooa to Sydpoor, and thence— On the East by the Village of Rumowtee Hurpoor Lidhurwa, Mundwul, Bussuntpoor, Jhurhanee, Bhooshee, Durwul, Suruhooa, Howda, Hurdee, Burhurwa, Pikree Khoord, Puhkowl, Hurpoor, and thence from the trijunction of the Villages of Hurpoor, Burheya, and forest lands on the Gungowlee Nuddee by a line due north to the Zillah boundary.
		Lowreea ...	On the North and East by the Zillah boundaries. On the South by the boundaries of Tuppehs Ramgeer, Bhubta, Sathee, Buloon, and Manpoor Chowdund to the Village of Kunheyapoor, on the River Gunduk. On the West by Thannah Buguha and the River Gunduk.
		Bettiah ...	On the North by Thannah Lowreea and the Zillah boundary. On the East, South, and West by the Sub-Division and the Zillah boundaries respectively.

Head Sub-Division Tirhoot, Head-Quarters at Mozufferpore.

On the East and on the North from the Gunduk River to Bundrabun the boundaries of this Sub-Division are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and thence the Northern boundary follows the Northern and outer limits of Pergunnahs Tureeanee Bubra, Zillah Toorkee, and Bubra, Zillah Tirhoot, and of the following Villages, *viz.*: Pudree Dhurhurwa, Gungowlee, Kotheea, Rajkund, Kokilwara, Meenanpoor, Pundowl Deoreea, Jogwaleea, Misirwuleea, Bhuloondha, Jujwareh to Bukoree. The Eastern limits from thence to the Village of Sewduha is defined by the common boundary between Pergunnahs Tirsuth and Bhurwareh, thence to the Village of Ludowra by the common boundary which separates the Pergunnah of Bureyl from the Pergunnahs of Bhurwaree and Shahjehanpoor, and which then forms the Southern boundary of the Sub-Division as far as the Village of Beerapoor Nisf, from whence it passes along the boundary of the following Villages, *viz.*: Belkhee Gujputtee, &c.,

Dhurmangutpoor, Hussunpoor Pugahee, &c., Mohumedpoor Toolsee, Moosuhree, Shunkura Bazeed, Munsoorjore, Rusoolpoor Tajo, Rampoor Rae, Bishoonpoor Moorar, Mohyoodeenpore, Rusoolpore Mirza or Muneeare, Rampoor Ruttee, Mujhwulleea, Shunkura Fareed, Bhulbhindee Boodhseyn, Moosuhroe Ram, &c., Muthrapoor Janee, &c., Jugdeespoor Bughnugree, and Southern boundary of Chukley-Nyee, Pergunnah Bisareh, to the Village of Chuk Bhatee, and thence along the Eastern and Southern boundaries of the following Villages, *viz.*: Phukoolee, Tal Puksa, Bishoonpoor, Mungul, Arizpoor Ragho, Uktearpoor-Mohun, Kishoonpoor-Belowr, Belowr, Bhugnugree, Ununpoor Gungwuleea, Phoolwareh Roopnath, Uzeezpoor-Belowr, Phoolwareh Bhoal, Joojha, Rajarampoor Khurownee, Pokhura Jhoghurha, Chukda Hiseh, Pyghumberpoor, Basdeoputtee, Basokoond, Chuk Uboo, Buneean, Kookruheea, Lodhpoora, or Lalpoora Bodha, Kejlaputtee Joojharpoor, Bishoonpoor Ununt-Uslee, Mundooa Pakur-Uslee, Rumowlee, on the Gunduk River.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Tirhoot.	Budooraj Semur	Is bounded on the North and West by the Zillah boundaries. On the East by the boundary of the following Villages, *viz.*: Moorsundee, Nuryar Bowureea Bhutwaleea, Rusoolpoor Zumeen, Burhunpoor Kurmun, Boaree, Jugurnathpoor, Gondowra, Madhopoor, Ram Dakhilee, Puttee Uswaree. On the South by the Villages of Hooseypoor, Jugdeespoor Khyrwa, Muthrapoor, Bazeedpoor Jewa, Sulahpoor, Deoreea, Chandpoor Zumeen Surya, Burhunpoor-Gunghun, Sudhunpooro Sodhunpoorah, Hurdee, Rusoo, Manikpoor, Ekwuleea Puguheea, Ryntee, and Uswaree Bunjureea.
		Paro Khas ...	Is bounded on the North by Thannah Budooraj Semur. On the North-East by the Villages of Dhunowtura, Golwareh, Narungee-Jeunath and Toorkee Jugdees, Umeytha, Arazee Roopowlee, Burdaha, Dewujh-Pauch, Chuck Neejamutoollah, Julalpoor, and Chuk Kumal, Kuruja-Deah, Phoolwareh Gobind, Phoolwareh Bhoal, Koergawandeeh, Sownan, Ununpoor-Gungwuleea, Bhugnugree. On the West and South by the Zillah boundary. On the South-East by the boundary of the Sub-Division.
		Mozufferpore ...	On the North the boundary is conterminous with that of Pergunnahs Moorwah Kulan and Moorwakhoord, including the portions of Villages Nurwara, Boolundpoor, Sooleymanpoor, and Tahirpoor, of Pergunnah Tureeanee, on the right bank of the Bagmuttee River; and excluding the portion Belahee and the Villages of Suhila Bullee, Kuleeanpoor, Suhila Byjnath, Suhila Rampoor Puttee, ditto Uslee, ditto Puttee (2nd), Bisumbhurputtee, Buryee and Dhuhandee Khoord, of Pergunnah Moorwah Khoord, on the left bank of that river. On the West by the boundaries of the Zillah and of Thannahs Budooraj Semur and Paro. On the East the Eastern boundary of the following Villages, *viz.*: Panpoor, Buratee, Oonsur, Rusoolpoor, Mutthee, Bhugwanpoor Kootoob, Roosee, Gopalpoor Gopal, Yatburpoor Jyntee, Shurufoodeenpoor, Chuk Hulal, Suluha, Goormee Mun, Bishoonpoor Jugdees, then the Little Gunduk River to Mohumedpoor, and by Bishoonpoor Sireeram, Judoonathpoor, Hurpoor Kishoon, Sutho Dakhilee, Nowulpoor Misirwulleea, and Jugdeespoor Bhugnugree. On the South, the Sub-Division boundary.
		Belsund ...	Is bounded on the North and West by the Sub-Division and Zillah boundaries. On the East by the boundary of the Pergunnah Bubra and following Villages, *viz.*: Bhuteesputtee Quadumpoor, Bishoonpoor Ununt, Oomarpoor, Ramputtee-Roopeh, Roopowlee Uslee, Pitownjeea Gobind, Kooahee, Shumool Uslee, and Koondlahee. On the South by Thannah Mozufferpore.
		Kutreh ...	On the North and East by the Sub-Division boundaries. On the West by the boundaries of Thannahs Belsund and Mozufferpore. On the South by the Zillah boundary.

Sub-Division Hajeepoor, Head-Quarters at Hajeepoor.

This Sub-Division is bounded on the North, from the River Gunduk to the Village of Surya, by the Tirhoot Sub-Division, thence the Eastern boundary is conterminous with that of the Chukley Girjowl, of Pergunnah Bisareh, as far as the Village Suluha, Suluha Mohyoodeenpoor, &c., whence it follows the Eastern and outer limits of the following Vilages, *viz.*: Mohumedpoor Poheearee, Nowrungpoor, Bhanpoor, Purmanundpoor, Julalpoor, Mohumedpoor, Jugdeespoor Gopalpoor or Chumrahra, Darabpoor Dukhilee Basdeopoor, Darabpoor Jugurnathpoor, Shahpoor, Lowapoor Nuraen, Bughuoeh, Hussunpoor, &c., Dhurrumpoor Bulooeea, Gopalpoor Bulooeea, &c., Buhlolepoor, Budooa to Roopuspoor Muneear, &c., on the Ganges River, and thence the boundary to the South and West coincides with that of the Zillah.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Hajeepoor.	Mowhweh ...	On the North and East by the Sub-Divisional boundaries. On the West by the Bya Nuddee to the Village of Belbur Nanakoahee, and thence by the Villages of Sadhopoor Ukhwan, Kururhee Uslee, Ruhsa, Beharee, Julalpoor, Bishoonpoor, Manikpoor, Jahangeerpoor Busunt, Dumodurpoor, Bishoonpoor Ghunoo, Bhojputtee, and Radheypoor Biryee. On the South by the Southern boundaries of Chuckley Nynee, Pergunnah Bisareh, and of Pergunnah Sureysa.
		Lalgunj ...	Is bounded on the North by the Sub-Division boundary. On the East by the boundaries of the Sub-Division and of Thannah Mowhweh On the West by the Zillah boundary. On the South by the boundaries of Chukley Girjowl, Pergunnah Bisareh, and of Pergunnah Sureysa.
		Hajeepoor ...	Is bounded on the North by Thannahs Lalgunj and Mowhweh. On the East by the following Villages *viz.*: Chuk Soobhuta, Panapoor, Sikhanund, and Yusoofpoor, Kythowtee, Muneearpoor, Bishoonpoor Sydali, Buharpoor, and Raghopoor. On the West and South by the boundary of the Zillah.
		Mohnar ...	On the North by Thannah Mowhweh. On the West by Thannah Hajeepoor. On the South by the boundary of the Zillah. On the East by the boundary of the Sub-Division.

Sub-Division Tajpoor, Head-Quarters at Tajpoor.

On the West and North from the Ganges River to Bazeedpoor, on the right bank of the River Gunduk, the boundary of this Sub-Division is conterminous with those of the Hajeepoor and the Tirhoot Sub-Divisions, and thence to Shahjehanpoor Dilsuree with the Gunduk River. On the South-East and South the limits accord with those of the Zillah.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Tajpoor.	Tajpoor ...	On the West, North, and East by the boundaries of the Sub-Division. On the South by the Villages of Dhowree, (on the Little Gunduk River,) Hussunpoor, &c., Bheekha Bhat, or Lohangee, Mohsaree, Nazirpoor, Bishoonpoor Basawan, Chand Chowr, Puchpeyka Boozoorg, Bykoonth Burhunda, Chuk Taj, Kheeraj Zumeen, Burhunda Pajm, Shahbazpoor, Bahadoorpoor, Moosapoor, Manikpoor, Nugawan, Muthrapoor Dureea, &c., Seramdeeh, Nowrozpoor, or Jorepoor, Chuk Huwas, Chuk Suleym, &c., Shahpoor Owndee, Surwulpoor, Tara Dhunoon, Thugwara, &c., Hurpoor Thugwara.
		Dulsing Suraee	On the North by Thannah Tajpoor. On the East and South by the District boundaries. On the West by the Sub-Division boundary.

Sub-Division Seetamurhee, Head-Quarters at Seetamurhee.

On the North and West from the Village of Gungowr, on the Jumoonee Nuddee, to that of Rambun, on the Bagmuttee River, the boundaries of this Sub-Division are conterminous with those of the Zillah; and thence, on the South, with those of the Tirhoot Sub-Division and of the Villages of Bitowl, Chukowtee, Radhee Deeh, and Kumtowl; whence the Eastern boundary coincides with those of Pergunnahs Bhurwareh and Tajpoor to the Village of Chandpoor Puttee, from which it is conterminous with the Southern boundaries of the Villages of Bishoonpoor, Lorika, and Dhunowj to the Eastern boundary of Pergunnah Nowtun, which it then follows to the Village of Gungowr.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Seetamurhee.	Shewhur ...	Is bounded on the North and West by the Zillah boundary. On the East by the boundary of the Pergunnah Bubra. On the South by the Sub-Division boundary.
		Seetamurhee ...	On the North, the Zillah boundary. On the West that of Thannah Shewhur. On the East and South-East by the boundaries of Pergunnahs Kunhowlee and Nizamoodeenpoor Bugreh, and by the Villages of Kumalduh, Joojharputtee, Hurpoor Bhuluha, Bhasur Mucheea, Maleepoor Bukhree, Ram Nugur, Rughownee, Pyke Toleh, Bishoonpoor, Bishoonpoor (2nd), Chuk of Sowra, Lalpoor, Kowreea, Koodurcea Bukharee, and Muhsowl. On the South by the Sub-Division boundary.
		Bela Muchpuck-ownee ...	On the North and East by the Zillah boundary. On the West by Thannah Seetamurhee. On the South, the following Villages: Burahee, Khokseh, Pipra, Bishoonpoor, Gooraree, Ludooaree, Soormukha, Sootcehara Ram, Pipradhee Sirseea, and Toorkwuleca.
		Jaley ...	On the North and West by Thannahs Muchpuckownee and Seetamurhee. On the East by the Zillah boundary. On the South by the Sub-Division boundary.

Sub-Division Durbhunga, Head-Quarters at Durbhunga.

On the South-West and West the Eastern limits of the Sub-Divisions of Tajpoor and Tirhoot mark the boundary of this Sub-Division. On the South and East the boundary follows that of the Zillah. On the North, commencing from the Village of Mulikpoor, on the Booshna Nuddee, the Sub-Division boundary is defined by a line passing along the Northern and outer boundaries of the following Villages, *viz.*: Mulikpoor, Khujooa, Burhumpoor, Uhyaree to Mudehpoor; thence to the Village of Ruckwillee along the Northern boundary of Pergunnah Pindarooj; thence again to the Village of Sookwareh it follows the Northern limits of the Pergunnahs of Biryee and Loawan, and then along the Northern and Eastern boundaries of the following Villages until it joins the Zillah boundary, *viz.*: Isjundeyarpoor Oojan, Doobhowl, Mudheypoor, Owan Boozoorg and Khoord, Dhaneyrampoor, Phoolwureea, and Ghuneepoor, Pokhrenda, Kythwareh, &c., Byjnathpoor, Khundwar, &c., Downa Dakhillee, Kutuhrabheet Puchuhee, Sidhee Tajpoor, Judooputtee, &c., Chiknee, &c., Pudree, Goodhyl Domeputtee, Uz Ruqbeh Sooproul Gorhyl, Bhugwanpoor &c. Bheet, Enaetpoor, and Boorhun, &c., Ruseearee Uslee, and Jhulkara.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Durbhunga.	Durbhunga ...	On the North and West by the Sub-Divisional boundary. On the East by the boundary of the Sub-Division and of the Villages of Bhoulputtee, Uz Ruqbeh Nynaghat, and Ameen, and by the Eastern boundaries of Pergunnahs Peengee and Ooghara to the Village of Khyra. On the South by the Southern boundary of Pergunnah Ooghara to the Village of Undhputtee, and then by the Villages of Serampoor Feroze, Puranpoor, Buleea, Munoopoor, Ghoosraman, and Sadeepoor, Rusoolpoor, Dumoodurpoor, Alleeabad, Muksoodpoor, Belaspoor, Neam, Chhitowuan, Makeeputtee, Ookhra, Rujeya, and the South-Eastern boundary of Pergunnah Bureyl.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Durbhunga.	Buheyra ...	On the North and East by the Sub-Divisional and Zillah boundaries On the West by that of Thannah Durbhunga. On the South by the Villages of Purtaputtee or Chukwa, Shumsoodeenpoor, Purtaputtee or Chukwa (2nd), Bhurwaree and Rampoor, Putsura, Huthowree, Khuradeeram Madhoopoor Mudsoodun, Ooghara, or Sumunpoor, thence by along the Kumla Nuddee on the Northern boundary of Pergunnah Jukhulpoor to the Village of Deokulee Dhan Uslee, thence by the Villages of Jugurnathpoor Hansee, Uslee, Teleypoor, Rusoolpoor, Bhooence, Sydabad, Mohumedpoor, and Ukburpoor, and the Pergunnah of Ahis, including the Villages of Urudlar, of Pergunnah Jukhulpoor, and Phuroosahee, of Pergunnah Dhurowr, to the Zillah boundary.
		Rowsera ...	On the North by Thannahs Durbhunga and Buheyra. On the East by the boundaries of the Villages, *viz.*: Duswul, Sirseea, Semraon, Kotheea, Bheetee, Buheyra, Shahpoor Uslee, &c., Sahimputtee, Bhenruha Uslee, Mohumdeenugur or Rowsera. On the South, South-West, and West by the Zillah and Sub-Division boundaries respectively.
		Singheea ...	On the North by Thannah Buheyra. On the East and South by the Zillah boundary. On the West by the Thannah Rowsera.

Sub-Division Mudhoobunee, Head-Quarters at Mudhoobunee.

On the North and East the boundaries of this Sub-Division are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and on the South and West with those of the Durbhunga and Seetamurhee Sub-Divisions respectively.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Mudhoobunee.	Bhowareh ...	Is bounded on the North by a line running through the Northern boundaries of the following Villages, *viz.*: Kupseea, Bishoonpoor Khoord, Sireechundpoor, Buhurbund, Belwar Khoord, Keota, Meerun, &c., Gowree Meerun, Lalapoor, Kuruheea Deeh Nankar, Putpurra, Ekma, Becraghat, Soogownan Nankar, Doobhowlee, Dumhar, Gondowlee, Qusbeh Gowr, Nikta, Sigwun, Medhookeea, Undhura, and Mudna, &c. On the East and South-East by the following Villages, *viz.*: Mynee Zaed Fehrist, Jumeyla, Julsyne, Mudnan, Nonowr, Chundowra, Kumukpoor, Kooaree or Muchd, Sookhut, and Goburdhunpoor. On the South by the following Villages, *viz.*: Jhunjharpoor, Bhuwaneepoor or Zookosee, &c., Doobowlee Khera, &c., and thence it follows the boundary of the Sub-Division. On the West the Sub-Division boundary to the Village of Belawan, and thence that of Pergunnah Hatee to Kupsee again.
		Baneeputtee Khujowlee ..	On the North from the Thoomaney Nuddee by the following Villages, *viz.*: Suuha Nowabad, Teywuth, Munpowr, and Gumharia, &c., Ukore, Nugwas, Kurahee, Purjwaruslee, and Ubheypoor and Bagha Khal, or Danga. On the East by the boundaries of Pergunnah Jureyl and Thannah Bhowareh. On the South and West by the boundaries of the Sub-Division.
		Khujowlee ...	On the North by the boundary of the Zillah. On the East by the following Villages, *viz.*: Piprahee, Jeewanputtee or Garh, Belahee, &c., Uz Ruqbeh Pindrown, Gujuhnda, Puthrahee, Teghura Mudhoorapoor, Bureyl, Chituree and Bisuha, Sootyahee, Sundura, &c. On the South by Thannah Bhowareh. On the West the boundary is conterminous with the Eastern limits of Pergunnahs Hatee and Buchowr.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Tirhoot.	Mudhoobunee.	Hurlakee ...	On the North, the Zillah boundary. On the East, that of Thannah Khujowlee. On the South, Thannah Baneeputtee Khujowlee. On the West, the boundary of the Sub-Division.
		Mudheypoor ...	On the North by the following Villages, *viz.*: Gohooman Uslee and Birneea Dakhilee, Soogaputtee and Dhurumputtee, Dhunowj Uslee and Buhooaratar Uslee, Siswa or Buruhee, Phoolpurasun and Dhungura, Bhitaputtee and Sookhooa, Imrit and Jhujhna Uslee and Betaha Dakhilee. On the East, South-East, South by the boundary of the Sub-Division. On the South-West and West by the Sub-Divisional boundary and by Thannahs Bhowareh and Khujowlee.
		Lowkaha ...	On the North and East by the boundary of the Zillah. On the South, Thannah Mudheypoor and the Zillah boundary. On the West by Thannah Khujowlee.

Head Sub-Division Arrah, Head-Quarters at Arrah.

On the North, South, and South-East the boundaries of this Sub-Division are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and thence the Southern and Western boundaries coincide with the common boundary between Pergunnahs Beeheea and Peeroo to the East, and Pergunnahs Bhojpoor and Dunwar to the West.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Shahabad.	Arrah.	Arrah ...	On the North and East by the boundary of the Zillah. On the South and West the boundaries are conterminous with those of Pergunnahs Punwar and Beheea.
		Peeroo ...	On the North by Thannah Arrah. On the West and South-West by the boundary of the Sub-Division. On the South and East the boundary follows that of the Zillah.

Sub-Division Buxar, Head-Quarters at Buxar.

On the East the boundary is conterminous with that of the Arrah Sub-Division; on the North and North-West with that of the Zillah; and on the South with the common boundary between Pergunnahs Chowsa and Bhojpoor to the North, and of Pergunnahs Chynepoor, Dinareh, and Dhunwar to the South.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Shahabad.	Buxar.	Buxar	On the North-West and North by the Zillah boundary. On the East and South by that of the Sub-Division. On the West by that of Pergunnah Bhojpoor.
		Chowsa ...	On the North and North-West, the Zillah boundary. On the West, South-West, and South by the Sub-Divisional boundary. On the East by Thannah Buxar.

Sub-Division of Sasseram, Head-Quarters at Sasseram.

The Northern boundary is conterminous with the Southern boundaries of the Arrah and Buxar Sub-Divisions from the Soane River to the Village of Mukdoompoor, and the Eastern, Southern, and part of the Western boundaries from the Village of Danwar, on the Soane River, to the Village of Hurbhog on the Kurumnasa River, with the Zillah boundary, thence the Western boundary passes along the line of common boundary between Pergunnahs Rhotas, Sasseram, and Dinareh to the East, and of Pergunnah Chynepoor to the West.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Shahabad.	Sasseram.	Dhungaeen ...	On the North by Thannahs Chowsa, Buxar, and Peeroo. On the West, South-West, and South by the boundary of Pergunnahs Dinareh and Dunwar. On the East by the boundary of the Zillah.
		Nokha ...	On the North by Thannah Dhungaeen. On the West, the Sub-Divisional boundary. On the South by the following Villages, *viz.*: Goelat-Dehra, Daindeh, Khyra Sooltan, Arsudpoor, &c., Jurooha, Bawur Arazée, Bawur, Jugowleea, Toornee, Phukula, &c., Phukula, &c., Bekaree, Lunkaspoor, &c., Kuleeanpoor, Mederikpoor, Muthoorapoor, Simureea, Mutcea, Doomra, Muholee, Dumodurpoor, Gokhulpoor, Palapoor, Seereerampoor, Urohee, Rampoorputtee Ugraind, Khuradee, Besainee Khoord, Kudwa, Nuwadeeh, Myrée, Lilarce, Mujheeaon Bhoophor Pokhur or Bhoo, Rothwa-Sothwa, Mudurpoor, Sooura, Chit Bisaon, Koosoomra, Kythee, Buraon, Sohugee, Khyree, to Sohuree, on the Soane River. On the East by the boundary of the Zillah.
		Sasseram ...	On the North by Thannah Nokha. On the West, the Sub-Divisional boundary. On the South and East by the boundary of the Zillah.

Sub-Division Bhubhooa, Head-Quarters at Bhubhooa.

The boundaries on the North-West, West, and South, from the Village of Punjranwan on the Kurumnasa River, to the North, to the Village of Gumhuree, also on the Kurumnasa, to the South, are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and thence the boundaries to the South-East and East and North-East to the Village of Punjranwan again are contermious with those of the Sasseram and Buxar Sub-Division.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Boundaries.
Shahabad.	Bhubhooa.	Bhubhooa ...	On the North by the boundary of the following Villages, *viz.*: Unkowdhee-Shah-Pah, Sarbahunpoor or Dyal Chuk (1), Sarbahunpoor or Dyal Chuk (2), Dooghura Lok, Bheekhunpoor, Bhurkhur, Putilwa, Buhoodoora, Dadar Tekaree, Byree, Sookhpoorwa, Pipra Gaderee, Khonjehpoor, Horilpoor, Pitilwa, Utrouleea, Bykuntpoorwa, Julkhoreea, Ujgura or Jugree, Bhysa Dehree, Muhumudpoor, Bhyslat, Ghuree Khoord, Chowbeypoor, Khunetee Mehurban, Doobuleea, Gungouleea, Busuhna. On the East and South-East by the Sub-Division. On the South by that of the Zillah. On the West by the boundary of the following Villages, *viz.*: Deeghor, Kham Khoord, Kham Kulan, Bhundehra, Bala Khop, Kuroor, Lohndee, Gurwat Mukree Khop, Chooan or Puduree, Khajehpoor, Noghura, Mulik Surae, Goha Purusrampoor, Birdee or Lohura, Gungouleea or Pursotumpoor, Gungouleea, Sekunderpoor, Buhoodma, Moondee, Nurwanwan, Meerpoor or Aseya, Chontee Arazee, Kitteh Doom, Doomrueth, Nurotumpoor, Dumodurpoor, Gooraeepoor, Hurhurpoor, Osree, Unkowdhee-Shah-Pah.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Shahabad.	Bhubhooa.	Ramgurh ...	On the North by the boundaries of the Sub-Division and Zillah. On the West by the following Villages, *viz.*: Mushora, Bhutonee, Dakhlee Kublaspoor, Doomree, Pandeypoor, Pandeypoor, Munsoorpoor, Kusthuree, Doomur Pokhur, Chhta (2nd portion), Chhta Englis Thana (1st portion), invalid lands, Chhta (1st portion), Kishnarpan Arazee, Nuwulpoorwa. On the South by Thannah Bhubhooa. On the East by the Sub-Divisional boundary.
		Chand ...	On the North, West, and South by the boundary of the Zillah. On the East by Thannahs Bhubhooa and Ramgurh.

Head Sub-Division of Gya, Head-Quarters at Gya.

The North-Western, Northern, and North-Eastern boundaries of this Sub-Division, commencing from the Village of Unchha, on the bank of the Soane River, to the Village of Jethun, are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and thence the boundary to the East passes along the Eastern boundary of the following Villages, *viz.*: Puchya, Sundulpoor, Dhuneeawan, &c., Nundpoor Chumrooa, Achwa Kurna, Chuk Saeedpoor Pukeereea, Jota Beekumpoor, Reota Chair, Muttee, Mohumudpoor Maltee, Ubhepoor, Suleemabad, Bekutpoor, &c., Jumwawan, Govindpoor, Seesawan to the River Dhobher, which it then follows to the Villages of Russoolpoor Muhagaon, Manikpoor, Sonar Khap, Manikdeeha, Tankoopa, &c., Andhur, Koorumdeeh, Janee Bigha, Gapha Kulan, Nawan, Tootooheea, Boodhoul, Deomree, Ghonghureea Ghonto-Futehpoor, Busadhee, Neema, Shewa Bigha, Gothoo, Khujoontee, (U. R.,) Ghunghur Rusoolpoor, Mucharim, Kutorwa, &c., Sukhwa, Zindapoor, Toorce Khoord, Pursawan Pundureea, Intadeeh or Utteea Khoord, Doolara, Rutnaree, Illara, &c., Pursa Kulan, Dundranwan Koormanwan, &c., Doomree, Aetwan, &c., Burdeeh, &c., Tantoe, Puhrah Khas, Gungtee, Deokulle Khas, Mungranwan, &c., Buleea, and Usnee, and thence the boundary runs North-West by the following Villages, *viz.*: Ghutera, Dadunpoor, &c., Alumpoor, Bela, &c., Isser Khap, Rounda and Bishonpoor, Burouna and Allygunge, then by the common boundary between Pergunnahs Kabur and Chirkanwan to Bhelumpoor, whence the boundary trends westerly along the Villages of Purtabpoor, Khoree Khap, Ghonta, Burahee Khoord to Chapook, &c., and then follows the common boundary line between Pergunnahs Goh and Unchha to the North, and of Pergunnahs Siris and Munoura to the South, as far as the Soane River.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Behar.	Gya.	Urwul ...	Is bounded on the North and West by the Zillah boundaries. On the South by the following Villages, *viz.*: Kuller, Rajpoorah, Ullee Akberpoor, Futtehpoor, &c., Teree Fyzoollah, Purookonwul, &c., Ismailpoor Pindhoo, Rampoor Chaee, Kyal, &c., Puharpoor, Ghouspoor Khudosim Ukrounja, then by the Urwul Pergunnah boundary to the Village of Mobarikpoor, Mehrban, and Kutaugee, &c. On the East by the boundary of Pergunnah Urwul.
		Daoodnuggur...	On the North by the boundary of Thannah Urwul. On the West and South by the Zillah and Sub-Division boundaries respectively. On the East by a line along the South-Eastern boundary of Pergunnah Dadur, the Villages of Gungtee Mogulalee, Sujeekhap, Mulhudh, Belah, and the Eastern boundary of Pergunnah Goh.
		Tikaree ...	On the North by the boundaries of Thannah Urwul and the Villages of Shahpoor Bundwa, Sanda, Sehbaree Dakhillee-Sanda, Adheempoor, Russoolpoor Ukhunpoor, and of the Pergunnah of Sunout to the Village of Punaree Ferozepoor, and thence of the Villages of Koolunpoor Jafrah and Sumra Chuk Simra on the River Phulgoo. On the West by the Eastern boundary of Thannah Daoodnuggur. On the South by the boundaries of the Sub-Division and of Pergunnah Kabur to the Naira Nuddee, and thence by the Villages of Rowneea Jullalpoor, Mahadeopoor, Palankee Soultanee, Kurma, Simra Suleempoor, &c., Koormanwan, Kunetoo, Dereeyapoor Tepa, Bilwankurhera, Dowlutpoor, Mulsaree, Oosur Luchmeepoor, Tikowree, Rewara, Agthookunchunpoor, Bhugwanpoor, Beldar Bigheh, Alum Bigheh, and Rona, on the Phulgoo River. On the East by the Phulgoo River.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Behar.	Gya.	Gya ...	On the North by the boundaries of Thannahs Tikaree and Jehanabad and the District boundary. On the West and South by the boundaries of the Sub-Division. On the East, the boundaries of Pergunnahs Mahair and Sunout.
		Utree ...	On the North and East by the Zillah and Sub-Division boundaries. On the South-West and West by the boundary of Thannah Gya.
		Jehanabad ...	On the North and East by the Zillah boundaries. On the West and South by the boundaries of Thannahs Urwul and Tikaree.

Sub-Division Newadeh, Head-Quarters at Newadeh.

The boundaries of this Sub-Division on the North, East, and South are conterminous with those of the Zillah. On the West it is bounded by the Dhader Nuddee and by the Sub-Division of Gya.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Behar.	Newadeh.	Newadeh ...	Is bounded on the North and East by the boundaries of the Zillah On the West by the Sub-Division boundary. On the South from the Dhader Nuddee to the Village of Bhooghuttee by the Southern boundary of Pergunnah Nurhut, and thence by the following Villages, *viz.:* Supta Beeguha, Dadpoor, Manpoor, Kendwa, Ramdeo, Munainee Goolgoon, Pussees Kulan, Quazee Kulunth, Sirkutta, Losinghanee, Tilbudro, Bishoonpoor, Tinsiseea, Jypoor Bursonee, Ekumba, and Ektura to and along the Zillah boundary.
		Rujowlee ...	On the North by the Southern boundary of Thannah Newadeh. On the West by the Sub-Division boundary. On the South and East by the boundaries of the Zillah.

Sub-Division Sherghotty, Head-Quarters at Sherghotty.

This Sub-Division is bounded on the North by the Gya Sub-Division; on the East by that of Newadeh; on the South and West by the Zillah boundaries; on the North-West the boundary is conterminous with those of the following Villages, *viz.:* Dhumka Deegur, Moonbar, Koondree Ambabar, Khooduga, Boodha Boodhee Lungrahee to Chugurbundha, and thence to the Village of Chilenee Kulan with the boundary of the Sherghotty Pergunnah, and again with the boundaries of Nudoura, Jeypoor, Nuganwan, Nowdeeha Ruksa, Khiree, and Kuthbureh, &c.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Behar.	Sherghotty.	Sherghotty ...	Is bounded on the North and West by the boundaries of the Sub-Division. On the South by the Zillah boundary. On the East by the Lilajun River.
		Lukhypoor ...	On the North and East, the Sub-Division boundary. On the South, the Zillah boundary. On the West, the Lilajun River and Thannah Sherghotty.

Sub-Division Aurungabad, Head-Quarters at Aurungabad.

This Sub-Division is bounded on the North-East, from Bhooea Kudeem to Bughoura Futehoollah-poor, by the Gya Sub-Division, on the South-East by the Sherghotty Sub-Division, the other boundaries being conterminous with those of the Zillah.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Behar.	Aurungabad.	Mujceawan Kulan ...	The Zillah boundaries limit this Sub-Division on the North, West, and South. On the East the boundary is conterminous with that of the Zillah and of Pergunnah Bilonjeh.
		Nubeenuggur...	On the North and East the boundary is conterminous with Pergunnah Kootoombeh. On the West, the Zillah boundary. On the South by Thannah Mujeeawan and the Zillah boundaries.
		Aurungabad ...	On the North, East, and South, the Sub-Divisional boundaries. On the South-West and West, the Northern boundary of Thannah Nubeenuggur, the Zillah boundary.

Head Sub-Division Patna, Head-Quarters at Patna.

The Eastern boundary of this Sub-Division passes along the following Villages, *viz.:* Mukhdoom-poor Poonadeeh Mirzapoor Shukoorpoor, and Khaspoor, on the Poonpoon Nuddee, which it then follows to Muhoolee Ulluhbad, &c., and by Futtehpoor Kullan, &c., Muneerampore Kumurjee, &c., Pulankee, &c., Bakur Chuk Chumurdeeh, Muhumudpoor, Moheeoodeenpoor, &c., Chuk Sobhanee, Chuk Shureefuh Banoo, &c., Jamalpoor Khairoon, &c., Minjoomle Rampoor Beer, Chuk Mulko, Mirzapoor Beer, Moostafapoor Beer, &c., Dowlutabad Dosuhum, &c., Chuk Fatima, &c., Chuk Mukhdoom, &c., Chitrowlee, &c., Chuk Faizoodeen Maroof, Juhanpoor Pubereh, &c., Dhumuwul, Sooleman Shekoh, &c., Belawan, and Pursotumpoor, the Southern and Western boundaries are conterminous with those of the Zillah. On the North from the Soane River the following Villages form the boundary, *viz.:* Mohumudpoor Kowreea, &c., Koojanwan, Sirpalpoor Bilah, &c., Bishoondutpoor Umuhra, &c., Ram-nuggur, Bunwareepoor, &c., Ibrahimpoor Surduhee, Bisrampoor Motulkee Bishoonpoora, Bhimpoor Bissesher Uslee, &c., Ghazeepoor Goonawan, &c., Ghunshampoor Baghpoor, Baboopoor Jaintee, Ruheempoor Roence Neesf, &c., Monohurpoor Karaee, Himmutpoor Thulpooruh, &c., Koreh Hurshunkurpoor, &c., Binoodpoor Neooree, &c., Boodgaon with Dakhili, Unda, Jumeen Kharij Juma, &c., Mohumudpoor Mukbool, &c., Mobarukpoor Khosri, &c., Nanuk Chuk, Humeedpoor Nohse, Nohse Khas, &c., Qusbeh Phoolwaree, &c., Rasteepoor Umookta, &c., Sumunpoora, &c., Gurbhoo Chuk Khajepoora, &c., to Mianpoor Deeghah, &c., on the Zillah boundary, which it then follows to the Village of Mukhdoompoor.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Patna.	Patna.	Patna ...	Is bounded by the Zillah or Sub-Division boundaries on the North-East, South-East, and South. On the West and North-West by a line running through the Western boundaries of the following Villages, *viz.:* Futtehpoor Kullan, &c., Mirchee, Patna, Neerundpoor Khurowncea, Chuk Mahpurwur Uz Mouzeh Malee Chundee, Chuk Shaha, Mundloll Chupra, Bahadoorpoor Jogee, Sadikpoor Jogee, Sadikpoor Jogee, Pirtheepoor, Lohaneepoor, Pirtheepoor, Qazeepoor Beerpoor.
		Bankeepoor ...	On the North by the Sub-Division and Zillah boundaries. On the East by the Thannah of Patna. On the South, from the Village of Koreh Hurshunkurpoor to that of Muneerampoor Kurumjee, by a line passing along the South-Western boundary of Pergunnah Phoolwaree, and then by the following Villages: Moheeoodeenpoor Gous, Sowrumpoor Bulliah, Nezampoor, Adhpa, Baijnathpoor, Sukraiche, or Mahbano, Sukraiche, Jaipoor, Muheeoodeenpoor, Mukhdoompoor, Rampoor Cheehoot, Mokeempoor, Sulempoor, Bishoonpoor Tarun, Kunda-pakhas, Mahomed Yakoobpoor, Lunkakuchooareh, Alluhbukshpoor Nad, Lukheepoor Koelee, and Chuk Zaunib. On the West by the Sub-Division of Dinapoor.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Patna.	Patna.	Nowbutpoor ...	On the West by the Zillah boundary. On the North by that of the Sub-Division of Dinapoor. On the East by the Thannah of Bankeepoor and the Poonpoon Nuddee. On the South by a line along the South-Western boundary of Pergunnah Bulliah, the Southern of Pergunnah Muneer.
		Paleegunj ...	On the North by Thannah Nowbutpoor. On the East by the Poonpoon Nuddee to Handee Nuggur on the Zillah boundary. On the South and West by the Zillah boundary.
		Musowdhee Boozoorg ...	On the North by the Bankeepoor Thannah. On the East by the Sub-Division boundary. On the South, the Zillah boundary. On the West, the Thannahs of Nowbutpoor and Paleegunj.

Sub-Division Dinapoor, Head-Quarters at Dinapoor.

The Northern and Western boundaries of this Sub-Division are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and the Southern and Eastern with those of the Patna Sub-Division.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Patna.	Dinapoor.	Dinapoor ...	On the North by the Zillah boundary. On the East and South by that of the Sub-Division. And on the West by the Villages of Bagh Aga, Bishenpoor Gunga, Lodheepoor Hatheeakhand, Jaipoor Hatheeakhand, Mulik Uz Mouzeh, Neamutpoor, Emadpoor Suraree, Oosuree Khoord.
		Muneer ...	On the North and West by the Zillah boundary. On the East by Thannah Dinapoor. On the South, the Sub-Division boundary.

Sub-Division Barr, Head-Quarters at Barr.

The boundaries of this Sub-Division on the North, East, South-East, and South from the Village of Jethoolee Khoord, on the Ganges River, to the Village of Motee Beegha are conterminous with those of the Zillah, and thence to the Village of Puchowra Uslee with that of Pergunnah Gyaspoor, and again with the boundaries of the Villages of Umurpoor Khaira, Burumpoor Muyee, &c., Ramsing, Dehura Chuk Dehura, Bazidpoor Mooraree Uslee, Nuree Julalpoor, Subnowa, Burne Hubeeboollahpoor, Muhmoodpoor, Kureem Chuk Buloca, Umur, Berhna, Koeelawan, &c., Phereeah, Sooraree, &c., Warispoor Chheeree Khas, Chuk Huneefeh, Chuk Rabeh or Moolna Boodhoo, Chuk Fatimeh Khas, Warispoor Chheeree Khas, Gokoolpoor or Jugpoor, Telmur Khoord and Boozoorg, Chuk Budeehe, Bhojpoor Hur Gopalpoor 1st, Meer Usluh, Chuk Bakur, Moostufapoor Shahpoor, *viz.* Ruqbeh Haibutpoor, Haibutpoor Uslee, Mooroodeenpoor, &c., Malpoor, &c., Kohawan, &c., Nailur Uslee, Chuk Dhuree, Durvesh Khundhe Uz Ruqbeh, &c., Chuk Dundanee, &c., Mundawa, &c., Taroware, Husunpoor, &c., Qusbeh Carrub, &c., Mushoodpoor, Gouspoor Singureeawan, &c., Moostufapoor Eruyee, &c., Chuk Maroof, &c, Uz Mouzeh Surthooa, Dyalpoor Khurbhya, &c., Chuk Janee or So, Chuk Beejai Mah, &c., Mukdoompoor Baidowle, &c., Saifpoor O'Asimpoor to Mohumudpoor Jainteea, on the Patna Sub-Division, which forms the Western boundary.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Boundaries.
Patna.	Barr.	Futtooha ...	On the North, the Sub-Division of Patna and the Zillah boundary On the West and South, the Sub-Divisional boundaries. On the East, the Villages of Bhooskee, Muhsunpoor Uslee, Haibutpoor Uslee, and Lodeepoor.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Patna.	Barr.	Bukhtiarpore	On the North, the Zillah boundary. On the West, the Thannah of Futtooha. On the South, the Sub-Division boundary. On the East, the boundaries of the following Villages, *viz.*: Khaira, Ramsing Phunhunooa, Muhumudpoor Bustee, Girdhurpoor Bustee, Nohsa Uslee, Shairpoor, Midnipoor Seersee Boozoorg, Subneeawan Uslee, Uulleepoor Suhora, and Deearah Ramnuggur.
		Barr ...	On the North, the Zillah boundary. On the West, the Bukhtiarpore Thannah. On the South, the Sub-Divisional boundary. On the East, the Villages of Golamgurdish, Arazee, Mobarukabad, Sheikhpoora Anua, &c., Surhun Arazee, Inglis, Daoodpoor Chowree, Bukhawan, Sadikpoor, &c., Duroeshur Chund, &c., Sirsee Teen Kullun, &c., Shahzadpoor Dhumooee, &c., Lalpoora, &c., Chuk Jugmul, Judoonundunpoor and Mobarukpoor.
		Mokamah ...	On the North, East, and South, the Zillah boundaries. On the West the boundaries of the Sub-Division and the Thannah Barr.

Sub-Division Behar, Head-Quarters at Behar.

The Barr Sub-Division bounds this Sub-Division to the North, and on the East, South, and West the boundaries coincide with those of the Zillah and of the Patna Sub-Division.

Zillah.	Sub-Division.	Thannahs.	Boundaries.
Patna.	Behar.	Behar ...	On the North, the boundary of the Sub-Division. On the East and South, the boundaries of the Zillah. On the West by the Villages of Waina, Desoolpoor, Nooroodeen Kaipnool, Bhoodwal, Belsur Churoee, Chanda-ee, Muhmoodpore, Bara Khoord, Ujaypore, Suleempore, Ujnoreh, Shapore Khajehpoora, Nudeeoone, Sukroreh, Mamoorabad, Chuk Mamoorabad, Mustafapoor, Unudpoor, Sooroojpoor, Futtehpoor, Unhooree, Golee Khundhee, Ghoostawan, Burakur, Sithourah Chundkolah, and Gheah, or Kuthoorah.
		Hilsah ...	On the North and West by the boundaries of the Sub-Division. On the East by that of Thannah Behar. On the South by the following Villages: Purmanundpoor, Shukurdeeh, Kirteepoor, Futtehpoor, Bazeedpoor, Kurowtee, Op-Hausehpoor, Baus Bigha, Golameechuck, Eknugur Hiseh, Eknuggur Hiseh Sufdar, Kharijjumah, Uz Ruqbeh, Eknugur, Eknugur Hiseh, Chowree Boozoorg, Eknugur Hiseh Mustufa Seir, Lodeepoor Dhawa, Russoolpoor Qusbeh, Wuzeerpoor Qusbeh, Hajeepore, Aima Laloo, Lodeepoor Qusbeh, and Qujas.
		Utta Suraee ...	On the North by Thannah Hilsah. On the East by Thannah Behar. On the South and West by the Sub-Division boundaries.

Note.—In the above description all Villages named as situated on the boundary lines of Sub-Divisions or Thannahs, are included in the limits of the Sub-Divisions or Thannahs, to which reference is being made.

A. Eden,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 178.

The 4th May 1865.

The following Draft of Rules having reference to the Canals from Ooloobaria to Midnapore and from the Roopnarian River to Balasore, called respectively the MIDNAPORE CANAL *and the* BALASORE CANAL, *is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of "the* CANALS' ACT, 1864,"—(*No. V., B. L. C.*)

I. EVERY Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the measurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above one thousand maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged

III. Every Vessel entering a Canal shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of a Canal for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule IV., but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canal for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III. will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canal.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canal.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canal.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks, and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officer may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officer be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canal and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the Canal boundaries within a period of 6 days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XVIII. The Canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on one month's notice of the intention so to close it, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XIX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the Canals' Act, 1864, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XX. The term "Canal Officer" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 223.

The 7th June 1865.

Appointment.—Baboo Nundo Loll Ghose, a passed Candidate, is appointed, on probation, an Overseer of the Third Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment and posted to the Sylhet Division.

No. 224.

Resignation.—Baboo Kassessur Mitter, Sub-Overseer, Second Class, Second Grade, attached to the Bhaugulpore and Purneah Division, resigned his appointment in the Lower Subordinate Establishment, with the permission of Government, from the 13th February 1865.

No. 225.

The 10th June 1865.

Posting.—Lieutenant J. H. Smith, R. E., appointed an Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, and attached to Bengal,* is posted to the Assam Circle.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 207 of the 25th May 1865.

No. 226.

Transfer.—Serjeant P. Macnamara, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Bhaugulpore and Purneah to the Upper Assam Division.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 622.

Notification.

SALT.

IN continuation of the Notification from this Office, No. 489, dated the 25th ultimo, notice is hereby given that the Public Auction for the sale of 15 lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt, advertized for the 5th of July next, will be held in the new Opium Godowns, No. 13A., Strand, off Bankshall Ghât.

2. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th July, the Conditions of sale being those already advertised.

3. The Promissory Notes for the stipulated Deposit taken under the 5th of the Sale Conditions must be redeemed in the manner specified on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 10th July 1865.

4. The term of sixty days allowed by the 8th of the Conditions for the payment of the Duty and adjustment (except in the case provided of purchasers wishing to bond their Salt) will expire at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 4th September 1865.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 31st May 1865.

No. 322.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 10th July 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th July respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 15th July 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 25th July 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	14,597	12,185	26,782

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 6th June 1865.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

In pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1st.—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

Depôts.		Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	...	1,08,000	
Kistonuggur of 1268 S. S.	...	1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S.	...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.		1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268	... ...	40,000	
			6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ...	of 1267, 1268, and 1269	...	50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63	... ...		80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	... ...		1,00,000
Poores of 1268 and 1269 S. S.	... ...		2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268	... ...		4,70,000
			15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers, of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last-mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Clause 5, Section XLVI., Regulation X. of 1819.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 25th April 1865.

CIRCULAR.

It is requested that all to whom the following "Notice" is addressed will give the utmost publicity to the same in order, if possible, to avert mishap or disaster:—

NOTICE.

The Ship *Ellora*, of about 950 Tons, with a full cargo of Cotton and Seeds from this Port, bound for Liverpool, suddenly sprung a heavy leak on the night of 20th ultimo. The Crew leaving her at 3 A. M. 21st, upper deck under water, assistance was sent out to tow her in as quick as possible; but owing to the Vessel being at anchor could not, on account of the swell, get at the chain cable to cut or slip it during the night of the 21st. The Vessel sunk in a perfectly upright position. The cross jack yard awash at high water, her masts all standing heading up north-west by west, cross jack yard and main top gallant yard only aloft.

The Vessel is in 7 fathoms at low water and has two and a half fathoms over her deck houses (rise of tide 12 to 14 feet) and is about 4½ to 5 miles to south-westward of outer Light Vessel.

The Ship is apparently some 8 to 10 feet settled in the mud.

Cylinders were prepared and filled with gunpowder with hopes of being able, by sinking the cylinder under the belge, to blow her up, but Divers cannot be obtained to place the same on account of the swell.

By Order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,

(Sd.) D. L. Duval,
Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Marine, Calcutta.

Superintendent's Office;
Bombay,
The 3rd June 1865.

(True Copy,)

John G. Reddie,
Master Attendant.

Notice.

An Agricultural Show and Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures for the Dacca Division will be held at Mymensingh on the 28th November 1865 and the four following days. Prize Lists will be published at an early date and any information regarding the Exhibition will be supplied upon application to the undersigned Joint Secretaries.

A. D. Dunne,
John Boxwell,
Joint Secretaries.

Mymensingh,
The 26th May 1865.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Students are declared to be entitled to the Degree of B. M.:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Jadub Chunder Banerjee.
Kedar Nath Dutt.

J. Sutcliffe, M. A.,
Registrar.

The 12th June 1865.

Notice.

The Session 1865-66 of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College will begin on the 15th June, and candidates for admission should present themselves at the College on that day. Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are alone admissible.

J. Sutcliffe, M. A.,
Principal.

Presidency College,
The 15th May 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain sundry Effects belonging to the late Dr. W. F. Goss, a European British subject, Civil Surgeon of Sumbulpore, who died at Cuttack on the 6th instant, are under the seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

R. Alexander,
Officiating Judge.

Zillah Cuttack;
Judge's Court,
The 8th June 1865.

Notice.

Letters intended for this Office having frequently been sent to Hyderabad in Scinde owing to insufficiency of the direction, it is requested that all Officers having correspondence with the undersigned will be so good as to address the covers

To the Acctt. Genl., Hyderabad, Bolaram.

E. S. Byrne,
Offg. Acctt. Genl., Hyderabad.

Bolaram,
The 30th May 1865.

Notice.

Mr. W. M. Souttar, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury and authorized to draw Bills upon other Treasuries.

H. L. Dampier,
Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office,
The 31st May 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 22nd ...	6 Iron Tanks, None .	Ophir.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, Turner, Morrison and Co. ..	Str. Arabia.
„ 25th ...	1 Parcel, Revd. S. R Asbury ...	Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.
„ 21st ..	1 Case, G P C ...	City of Berlin.
Unknown ...	50 Casks E R A M D ...	Bengalle.
1865, Jan. 6th ,.	1 Package, Surgeon Manager, Presidency General Hospital ...	Str. Golconda.
„ 6th ..	1 Case, Mr. Stracham, care of Jardine, Skinner and Co. ..	Ditto.
Feb. 13th ...	1 Parcel, R. S Stack, Esq. ...	Str. Candia.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, Mr. W. Peacocke, care of R. W. Doyne .	Ditto.
March 13th ..	1 Box, Jehangier Pestongee ...	Str. Mooltan.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, H. Collier, Esq , care of Messrs. Guzman	Ditto.
April 1st ...	1 Case, D. Macleod, Esq., care of P. and Co., Agents ...	Str. Bengal.
„ 1st ...	1 Parcel, M. Strachey, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Package, T. W. Payne, Esq ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Package, E. Wyttenbach and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, J. N. S. and Co. ...	Pembroke Castle.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 13th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 30th June 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 14th ...	1 Box Samples, [J E W] ...	John Cropper.
1864, July 4th ...	1 Case Samples, [H and C] ...	Princess Royal.
Dec. 8th ..	1 Truss Samples, None ...	Nile.
„ 20th ...	1 Truss Samples, M and S ...	Martaban.
1865, March 23rd ...	9 Cases, [H M C,] R ...	Pembroke Castle.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 13th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertised for sale:—

	Star of Erin.	
1865, July 30th ...	E B T C, 6 Packages, W W B C S C, 27 Packages	R C L M, 1 Case.
„ 30th ...	[S C B L,] 2 Cases, [555] D. and Co., 1 Case.	
	City of Bombay.	
„ 30th ...	[W P,] 3 Packages, E B T C, 6 Packages ...	B. and Co., P, 2 Kilderkins.
„ 30th ...	M C C, 2 Cases, H. 4 Bales ..	[C K N] 4 Packages.
„ 30th ...	[445] M K, 10 Packages, [C. and Co.,] 5 Cases...	[M and B] 7 Cases.
„ 30th ..	G D, 2 Cases, R L D, 5 Cases ...	J. Narris, Esq., Chief Inspector, E. I. R., 1 Case.
	[R S] S. S. S. and Co., 20 Boxes.	

Three Chains landed from the *Renown* on the 7th November 1863 have not been cleared yet. Owners will take notice that unless they are claimed and cleared on payment of all charges, they will be sold in satisfaction thereof.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 13th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 10th June 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
June	4	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	5	29·701	93·6	83·1	10·2	88·3	82·5	79·0	0·76	S. & S. W.		
	6	·719	94·4	83·2	11·2	88·4	82·6	79·1	·75	S.		
	7	·728	94·6	83·8	10·8	88·3	82·7	79·3	·75	S.		
	8	·677	94·4	84·2	10·2	88·6	82·9	79·5	·75	S.		
	9	·558	93·0	85·0	8·0	88·4	84·0	81·4	·80	S.		
	10	·513	91·8	84·0	7·8	87·5	82·9	80·1	·89	S. & S. E.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	11·4
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	94·6
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	97·4
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·77
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·75
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 10th current	...	24·91
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	16·87

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 12th June 1865.

Notice.

Mr Assistant Collector H. Mosley has been placed in charge of Chumparun Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 16th May 1865.

J. W. Dalrymple,
Officiating Commissioner.

Patna,
The 20th May 1865.

Notice.

Baboo Judoo Nath Bose, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

Notice under Section XXX. of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division I. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in the margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Noynan.
Chasadhopaparah.
Ooturparah.
Cossipore.
Chitpore.
Lock Gate.
North-East Sinthey.
North Sinthey.
Neez Sinthey.
Satraparah.
South Sinthey.
East Noynan.
Neez Noynan.
East Ooturparah.
Gooptobindabun.
Kaleedoho.
Beerparah.
Tullah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 5th July next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division V. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Poorannuggur.
North Kurreah.
Centre Kurreah.
South Poorannuggur.
East Poorannuggur.
East Kurreah.
South Kurreah.
Balligunge.
South Ballygunge.
South Gudshaha.
Oolloobariah
East Gudshaha.
Bondal Kooshteah.
South Kooshteah.
Badiadangah
East Kooshteah.
Magerparrah Nonadangah.
Dhullandi.
Chowbagah.
Topseeah and East Teeljullah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 12th June next, sit daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

C. B. GARRETT,
Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNPL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA; *Alipore, The 25th May* 1865.

Howrah Municipality.

NOTICE.

15th	Chowrasta. Paitukt.
16th	Golabarry. Howrah.
17th	Ramkistopore. Buxara. Oonsone.
19th	Jagacha. Jeegacha. Baltigry.
20th	Bankrah. Shampore. Dhurrah.
21st	Santragachee Chuckerbariah. Khoroot. Batrah.

THE Public are hereby notified that Appeals against the Valuation and Assessment of Houses, Buildings, and Lands from the inhabitants of the Mohullas marginally noted will be heard by the Commissioners from the 15th to the 21st June inclusive, Sunday *excepted.*

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS; *Howrah, The 6th June* 1865.

হাওড়াস্থ শোভা বৃদ্ধিকারী সভা।

ইস্তাহার।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে ঘর ও কোঠা ও ভূমির মূল্য ও টাক্স ধার্য্যের নোটিশ বিষয়ে নিম্নলিখিত মহল বাসিদিগের যদি কোন আপত্তি থাকে তাহা হইলে ১২ই অবধি ২১এ জুন পর্য্যন্ত আপীল শুনা যাইবেক। রবিবারে শুনা যাইবেক না।

১২ই	চৌরাস্ত	১৯শে	বালটিগ্রি
	টৈপতক্ত	২০শে	বাঁকাড়া
১৬ই	গোলাবাড়ী		শামপুর
	হাওড়া		ধর্সা
১৭ই	রামকৃষ্ণপুর	২১শে	সাঁতরাগাছি
	বকুলারা		চক্রবেড়ে
	উনসোম		খোরুট
১৯শে	জগাছা		বাঁটরা
	জিগাছা		

কমিস্যনরদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,
ডবলিউ, এচ, ডি, ডিউভাল,
সেক্রেটরী।

হাওড়া
৬ই জুন ১৮৬৫।

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 24th May to 2nd June 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.		REMARKS.
BHAUGIRUTTEE.	Ft.	In.	
Entrance Bar ...	7	6	
Below the Entrance	5	0	
Thence to Jeagunge	4	9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	4	3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	7	0	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 5th June 1865, × 4 feet 1 inch above *Zero.*

A fall of 9 inches since 20th May.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE, *The 5th June* 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 8.

The following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

Sealkote.							
		Md.	S.	C.			
Barrack Supplies.							
Til Oil	...	0	4	10	per Re.		
Wicks	...	0	1	10	„		
Naunds	...	No.		10	„		
Chillumchies	...	„		16	„		
Chatties	..	„		100	„		
Gurrahs	...	„		32	„		
Ghumlahs	...	„		32	„		
		Mds.	S.	C.			
Lime	...	4	0	0	„		
Jallahs, large	...	No.		16	„	Golab Baniah ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
„ small	...	„		14	„		
Soorahies	...	„		20	„		
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Dhoonah	...	8	0	0	„		
Linseed Oil	...	8	0	0	„		
Oil Burners, Glass	...	No.		2	„		
		Md.	S.	C.			
Charcoal	...	0	32	0	„		
Chillumchies, Rogun	...	No.		4	„		
Cloth	...	10	yds.		„		
Bullocks for Carts and Wells.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Bullocks for Wells (4 to work each Well daily)	...	0	2	0	p. bullock per diem	Ameer Khan ..	
Bullocks for Carts	...	0	4	0	„		
Return hire	...	0	2	0	„		
Well Gear.							
Mall and Tind, per Well	...	4	4	0	p. month		
Bazar Medicines.							
Alum	...	0	2	0	per lb.		
Assafœtida	...	0	2	0	„		
Belfruit	...	0	2	0	„		
Camphor	...	1	0	0	„		
Coriander Seed	...	0	2	0	„		
Ginger, dry	...	0	2	0	„		
Gundaberoza	..	0	4	0	„		
Kaladana	...	0	2	0	„		
Kuth Catechue	...	0	3	0	„		
Linseed, Oil	...	0	2	6	„		
Mustard, Seed	..	0	1	0	„		
„ Oil	..	0	3	0	„		
„ Europe	...	1	0	0	„		
Orange Peel	...	0	8	0	„	Mahomed Bux, Ameerkhan, and Rohomut ...	
Pepper, Black	...	0	3	0	„		
Pomegranate Root	...	1	0	0	„		
Poppy heads	...	0	3	0	„		
Rasout	...	0	2	0	„		
Sulphur, Country	...	0	8	0	„		
Vinegar	...	0	3	0	„		
Wax, White	...	0	10	0	„		
Ammonis, Muris	...	0	12	0	„		
Atees	...	0	8	0	„		
Borax	...	0	2	0	„		
Cheyretta	...	0	4	0	„		
Cubebs	...	0	14	0	„		
Gall Nuts	...	0	14	0	„		
Liquorice Root	...	0	3	0	„		
Oleum, Papaueris	...	0	2	6	„		
Potasso, Nitras	...	0	3	0	„		
Senno, Totea	...	0	4	0	„		
Skins, White Leather	..	0	8	9	each		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Wrapping Paper	...	0	4	6	p. quire	Mohomed Bux Ameer Khan, and Rohomut ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Capsicum	...	0	2	0	per lb.		
Cinnamon	...	0	12	0	„		
Long Pepper	...	0	3	0	„		
Treacle	...	0	2	0	„		
Raisins	...	0	2	0	„		
Camel Trunks, large	...	30	0	0	per pair		
„ small	...	25	0	0	„		
Tin Boxes, empty	...	1	0	0	each		
Gallipots, Country	...	0	1	6	„		
Skins, Red Leather	...	0	10	0	„		
Pickle, Bottles	...	0	14	0	per doz.		
Nails, Iron	...	0	1	0	„		
Sojeemuttee	...	0	1	0	per lb.		
Wire, Iron	...	1	0	0	each		
Cards, Blank	...	0	1	0	„		
Cloth, Wax	...	0	12	0	per yard		
Dusters	...	0	3	0	each		
Sealing Wax	...	1	0	0	per lb.		
Ginger	...	0	2	0	„		
Flour for Paste	...	0	1	0	„		
Tacks	...	2	0	0	per bdl.		

MEERUT DIVISION.

MEERUT.

Barrack Necessaries.

Charcoal	...	0	15	0	per md.	Newazee ...	From 5th May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Chatties	...	0	0	1	each		
Canes for Punkhas	...	6	0	0	per 100		
Chillumchies, Earthen, glazed	..	0	6	0	each		
Chimneys	...	0	10	0	„		
Cups, glazed	...	0	0	3	„		
Coal, Tar	...	0	5	0	per lb.		
Ghurrahs	...	0	1	9	each		
Gumlahs	...	0	1	0	„		
Glass Burners	..	0	8	0	„		
Jars, large	...	0	5	0	„		
„ small	...	0	1	0	„		
Lamps, Tin	...	0	0	3	„		
Lime, unslaked	...	1	8	0	per md.		
Naunds	...	0	1	6	each		
Nets for Charcoal	...	0	0	3	„		
Oil, Linseed, for greasing	...	0	5	0	per lb.		
Roll (Dhoona)	...	0	6	0	„		
Rope, Cotton, for Punkhas	...	35	0	0	per md.		
Soorahies, Earthen	...	0	0	6	each		
Oil, Mustard	...	5	8	0	per md.		
Oil, Til (sweet)	...	6	0	0	„		
		MD.	S.	C.			
Thread for Wick	...	0	1	8	per Re.		
		Rs.	As.	P.			
Tar and Grease	...	0	3	0	per lb.		
		MD.	S.	C.			
Cotton for Wicks	...	0	2	8	per Re.		
		RS.	AS.	P.			
Unguent	...	0	5	0	per lb.		
Cloth, common, for cleaning	...	0	3	0	per yard		
Wicks for Solar Lamps	...	0	6	0	per doz.		
Carts for conveying empty hogshead from Meerut Depôt to Shajeehanpore Godown	...	1	0	0	per Hhd. in shake	Raj Sing and Jumna Sahoye...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

Roorkee.

Rice at Station	...	7	0	0	p. 100 lbs.	Mohamed Hossein	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camps, 10 and 40 miles and on Command	...	7	8	0	„		
Coffee at Station	...	0	6	6	per lb.		
Camps, 10 and 40 miles and on Command	...	0	7	0	„		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Landour.							
Leeches at Station	...	5	7	0 per 100	Sew Lall	...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Barrack Necessaries.							
Charcoal	...	0	6	0 per md.			
Ch atties	...	0	0	1 each			
Chimneys	...	0	8	0 „			
Chillumchies, Earthen, glazed	...	0	5	3 „			
Cups, glazed	...	0	1	0 „			
Ghurrahs	...	0	2	3 „			
Gumlahs	...	0	2	6 „			
Glass Burners	...	0	12	0 „			
Jars, large	...	0	7	6 „			
„ small	...	0	3	4 „			
Lamps, Tin	...	0	2	3 „			
Lime, unslaked	...	0	5	0 per md.			
Naunds	...	0	4	0 each			
Nets for Charcoal	...	0	4	0 „			
Oil, Linseed, for greasing	...	0	4	0 per lb.			
Roll (Dhoona)	...	0	5	0 „			
Soorahies, Earthen	...	0	1	4 each			
Oil, Mustard	...	9	14	0 per md.			
Oil, Til, (sweet)	...	10	0	0 „			
		MDS.	S.	C.			
Thread for Wicks	...	0	1	0 per Re.			
Cotton for Wicks	...	0	1	8 „			
		RS.	AS.	P.			
Cloth, common, for cleaning	...	0	4	0 per yd.			
Wicks for Solar Lamp.	...	0	1	0 each			
Kussowlie Division.							
Firewood at Station.							
Kussowlie	...	0	5	8 p. 100lbs.	Ruheemoolah	...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Subathoo and Hurreepore	...	0	5	11 „			
Dugshaie with Solon	...	0	5	5 „			
Simla with Jutogh	...	0	7	0 „			
Mooltan Division.							
Mooltan.							
Coffee at Station and Camp, 10 miles.		0	6	0 per lb	Mahomed Essak	...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Hired Bullocks at Station	...	17	0	0 per pair p. month	Futty Mohomed	...	
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles...		10	11	7 p.100lbs.	Shaik Ellahie Bux		
Camp, beyond 10 miles and on Command	...	14	12	0 „			
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles		13	4	8 „			
„ Camp, beyond 10 miles and on Command	...	16	13	7 „			
Dera Ismail Khan.							
Beef at Station, Camps, and on Command	...	14	3	1 „			
Mutton at Station, Camps, and on Command	...	16	8	10 „			
Luckow and Fyzabad Division.							
Camels at Station and Command	...	9	0	0 p. month	Lakharam	...	For May 1865, and from 1st October 1865 to 30th April 1866.
„ at graze	...	6	0	0 „			
„ at Station and Command	...	10	0	0 „	Ditto	...	From 1st June 1865 to 30th Sept. 1865.
„ at graze	...	7	0	0 „			
Bareilly Division.							
Bareilly.							
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles ..		9	0	0 p.100lbs.	Shaik Ellahie Bux		From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 40 miles and on Command	...	12	0	0 „			
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	12	8	0 „			
Camp, 40 miles	...	14	0	0 „			
On Command	...	14	8	0 „			

Shajeehanpore.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Beef at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	..	9	8	0	p.100lbs.	Shaik Neamoot-oolah ...	
Camp, 40 miles	...	11	0	0	„		
On Command	...	12	0	0	„		
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	14	0	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles and on Command	...	15	0	0	„		
Moradabad.							
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	8	8	0	„	Shaik Ellahie Bux.	
Camp, 40 miles	...	10	0	0	„		
On Command	...	12	0	0	„		
Mutton at Station and Camps, 10 and 40 miles	...	12	4	0	„		
On Command	...	14	0	0	„		
Bareilly.		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Salt at Station and on Command	..	12	4	0	per Re.	Wuzeer Ahmed ...	
Shajeehanpore.							
Salt at Station, Camp 10 and 40 miles	...	10	8	0	„	Sree Ram ...	
On Command	...	9	0	0	„		
Moradabad.							
Salt at Station and in Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	10	0	0	„	Gowree Shunker and Nanick Chand ...	
On Command	...	8	0	0	„		
At Nynee Tal.							
Salt at Station and in Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	9	0	0	„	Sree Ram ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
On Command	...	8	0	0	„		
Bareilly.							
Firewood at Station and in Camp	...	250	0	0	„		
„ on Command	...	205	0	0	„		
Moradabad.							
Firewood at Station	...	280	0	0	„	Gowree Shunker and Nanick Chand ...	
At Nynee Tal.							
Firewood (Ration) at Station and in Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	330	0	0	„	Sree Ram ...	
Firewood on Command	...	200	0	0	„		
		MDS.	S.	C.			
„ for Chimneys	...	4	10	0	„		
Bareilly.		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Til Oil at Station	...	12	4	0	„	Wuzeer Ahmed ...	
		MDS.	S.	C.			
Wicks, Thread, at Station	...	0	1	4	„		
Moradabad.							
Til Oil at Station	...	0	5	0	„	Gowree Shunker and Nanick Chand ...	
Thread for Wicks at Station	...	0	0	8	„		
Nynee Tal.							
Til Oil at Station	...	4	8	0	„	Wuzeer Ahmed ...	
Thread for Wicks at Station	...	0	1	0	„		

Bareilly.

Tinning at Station	...	No. 22	per Re.	Ruheembux and Kurreembux ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
„ on Command	...	„ 18	„		

Shajehanpore.

		Rs. As. P.			
Tinning at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	...	1 4 0	per score	Kullen ...	
Camp, 40 miles and on Command	...	1 8 0	„		

Moradabad.

Tinning at Station and on Command		No. 17	per Re.	Ruheembux and Kurreembux ...	

Bareilly, Sajehanpore, and Moradabad.

		Rs. As. P.			
Camels at Station and Command	...	9 0 0	p. month	Lakharam and Hurnarain ...	
„ at graze	...	7 0 0	„		

At Bareilly.

Chickens at Station	...	No. 4¼	per Re.	Emam Khan ...	
„ on Command	...	„ 2¼	„		
Eggs at Station	...	„ 38	„		
„ on Command	..	„ 16	„		

		Md. S. C.			
Gram, 1st sort, for horses	...	0 22 0	per Re.	Gowree Shunker and Nanick Chand ...	From 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866.
„ 2nd sort, for bullocks	..	0 23 0	„		

Bullock Gear.

		Rs. As. P.			
Jhools, Taut	...	3 8 0	each	Sreeram ...	From 1st June 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Suffrass	...	1 5 0	„		
Curry Combs	...	0 3 0	„		
Woollen Rubbers	...	0 2 0	„		
Nath Ropes	...	0 3 0	„		
Pughia	...	0 5 6	„		
Hide with Oil	...	4 0 0	„		
Rope Reins	...	0 8 0	„		
Wooden Pins	...	0 2 0	„		
Mallets	...	0 4 0	„		
Brooms	...	0 0 3	„		
Baskets	...	0 0 6	„		
Whips, complete	...	0 4 0	„		
Line, Doorie	...	0 12 0	„		
Doles, with Oil	..	1 8 0	„		
Phowree	..	0 2 0	„		
Ropes for Dole	...	0 5 0	„		
Ghurrahs, Earthen	...	0 0 3	„		

Elephant Gear.

Guddes, Taut	...	5 15 0	„		
Guddalas, Khawsa	...	18 14 0	„		
Hemp Ropes	...	0 11 0	„		
Hides, with Oil	..	4 0 0	„		
Dole Leathers, with Oil	...	1 8 0	„		
Ropes, for Dole	...	0 6 0	„		

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 27th May 1865.

J. D. MACPHERSON, *Colonel,*
Commissary General.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Bhutearee, Putteah, Sautkanneah, and Chuckoreah.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 44,948 Acres, situate in Thannahs as per margin, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." All claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 15th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 41.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,032 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Gooldia Surry, the Shill Surry, Awoo-nee Serra, and a line running in an easterly direction to the assessed lands of Dooba Churree, demarcated by posts on the spot and traced on Mahomed Khyroollah Ameen's Map filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

South—By the assessed lands of Hassimpoor, the Burgyan Serra, Othee Yong Serra, a line joining this last stream to Samma Surry demarcated and traced as above, and the Samma Surry.

East—By the Dooba Churree.

West—By the assessed lands of Allahabad.

LOT No. 42.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,098 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 41.

South—By the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Dooba Churree and the Sunker River.

West—By the Burroo-a-nee Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzahs Hassimpoor and Jameer Jooree.

LOT No. 42A.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,723 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 42, *viz.*, the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

South—By the Sunker River and assessed lands of Mouzahs Deeakool, the Sunker River, and the assessed lands of Ragoo-ara and Hatteeahkota or Gonah.

East—By the Sunker River.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Jameer Jooree and Dohazaree.

LOT No. 46.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,163 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Chunottee and Chunottee Nullah.

South—By the prolongation of the southern boundary of Lot No. 40 already sold, demarcated by posts by Hur Coomer Bundapadia Ameen, and shewn on the Map filed by him in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Chunottee, the Herrina Stream, and a line defined by the Ameen meeting the Herrina at the south of the Lot and about the middle of its length in the Lot.

West—By the Arracan Road.

LOT No. 47.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,248 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Satgur and Chundah.

South—By the Doloo-jheeree, Payala-tullah Jheeree, Chanda Serra, and Chanda-jheeree.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, the Narissa Serra, a line joining the Narissa Serra to the Kalee-jheeree, shewn on Kishore Churn Sein Ameen's plan running from North to South, the Kalee-jheeree, the assessed lands of Narissa and the Chamee Serra.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 46.

Lot No. 48.—Thannah Sautkanneah, are about 2,760 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga.

South—By the Perunga Stream and Bam Serra.

East—By the assessed lands of Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga, and the Perunga Stream.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 47.

LOT No. 49.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By a line demarcated by posts by Subder Ally Ameen and shewn on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

South—By the Harvang Khal and a line running East and west through Warris's Tank to a distance of about 400 feet on the west and 800 feet on the east.

East—By the Harvang Khal, a line demarcated by the Ameen running north and north-east touching Santeeram's and Bamun's Tanks and joining the two sections of the Harvang Khal.

West—By the Dolloo Surnee, Uttonee Joomparrah, Lur-khurria Serra, the Kalee-bunniah Jhiree, the Surrye Surry Dollah, Talea Katta Gonnah, a line running south and south-easterly from it to a point about 400 feet west of Warris's Tank.

LOT No. 51.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area 2,747 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Pugolee Khal and the Hattyah Khal.

South—By the Buraitullee Khal and Mooandah Khal.

East—By the Hattyah Khal and a line from the Hattyah running south to the point where the Fut Surry enters the Mooandah Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang, the Cheeo-nee-batanja Serra, and the assessed lands of Buraitullee.

Lot No. 52.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,549 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Mooandah Serra and the Buraitullee Khal.

South—By the Baneeah Serra and a line running easterly therefrom to the Fytung Serra.

East—By the Killea-jeeree, Seel Serra, a line running south from the Seel Serra to the Fytung Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Bariatullee and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Nullah and the Baneeah Serra.

South—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

East—By the Fytung Serra and a line drawn from the Fytung Serra in a direction 30° east of north to the south boundary at a point about 3,000 feet from where it is intersected by the Hing Serra.

West—By the Banea Serra and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,428 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

South—By the Mata Mooree and the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

West—By the Bano Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

East—By the Fytung and Mata Mooree.

Lot No. 60.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,997 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Sautkanneah Dollah.

South—By the Juldee Dollah.

East—By a line demarcated by Kylas Chunder Ameen running north and south from the Sautkanneah Serra to the Juldee Serra shewn on his plan and marked on the land by posts.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Kallipoor, Beil Churree, Chee Chooria Pyram, and Juldee.

Lot No. 64.—Thannah Bhuteearee, area about 2,101 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra and Wul-to-nee Jeeranee Buttullah.

South—by the Dhamie Khal and the assessed lands of Mouzah Bhuteearee.

East—By the Dhamie Khal and a line demarcated by Chundee Churn Ameen running northward from that Khal and joining the northern boundary passing on the west of the Assoo Juggoo Pahaur, Assatally Pahaur, Bhad Pahaur, Baloo Pahaur, Jungle Pahaur, Tongee Pahaur, and the Gummertullee Pahaur.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Bhuteearee, Sony Churree, Khadimpoor, and the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra. The area in this Lot is exclusive of the lands of the admitted claims, measuring about 460 Acres, as demarcated by the Ameen and marked by Nos. 1 to 14 on the Map A. of the Lot filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and signed by the Collector.

Lot No. 61.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,993 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Juldee Dollah.

South—By the Assurruddeen Dollah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Juldee, Seelkope, and Chumbul.

East—By a line defined by Kallee Coomar Dutt Ameen running north and south demarcated by posts and traced on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

Lot No. 63.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,998 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Chunottee Dollah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Poe Cherry.

South—By the Sonye Cherry Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Poe Cherry, Burtullee, Foitung (Fodung.)

East—By a line defined by Ram Chunder Roodro Ameen running north and south through the jungle demarcated by posts and shewn on the plan filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

Lot No. 50.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,430 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Tellung Cottah Serrae.

South—By the Burra Chee-koonee Serra.

East—By a line drawn by the Ameen from the Burra Chee-koonee Serra to the Telong Cottah Serra where it branches into two.

West—By the Tiberria Taloo and the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang.

Lot No. 51.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area bout 2,684 Acres, bounded on the—

North—Sy the Burra Chee-koonee Serra the assessed lands of Mouzah Kheel Binda Bund.

East—By a line demarcated by bamboo posts on the ground and shewn in the Map filed by Taffuzul Ally Ameen from the northern boundary to the Pagullee Serra.

South—By the Pagullee Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Harvang.

A. Smith,
Offg. Collector.

Chittagong;
Collector's Office,
The 15th May 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,843 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripar.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 7,603 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannahs Haut Hazaree and Putteah, in the District of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 72.—Thannah Haut Hazaree, area about 1,732 Acres.

North—By the Ambeea Dollah and Morree Serree Stream and assessed lands of Oodalea Mouzah.

South—By the Bansbariah Dollah, Ghole Serree, and a line 4,400 feet in length marked by bamboo posts running along the foot of the hills from the point where the Ghole Serree turns to the south to the extremity of the Western Boundary. This line has a general bearing of 283° and is shewn on the Map marked B in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalea and Sonye Serree.

West—By a line marked by bamboo posts from the Ambeea Dollah to the Southern Boundary, running Southwards along the foot of the Seetacoond Range.

LOT No. 74.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,936 Acres.

North—By Indoor Katta Dollah and Moorum Khyne Serree.

South—By the Seermye Nullah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Chutter Peetooa, Burdwara *alias* Gurdwara, Saup Marrah, and Heidgaong.

East—By the Seermye Nullah up to Angoonee Cherra and a line defined by the Surveyor in a northerly direction through the jungle up to the Moorum Khyne Serree, demarcated on the spot by posts and shewn in the Map filed in the Collector's Office, and signed by the Collector.

LOT No. 75.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,935 Acres.

North—By the Seermye Nullah or the Southern Boundary of Lot 74.

South—By the Goolea Serree and assessed lands of Mouzah Allahabad.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Seermye, Korunna, Mooradabad, and Allahabad.

East—By a line demarcated by posts by the Surveyor through the jungle in a northerly direction from the Gooleah Serree to the spot where the Chellah Serree enters the Seermye Nullah and shewn on Map of the Lot in the Collector's Office signed by the Collector.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 560 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Burhumpore, Rungagurrah Hooz, Teliagang, and Rangolooghur, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 15th day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. E. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

NOWGONG;
The 20th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT I.—Area about 100 Acres, in Mouzah Burhumpore.

On the North by a line of Grass Jungle marked out by posts and Asookpookhooree or Tank and Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the South by the Ghoogurgaon Road and Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the East by Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the West by a Road from Burhumpore to Ghoogurgaon.

LOT II.—Area about 60 Acres, in Mouzah Rungagurrah Hooz.

On the North by Simoloo Tree and Nathoor Jan or Pool and Posts.

On the South by Chulchulee Beel, Soonai Nudee or River, and by Posts.

On the East by Chulchulee Beel or small Lake and an elevated portion of jungle land bordering Hoozgaon or Village and by Posts.

On the West by Kathee Maree Jan or Pool and by Posts.

LOT III.—Area about 200 Acres, in Mouzah Teliagang.

On the North by Gossain Jaronee or Timber Forest.

On the South by Jolah or inundated land.

On the East by Nonoi River.

On the West by Burholah or a large Marsh.

Lot IV.—Area about 200 Acres, in Mouzah Rangolooghur.

On the North by Kookoorkatah Hills.

On the South by Government Road to Golaghat and Horoodolonee or swampy land.

On the East by a Burholah or a large Marsh.

On the West by Government Road to Golaghat and the Rangolooghur.

A. E. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chuttohowr, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the second day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 29th April 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT IV.

E.—Grant No. 185 (Solgunga.)
W.—Grant No. 93.
N.—Grants Nos. 163 and 192.
S.—Khas hilly tracts of land or as far as will complete the required area.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, consisting of about (1,115) eleven hundred and fifteen Acres, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 per Acre, at 11 A. M., on the 9th day of August 1865, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

G. C. KILBY,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHUNDERGONA;
Supdt. Hill Tract's Office,
The 2nd May 1865.

Boundaries of the Lot No. XLV.

North.—A line drawn from the spot where the Sooknachurree falls into the Kurnafoolee on the East to Kookee Ghatta on the Kurnafoolee on the West.

South ... }
East ... } By the Kurnafoolee River.
West ... }

G. C. KILBY,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 6th June 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,48,544 5 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 85,13,261 10 8	1,68,72,323 7 7
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,, 83,60,071 12 11	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,29,08,832 15 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,15,643 3 10
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	2,79,555 0 0
Sundries	...	...	12,79,261 6 9
		Rupees ...	6,52,04,260 7 3

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,310 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,12,76,564 8 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	atto	ditto	18,49,674 0 10
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	ditto	76,67,554 4 8
Dead Stock	ditto	ditto	4,55,179 9 11
Stamps	ditto	ditto	10,440 7 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	4,89,197 10 4
Sundries ...	...	...	3,60,713 4 4
			2,51,38,473 9 1
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	15,12,251 10 8
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	...	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... Rs. 2,55,05,324 1 9	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balances at Branches	...	,, 1,30,50,211 1 9	3,85,55,535 3 6
		Rupees ...	6,52,04,260 7 3

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS or Officers acting as such requiring to adjust Calcutta Circle Government Currency Notes which may be on their hands are informed that the Bank of Bengal is the Agency of the Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and that all Calcutta Notes should be sent to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, with a request that a Transfer Receipt may be granted in lieu.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th June 1865.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency, where they have been issued :—

Allahabad Circle, Notes for		Rupees	.....
Lahore	ditto	,,	4,29,740
Nagpore	ditto	,,	22,24,690

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

The 10th June 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of David Duff, formerly of No. 4, Tank Square, in Calcutta, Bill, Stock, and Share Broker, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William Brewster Parker, at present of No. 10, Hill's Lane, in Calcutta, but late of Jamalpore, in the Zillah of Monghyr, lately a Corresponding Clerk in the Office of the East Indian Railway Company at Jamalpore, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Goodall and Leslie, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th June 1865.

In the matter of Hossain Ibrahim Bin Johur and Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Johur, carrying on business in co-partnership as Merchants, Agents, and Ship Owners at No. 2-2A., Amratollah Street, in Calcutta, under the style or firm of Hossain Ibrahim Bin Johur and Co., Insolvents.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 10th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Peter Langlois, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in June 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter Lutchmeenarain Khettry, of Puggeahputty, in Purra Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Merchant, and now residing at Pucha Gully, in Burra Bazar, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 12th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Muddenmohun Dey, an Insolvent.

In the matter of John Peter Langlois, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Charles Edward Blechynden, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Soukeloll and Juggoololl, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, by four several orders of this Court, the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Hart, *Attorney.*

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

Watkins and Stokoe, *Attorneys.*

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Syed Mahomed, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed; but this order is not to affect or annul any act or thing heretofore done by the Official Assignee, and that the said Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, Monies, Goods, Books, and Papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent after deducting thereform his commission and all lawful charges incurred by him.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th June 1865.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Monday, the 28th day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution authorising the Directors to negociate a sale of the properties of the Company, or the amalgamation of the Company with some other Company on such terms as shall by the Shareholders in such Meeting assembled be agreed to.

Dated this 22nd day of May 1865.

By Order of the Directors,

Gordon, Stuart & Co.,

Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

Notice.

The Hooghly Steam Tug Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon, on 1st July next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for alteration of Rule No. 30, passed at the General Meeting held this day.

Grant, Smith & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 1st June 1865.

Notice.

At a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hooghly Steam Tug Company, "Limited," held this day a Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year ending 30th April last, payable on or after 15th June instant. Proprietors are requested to send in their Scrip that Dividend Warrants may be made out.

Grant, Smith & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 1st June 1865.

Durrung Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 30th April last and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

Mackey & Co.,

Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 8th June 1865.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund on the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1865, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the Year 1863-64.

	In the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1865.	In the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1864.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government Books at the beginning of the Third Quarter of the past and current year, Rupees	21,39,150 14 2	20,82,924 5 0
Receipts and Credits during the Third Quarter of the past and current year, Rupees..	68,764 5 3	64,059 10 6
Interest at 6 per Cent. allowed by the Government of India for the past Official year 1863-64, Rupees	1,25,931 5 0	0 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	23,33,846 8 5	21,46,983 15 6
DEDUCT :		
Pensions paid in the Quarter under review, Rupees ...	39,878 15 3	41,165 5 8
Paid fixed Office Establishment and Contingencies, &c., during ditto, Rupees	3,324 4 8	4,149 8 0
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to Subscribers qualified to share therein during the Quarter ditto, Rupees ..	10,067 15 6	7,812 2 6
Total, Rupees ...	53,271 3 5	53,127 0 2
Net Balance on the 31st January of each year's Third Quarter under review in the Government Books, exclvsive of Interest upon Capital, Rupees	22,80,575 5 0	20,93,856 15 4
MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Subscriptions, Rupees	23,236 15 4	21,679 3 1
Deduct Pensions to Incumbents, Office charges, and estimated Contingencies, and proceeds of surplus divided among qualified members of five years standing at 29 per Cent in the Widow's, and 34 per Cent. in the Children's Fund during the year 1864-65, Rupees	17,944 6 0	17,300 5 1
Net monthly Income, exclusive of Interest upon the Capital, Rupees	5,292 9 4	4,378 14 0

	Number of Subscribers for Wives only.	Number of Subscribers for Wives and Children.	Number of Subscribers for Children only.	Total Subscribers.	Number of Wives.	Number of Children.
In the year						
1863-64 ...	255	313	106	674	568	1027
1864-65 ...	270	318	103	691	588	1167

E. E.,
H. A. BROWN,
H. ANDREWS, } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*
G. W. KELLNER,
Accountant and Collector.

Published by Order of the Directors,
R. C. TULLOH,
Secretary.

UNCOVT. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 31st May 1865.

Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

IN terms of Rule XXXVII. a Special Meeting of the Policy-holders (to be held at the Society's Office, No. 2, Larkins' Lane, Calcutta,) is hereby convened for Saturday, 24th June 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to carry out the following Resolution under the strong recommendation of the Directors:—

"That the business of this Society be transferred to, and amalgamated with, that of the Albert "Life Assurance Company on the terms mentioned in Mr. J. S. Smith's Circular of 15th "instant."

By Order of the Directors,

J. S. SMITH,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, at noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghaut Street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting the following Clause in lieu of Article 39C, *viz.*:—

"It shall be lawful for the Directors from time "to time to borrow, for the purposes of the Com- "pany, any sums not exceeding in the whole at any "one time the sum of Rupees 2,00,000, and to "pledge or mortgage the property of the Company "as security for the re-payment of any such loans."

By Order of the Directors,

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1865.

Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 16, Strand, on Saturday, 17th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 30th April 1865, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

GEORGE LOWEN,
Manager.

Notice.

THE business of Wine Merchant, Watch and Clock Maker, and Photographer hitherto carried on in the name of "John Swaris" will from this date be styled "John Swaris and Co., Wine Merchants, Watch and Clock Makers, and Photographers."

All communication, money transactions, &c., &c., to be held by the undersigned.

JOHN SWARIS,
Managing Proprietor.

SYLHET,
The 1st May 1865.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at this Company's Office, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 29th June next, at 3-30 P. M., at which the Accounts of the twelve months ending 28th February last will be submitted, a Dividend declared, and such other business transacted as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Notice.

THE undersigned have his day commenced business as Merchants and Agents under the Firm of Wilson, Gilmore and Co. The Indigo seed business carried on by the late Firm of Gilmore, Mckilligin and Co. will from this date be conducted by us.

ALEXANDER WILSON.

ROBERT DUNCAN STEWART.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st instant.

ASHBURNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1865.

NOTICE.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

The Eleventh Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company duly audited to 30th April last, for the election of Directors, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

By Order of the Directors,

ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary.

Notice.

HINDOOSTAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Fifth Ordinary General Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders advertised for 1 P. M. on Tuesday, the 13th instant, has been adjourned till 1 P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

M. GREGORY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th June 1865.

Destroyed,

By the Mutineers in 1857, two Government Promissory Notes, No. 21175 of 1854-55 at 4 per Cent, for Rupees 3,000, and No. 21176 of 1854-55 at 4 per Cent, for Rupees 3,000, standing in the name of Salamut Ally, of Sundeela, by whom they were never endorsed in favor of any individual, and payment of which has been stopped by the Accountant-General to Government of India, Loan Department.

NEAZ ALLY,
Mookhtear for SALAMUT ALLY,
of Sundeela.

HURDUI, OUDE,
The 23rd May 1865.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{8}$08713, Rupees 10; and Second-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{8}$53291, Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST-HALVES of Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{9}$31841 and $\frac{A}{10}$10377, of Rupees 20 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{7}$17848 and 76228, of Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

THE Halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$20230 for Rupees 50, and $\frac{A}{13}$60438 for Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

THE following Government Currency Notes, payment of which has been stopped in the Bank:—

500 RUPEES REWARD.

No.	24952,	value Rupees	1,000.
,,	35551,	,, ,,	1,000.
,,	296,	,, ,,	1,000.
,,	5017,	,, ,,	500.
,,	116,	,, ,,	500.
,,	95,	,, ,,	500.
,,	85,	,, ,,	500.
,,	111,	,, ,,	500.
,,	5008,	,, ,,	500.
,,	5007,	,, ,,	500.
,,	80,	,, ,,	500.
,,	112,	,, ,,	500.
,,	158,	,, ,,	500.
,,	143,	,, ,,	500.
,,	87,	,, ,,	500.
,,	88,	,, ,,	500.
,,	46267,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46508,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46506,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46490,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46486,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46484,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46481,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46465,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46459,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46442,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46439,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46410,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46404,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46400,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46398,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46396,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46395,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46392,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46390,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46383,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46382,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46377,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46372,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46361,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46357,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46337,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46335,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46327,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46313,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46311,	,, ,,	100.
,,	46306,	,, ,,	100.
,,	51046,	,, ,,	100.
,,	80273,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81155,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81158,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81165,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81166,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81171,	,, ,,	100.
,,	81184,	,, ,,	100.
,,	82506,	,, ,,	100.
,,	82712,	,, ,,	100.
,,	84246,	,, ,,	100.
,,	32570,	,, ,,	50.
,,	65706,	,, ,,	50.
,,	79927,	,, ,,	50.

Total 61 Notes, value Rs. 13,850.

J. C. C. DAUNT, *Captain,*
District Supdt. of Police, Tirhoot.

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 1st June 1865.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Postal Notice.

THE following reduction has been made in the selling price of the undermentioned description of Postage Stamps:—

		Rs. As		Rs. As.
A packet of 16 one anna envelopes ...	from	1 2	to	1 1
A packet of 16 half anna Note paper ...	from	0 12	to	0 10

W. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 6th June 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 990.

The 3rd June 1865.—Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizigapatam, Coconada, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Nairakel, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Indiz*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 991.

The 3rd June 1865.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 994.

The 8th June 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 24th June 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton on the 16th June 1865.

Vid Marseillies on the 17th June 1865.

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 16th and 17th instant, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Vid Southampton	*Vid* Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „ „	0 8 0	0 13 4

Book Post packets *vid* Marseilles not exceeding 4 oz. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of May 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Golconda	12th June 1865, at 7 P. M.	12th June 1865, at 7-55 P. M.	12th June 1865, at 9¼ P. M.	13th June 1865, at 7 A. M.	1 h. 50 m.	3	3	6	46	27	73 6
										Total ...	79
										France ...	2 Boxes
										Madras ...	2 „
										Singapore ...	1 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	1 „
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Ditto ...	2 Pkts.
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Malta ...	1 „
										Gibralter ...	1 „
										Suez ...	1 „
										Bagdad ...	1 „
										Aden ...	1 „
										Alexandria ...	1 Bag.
										Total ...	93

The 13th June 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 19th June 1865, corresponding with the 10th Assar 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	845	Erazee Inglis, Futtehpore, Soudra, Pergunnah Urwal ..	9 0 7¾	28 0 0	0 4 0	28 4 0	56 0 0	

Behar Collector's Office ;
Gya,
The 18th May 1865.

H. F. J. Kean,
Officiating Collector.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 20.] [275]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report on the State of the Salt Market during the Fourth Quarter of 1864-65.

From T. BRUCE LANE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 605, dated 26th May 1865.)

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following Report on the state of the Salt market during the fourth quarter of 1864-65.

2. The quantity of Government Salt sold under Rowannahs issued by the Board amounted to maunds 29,245, as shewn in the margin, giving a monthly average of maunds 9,748, or about maunds 28,332 less than the monthly average of the corresponding quarter of 1863-64. This further falling off in the sales must be again ascribed to the continued decrease in the price of the Liverpool Salt, the clearances of which during the quarter under review amounted to maunds 12,08,786 against maunds 8,83,008 in the corresponding quarter of 1863-64.

	Mds.
February 1865	8,470
March „	10,775
April „	10,030
Total ...	29,245

3. The sales of Government Salt from the Ghoosry Golahs amounted to maunds 1,450 against maunds 1,860 in the previous quarter, and maunds 2,125 in the fourth quarter of 1863-64. The sales at Tumlook aggregated maunds 11,635 against maunds 37,160 in the last quarter: while those in Hidgellee amounted to maunds 16,010 against maunds 13,161 in the preceding quarter, and maunds 16,400 in the corresponding quarter of 1863-64.

4. In the *third* quarter of 1864-65 the sales in those parts of Bullooah which are within Chowkey limits, and in Chittagong, appear to have amounted to maunds 11,927 and maunds 19,879 respectively, being about maunds 600 and maunds 2,000 in excess of the sales in the corresponding period of the previous year, and about maunds 700 and maunds 1,000 less than the sales in the preceding quarter.

5. The sales of Excise Salt during the quarter under review aggregated maunds 5,350 against maunds 2,299 in the previous quarter, and maunds 13,045 in the fourth quarter of 1863-64.

6. The quantities of Salt which have been dispatched into the interior of the country *viâ* the border chowkeys of Ballikhal up the Hooghly and Goraghaut *en route* to the Goorai, and by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, are shewn in the following Comparative Statement :—

Period.	Quantity which passed Ballikhal.	Quantity which passed Goraghaut.	Quantity dispatched by East Indian Railway.	Quantity dispatched by the Eastern Bengal Railway.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Fourth Quarter of 1862-63 ...	1,52,125	3,24,799	1,06,442	.....
Ditto „ 1863-64 ...	2,15,951	3,30,141	1,21,508	3,758
Ditto „ 1864-65 ...	1,67,458	.....*	1,48,616	964

* *N. B.*—Details not yet received, but will be separately reported.

7. The importations and clearances of Sea-imported Salt during the quarter are shewn comparatively in the following Statement :—

Description of Salt.	Fourth Quarter of 1862-63.		Fourth Quarter of 1863-64.		Fourth Quarter of 1864-65.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	17,31,832	11,83,983	16,26,528	8,83,008	10,12,041	12,08,786
Foreign Kurkutch ...	19,142	61,431	1,19,240	1,00,216	23,597	73,205
Indian Ditto ...	1,36,435	2,16,022	1,37,975	1,94,354	1,41,684	1,73,626
Total ...	18,87,409	14,61,436	18,83,743	11,87,578	11,77,322	14,55,617

Large clearances were effected in the last days of March in anticipation of a rise in duty.

8. The following are the details of the importations and clearances of Indian Kurkutch given above :—

Exporting Port.	1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Bombay	1,06,256	1,50,535	1,06,564	1,20,884	1,36,681	1,20,807
Kurrachee	...	83,626	23,411	33,170	...	13,494
Madras	30,179	31,961	...	22,450	5,000	...
Ennore	...	...	...	5,400	...	...
Covelong	...	...	...	4,376	...	...
Cocoanada	...	...	8,000	8,074	...	...
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	39,325
Total ...	1,36,435	2,16,022	1,37,975	1,94,354	1,41,684	1,73,626

9. The shipments of Liverpool Salt appear from published market-reports to have been in

January 1865	...	...	Tons 5,550
February „	...	...	„ 4,593
March „	...	...	„ 1,157

This decline in the shipments is probably owing to the fall in the price of this Salt at the close of 1864, and no material increase can be anticipated under the present position of the Calcutta market.

10. The price of Liverpool Salt, which, at the close of last January, stood at Rupees 46, fell gradually to Rupees 37 towards the end of February, when it again commenced rising until it reached Rupees 50 towards the end of March. This appears to have been the highest point that prices have reached since the middle of November last. They have again taken a downward tendency and stood at Rupees 38 only at the close of the quarter.

11. Madras and Bombay Kurkutch have both gradually declined in price from Rupees 40 and Rupees 36 respectively in the beginning of February, to Rupees 37 and Rupees 22 at the end of the quarter. Kurkutch from Madras is being imported and bonded at Balasore, but no importations have as yet been reported from Chittagong, where the Government stock is now less than a year's local consumption.

12. The total quantity of Salt available on private trade at the several Madras Depôts on the first day of each of the three months of the quarter under consideration, and of the corresponding quarter of the two previous years, is exhibited below :—

Date.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1st February ...	11,64,138	5,82,780	3,35,398
1st March ...	12,55,856	4,72,547	7,25,326
1st April ...	13,49,381	4,11,427	7,06,348

13. The approaching July sale will dispose of all the Depôt Stocks.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 25.] [1107]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 20th May 1865.

THE following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor General under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Bill to provide for the appropriation of Land required for private Water-courses from Canals.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of land required for water-courses to be carried through estates situated between a Government canal or any branch thereof, and the lands of any person or persons desiring to be supplied with water, it is hereby enacted :—

I. Whenever a proprietor or body of proprietors desire to bring water to their lands for the purpose of irrigation by means of a channel from a Government canal or branch of a Government canal through any intervening estate or estates, they shall make application accordingly to the Superintendent or Chief Canal Officer of the District within which their lands are situated.

II. On receipt of such application, the Canal Officer aforesaid shall proceed to make local inquiry into the necessity of the channel for the purpose stated, and if satisfied that it is necessary, he shall proceed under the following Rules.

III. It shall be competent to the local Government, whenever it may see fit, to occupy the land required for such channel at the public expense, to proceed under Section 2, Act VI., 1857; and thereupon the provisions of Act VI., 1857, shall be applicable to the case.

IV. Where the land may not be occupied at the public expense, the Canal Officer aforesaid shall record a declaration to the effect that the channel in question is necessary for the irrigation of the lands of the applicants, and that to the best of his belief the line proposed involves no unnecessary injury to other interests. The direction and size of the channel, with specification of the width of the land required, and the masonry works (if any) to be constructed on it, shall be sufficiently indicated in the body of the declaration. A copy of the declaration shall be forwarded to the Collector of the District, and the Collector shall furnish the Lumbardar of the lands through which the channel is to pass with a copy. The land shall not be occupied either by the applicant or by any Government Officer until the expiration of one month from the receipt of such copy by the Lumbardar.

V. At the expiration of the period specified in the previous Section, it shall be competent to the Canal Officer to mark off or cause to be marked off the limits of the land to be appropriated for the proposed channel. If the parties agree among themselves on the terms of compensation, and present to the Canal Officer or other Officers authorized by him a duly attested affirmation to that effect, possession of the land may be at once given to the applicants.

VI. In the event of the parties failing to come to a settlement of the terms of compensation before the Canal Officer, he shall forward the papers of the case to the Collector, who shall proceed to adjust the compensation due to the owner of the land marked off, and to give possession of the same under the procedure and with the powers provided in the Act VI. of 1857, Sections 4 and following.

VII. It shall be competent to the local Government to lay down rules upon the following subjects, which rules, when duly sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the local *Gazette*, and shall be held to be part of this Act, provided that nothing in such rules shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act :—

The rules may contain instructions on the following subjects, *viz.* :—

1*st.*—If the land be bought absolutely, the terms on which the original proprietors may regain possession of the same in case the channel be discontinued.

2*nd.*—If the land be rented, the manner in which the rent is to be defrayed and the Govern-

ment demand on the land discharged. Also the terms on which the land may be restored to the proprietors if the channel be discontinued.

3rd.—The manner in which the rights of farmers and other temporary holders of the estate to which the channel belongs in such channel shall be adjusted.

4th.—The manner in which joint rights in a channel may be adjusted, and the manner in which such rights may be acquired or extinguished.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The existing law (Act No. VI. of 1857) contains provisions for the appropriation of land for public purposes, and under this law land is taken up for Canals and Rajbuhas (channels of distribution.) It has been doubted, however, whether the law would apply to the case of one or more individuals claiming to run a water-course to their fields through the lands of an intervening estate. When the land for such a channel is rented, or purchased, not at the expense of Government, but at the expense of the party benefitting by the channel, the above law clearly would not be applicable.

In such cases, likewise, it is important that the Government should control the proceedings so as to restrict the appropriation of the land within the narrowest limits possible. For although the applicant may have the right to claim waterway through his neighbour's estate, he is bound to exercise the right without inflicting any avoidable inconvenience or injury.

The Bill now published aims at accomplishing this object. No appropriation of land will be permitted under the authority of this enactment until a competent Canal Officer shall have declared the channel to be necessary, and certified that, to the best of his belief, it involves no avoidable injury to other interests. Upon this declaration authority is given to proceed in the same manner, and under the same checks, as if the land had been required for a public purpose.

The Bill also authorizes the local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for the disposal of certain classes of claims likely to grow out of appropriations of land under this Bill, such as the title of the original proprietor to re-enter in case the channel be discontinued, the liability for the Rent and Land Revenue of the land occupied, &c. Many of these questions are new, and the course to be pursued must in some measure be tentative. It would be difficult to anticipate and provide in this Bill for the various contingencies that may arise, and it has been thought better, for the present at least, to leave the rules and principles for dealing with such claims to be laid down by the Executive Government from time to time as may be found expedient.

The necessity for the proposed enactment has arisen in the North-Western Provinces; but the measure will probably be found equally applicable to the Punjab and other parts of the country where there are Government Canals.

The Bill has been approved by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

W. MUIR.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 10th May 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th May 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law for the sale of such Under-tenures as by the Title Deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen, in consequence of the repeal of Section XVI of Regulation VII of 1832, as to the authority by whom Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Clause 1 of Section VIII of Regulation VIII of 1819 are to be sold for arrears of rent due to the proprietor on account thereof; and whereas it is expedient to amend the Law for the sale of Under-tenures in satisfaction of decrees for the recovery of such arrears; It is enacted as follows:—

Meaning of the word "Collector."

I. The word "Collector" as used in this Act includes all Officers exercising the full powers of a Collector of a District.

Words used in the singular number include the plural.

Laws repealed.

II. Section XVI of Regulation VIII of 1819 of the Bengal Code, Act VIII of 1835, and Section X of Act VI of 1853, are repealed, except in so far as any other Regulation or Law is repealed thereby.

Sale by whom to be conducted.

III. The sale for the recovery of arrears of rent of Putnee Talooks and other saleable Under-tenures of the nature defined in Clause 1 of Section VIII of Regulation VIII of 1819 shall be conducted by the Collector of Land Revenue in whose jurisdiction, as defined by Act VI of 1853, the lands lie, and all acts preparatory to, or connected with, the sale of such Under-tenures as aforesaid, which, by Regulations VIII of 1819 and I of 1820, the Judge is required to perform, shall be performed by the said Collector.

Notice of Sale where to be hung up.

IV. Whenever a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of an Under-tenure saleable under Section CV of Act X of 1859 shall have been obtained, and an application for the sale of the said Under-tenure under the same Section shall have been made and allowed, the Collector, in whose Court the decree is in course of execution, shall thereupon cause to be hung up in his own Court, and in that of the Collector and the Judge of the District within which the land comprised in the Under-tenure to be sold is situated, and to be affixed on some conspicuous place on the land and in the town or village in or nearest to which the said land is situated, a notice for the sale of the said Under-tenure on some fixed date not less than twenty days from the hanging up of the said notice in the Court in which the decree is in course of execution.

V. The said notice shall specify, in the words used in the plaint in the suit in which the decree was made, the name of the village, estate, and pergunnah or other local division in which the land comprised in the said Under-tenure is situated, the yearly rent payable under the said Under-tenure, and the gross amount recoverable under the said decree.

Notice of Sale what to contain.

VI. If the sum due under the decree, together with interest to date of payment and all costs of process, be paid into Court at any time before the sale commences, whether by the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure, or any one on his behalf, or any one interested in the protection of the Under-tenure, such sale shall not take place; and the provisions of Section XIII of Regulation VIII of 1819, for the recovery of sums paid by other than the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure to stay the sale of the Under-tenure, shall be applicable to all similar payments made under this Section.

How the sale may be stopped.

VII. The Under-tenure shall be sold to the highest bidder in open Court.

Sale to be to the highest bidder.

VIII. The party who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately, in cash or Government Currency Notes, twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his bid; and, in default of such deposit, the Under-tenure shall be put up again and sold forthwith, or on the next ensuing office day.

Purchaser to deposit 25 per cent.

IX. The full amount of the purchase money shall be made good by the purchaser before sunset of the eighth day from that on which the sale of the Under-tenure took place, reckoning that day as one of the eight; or, if the eighth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the eighth day: and, in default of payment within the prescribed period as aforesaid, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government and the Under-tenure shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims thereto or to any part of the sum for which the said Under-tenure may be subsequently sold. If the proceeds of the sale, which may be eventually completed, be less than the price bid by the defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the law for enforcing the payment of money in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent.

Deposit to be forfeited if balance of purchase money be not paid up in time.

X. The provisions of all the Sections of this Act with regard to sales shall also be applicable to all re-sales under this Act which may be rendered necessary by the default of any purchaser.

Provisions as to sales to apply to all re-sales.

XI. When the purchase money shall have been paid in full, the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a Certificate in the form prescribed in the Schedule annexed to this Act, and shall further, on the purchaser making application and depositing the requisite costs, depute an Officer or Ameen to put him in possession of the Under-tenure in the customary manner, and to publish the fact of the purchase to the cultivators of the lands comprised therein.

Certificate and possession to be given to purchaser on payment by him in full.

XII. From the proceeds of the sale of the Under-tenure, the Officer holding such sale shall re-pay to the judgment-creditor the necessary expenses incurred by him in procuring it; and, after satisfying the decree in execution of which the sale was made, shall hold the residue, if any, in deposit on account of the defaulting holder of the Under-tenure.

Proceeds of sale how to be dealt with.

XIII. An appeal shall lie to the Collector from any proceedings of a Deputy or Assistant Collector if made within fifteen days; and to the Commissioner from any original proceedings of a Collector, under this Act, if made within thirty days from the date of the sale: but no proceedings under this Act shall be reversed or modified in appeal, except upon the ground of irrelevancy of the law, or of such an irregularity in procedure as, in the opinion of the Appellate authority, has caused injury to the interests of one of the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed.

Appeal.

XIV. No appeal as of right shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this Act; but a Commissioner, in any case in which an appeal has been heard by a Collector, and the Board of Revenue in any case in which an appeal has been heard by the Commissioner, may call for the record at any time within three months from the date of the order passed in appeal, and pass thereon such orders as they may think proper.

Power of Revision.

XV. If any sale of an Under-tenure shall, under either of the two preceding Sections, be set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back the purchase money, with or without interest, and in such manner as the Appellate or revising authority may in each instance direct. Any order for the recovery of the purchase money or interest, passed by such Appellate or revising authority as aforesaid, may be enforced by the process in force under decrees for the recovery of arrears of rent.

Purchaser to recover purchase money in such manner as Appellate or revising authority may direct, if sale be set aside.

XVI. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall acquire it free of all incumbrances which may have accrued thereon by any act of any holder of the said Under-tenure, his representatives, or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by the written engagements under which the Under-tenure was created, or by the subsequent written authority of the person who created it, his representatives, or assignees. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to entitle the purchaser to eject Khoodkasht ryots or resident and hereditary cultivators, nor to cancel *bonâ-fide* engagements made with such class of ryots or cultivators aforesaid by the late incumbent of the Under-tenure or his representatives, except it be proved, in a regular suit to be brought by such purchaser for the adjustment of his rent, that a higher rent would have been demandable at the time such engagements were contracted by his predecessor. Nothing in this Section shall be held to apply to the purchase of a tenure by the previous holder thereof through whose default the tenure was brought to sale.

Purchaser to acquire the Under-tenure, with certain exceptions, free of incumbrances.

XVII. The purchaser of an Under-tenure sold under this Act shall apply to the Zemindar or other landholder, within fifteen days from the day of sale, to have his name registered in the Zemindar or other landholder's books as the purchaser, and shall execute a kubooleut on the same terms and conditions on which the Under-tenure was held by the defaulter; and, if such application be not made within fifteen days, it shall be lawful for the Zemindar or other landholder to sue the said purchaser under the provisions of Clause 1 of Section XXIII of Act X of 1859.

Zemindar how to proceed if purchaser do not register.

XVIII. The provisions of Section III shall be applicable to all sales held under Regulation VIII of 1819 previously to the passing of this Act; and no suit shall lie in respect of such sales on the plea of want of jurisdiction of the Officer by whom they were conducted.

Indemnity.

Schedule referred to in Section XI.

I certify that *A. B.* has purchased, under Act VIII of 1865, the Under-tenure (*as specified in the Notice of sale*); and that his purchase took effect on the day of (*being the day after that fixed for the last day of payment.*)

(Signed) *C. D., Collector.*

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3963.

Appointments.—*The 22nd April* 1865.—Dr. J. G. French is re-appointed to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing.

The 10th June 1865.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dwarkanath Chatterjee to officiate as Medical Officer of Serampore, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. T. Bray, or until further orders.

Dr. O'Sullivan to be Medical Officer of the Port of Canning.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Cox's Bazar, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Chittagong.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins to be an Assistant Commissioner in Maunbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District.

The 12th June 1865.—Baboo Gooroo Churn Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Junghypore, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. DeCourcy to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Purneah.

Dr. J. Macleod Cameron to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Monghyr.

The 13th June 1865.—The following Deputy Collectors of Survey are vested with the powers of a Collector, under Regulation VII. of 1822, in the District of Maldah, *viz.*:—

Moulvy Ahsan Ahmed.
Baboo Hursahoy Sing.

The 14th June 1865.—Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Cuttack Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. N. Shore, or until further orders. Mr. Ravenshaw will make over charge of his present duties to the Principal Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom.

Mr. E. C. Craster to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Beerbhoom.

The following gentlemen to be Deputy Registrars of Assurances under Act XVI. of 1864 in the Districts mentioned, and to be also Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. of 1843, and Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, in those Districts respectively, where they will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861.):—

Baboo Prem Chand Burral	...	24-Pergunnahs and Sealdah.
,, Nittololl Dé	...	Burdwan.
,, Gooroopersaud Sen, M. A. and B. L.		Patna.
,, Gopaul Chunder Dass	...	Tirhoot.
,, Doorgagutty Bannerjee	...	Behar.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Busseerhaut, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Dickens is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. G. E. Makgill will take charge of the Sub-Division until the arrival of Mr. Dickens, or until further orders.

Baboo Calicadass Dutt, B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jehanabad, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Hooghly and Burdwan.

Pundit Sreesh Chunder Vidyarutno, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Junghypore, is transferred to Mymensing, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Leave of Absence.—*The 10th June* 1865.—Moulvy Azharool Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cox's Bazar, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 12th June 1865.—Moulvy Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. E. O. White, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Eastern Dooars of Bootan, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated the 31st July 1863, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave.

The 13th June 1865.—Major E. P. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, for four days, on

private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th November last.

Major J. Emerson, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, is allowed three days preparatory leave of absence in extension of that sanctioned on the 24th April last.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Barripore, for nine days, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date after the 15th instant on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his duties to the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs.

The 14th June 1865.—Mr. J. Beames, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, for two months, under Section 8 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohesh Chunder Ghose, on sick leave at the Presidency, for three months, under paragragh 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of that which he obtained from the Government of the North-Western Provinces in May 1864.

Mr. W. Ivey, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Second Division, Lower Provinces, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 15th June 1865.—Dr. T. Bray, Medical Officer of Serampore, is allowed seven days' leave of absence preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate.

DECLARATION UNDER Section II. of ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Calcutta Water-works, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land, measuring seventeen beegahs ten cottahs, more or less, the property of Radhamadhub Boral and others, situated in Mouzah Tallah, and recorded as Holding No. 73, Sub-Division XVIII, Grand Division I. of Khas Mehal Dhee Punchannogram, is required.

It is bounded on the North by Holding No. 72, the property of Buro Modoosoodun Chatterjee; on the South by a public lane and Holdings Nos. 74, 75, and 77, the properties of Bassandy Dossee, Buro Modoosoodun Chatterjee, and Ram Doolaul Sircar respectively; on the East by Holdings Nos. 67 and 70-1, the properties of Denoobundoo Paul and Rajah Jadub Kisto Bahadoor; and on the West by the Barrackpore Road.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II. OF ACT VI. OF 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Calcutta Water-works, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land in Mouzah Moncrampore, Pergunnah Calcutta, District 24-Pergunnahs, measuring 450 beegahs, more or less, is required.

It is bounded on the North and West by the River Hooghly; on the South by the River Alluvial and Deyparah Road; and on the East by the Kurbulla Ghaut and Dheetarah Road. Also a strip of land, about 1,400 feet in length and 20 feet in width, running through gardens along the North of the Dheetarah Road and connecting the land defined above with the Cantonment Road.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 227.

The 15th June 1865.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 558 of the 1st June 1865.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 28th March 1865 is published for general information :—

India Office, the 22nd March 1865.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Forces :—

BREVET,—BENGAL ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

* * * * *

To be Majors.

* * * * *

Captain Frederick John Davies, late 58th Native Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1862.

Captain John Chadwick Dickson, late 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 7th April 1862.

* * * * *

No. 563 of the 9th June 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

* * * * *

Major D. Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Works, Assam Circle, on leave for twenty months—Government General Order No. 458 of the 8th May 1865	*Bengal*, 10th May 1865.

No. 228.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 211 of the 5th June 1865.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Madras Presidency, from such date as he may be relieved of his present charge.

No. 229.

Major D. Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Superintendent of Works in Assam, will be borne as a Supernumerary in his grade in the Roll of the Engineer Establishment in Bengal from the 10th ultimo, the date of his departure for Europe on sick leave.

No. 230.

The 16th June 1865.

Lieutenant J. Dundas, R. E., Assistant Engineer of the First Grade, was relieved of the charge of the works for the improvement of the Calcutta Strand Bank, to which he was temporarily posted* on the 12th February 1865, from which date he is re-transferred to the Imperial Engineer Establishment.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 15 of the 11th January 1865.

No. 231.

Posting.—Serjeant P. G. Blake, Overseer, First Grade, attached* to the Cuttack Circle, is posted to the Hidgellee Division.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 211 of the 29th May 1865.

No. 232.

The 19th June 1865.

Transfer.—Baboo Mohes Chunder Bose, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the First Division, Grand Trunk Road, to the Cuttack Circle.

No. 233.

Notifications.—The transfer* of Mr. W Fernie, Apprentice Engineer, from the Burrakur Division to the Cuttack Circle, is cancelled.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 195 of the 19th May 1865.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 234.

The 20th June 1865.

With reference to Notification in this Department No. 156, dated the 19th April 1865, it is hereby declared that, under Section VI. of the "Canals' Act, 1864," the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of tolls at the undermentioned places on the "Midnapore Canal" and on the "Balasore Canal" for one year from the 1st July 1865:—

Schedule of Rates of Toll to be charged on the

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

Description.		Entering from the East.					Entering from the West.				
		At Oolabaria.	At Kooltaparah.	At Dianan	At Panchkoorah.	At Debrah.	At Midnapore.	At Debrah.	At Panchkoorah.	At Kantapookeira.	At Bansberia.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Vessels ...	per 100 mds.	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Timber in rafts ...	per timber..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bamboos in floats ...	per 100 bamboos ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

PASSENGER BOATS.—A charge of ¼ (a quarter) pie per head per mile over and above the toll leviable from the boats by measurement by the rules passed under Notification No. 235 of this day's date.

N. B.—This charge will be leviable from the owners of the boat and not from the passengers.

Schedule of the Rates of Toll to be charged on the

BALASORE CANAL.

Description.		Entering from the North.									Entering from the South.								
		At Banka.	At the Huldee River.	At Goolpookeria.	At Chowmook.	At Doobda.	At Jokee.	At the Soobunreka.	At Nunglassur.	At Koelsackree.	At Boorabullung.	At Koelsackree.	At Nunglassur.	At the Soobunreka.	At Jokee.	At Doobda.	At Russoolpoor.	At Goolpookeriah.	At the Huldee River.
		R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
Vessels ...	per 100 maunds ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Timber in rafts ...	per timber ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bamboos in floats ..	per 100 bamboos ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

Passenger Boats.—A charge of a ¼ (a quarter) pie per head per mile over and above the toll leviable from the boats by measurement by the Rules passed under Notification No. 235 of this day's date.

N. B.—This charge will be leviable from the owners of the boats and not from passengers.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the power vested in him by Section VIII. of the said "*Canals' Act*, 1864," hereby appoints the Agent and Manager of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for the time being to collect tolls on the navigable channels aforesaid, *viz.* the Midnapore Canal and the Balasore Canal.

No. 235.

The following Rules having reference to the MIDNAPORE CANAL *and the* BALASORE CANAL *have been passed this day by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Sections XI. and XII. of the "* CANALS' ACT, 1864,"—*(No. V., B. L. C.)*

I. EVERY Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the measurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on Vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged. Toll will be charged on Vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the Vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every Vessel entering either of the above Canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of either of the above Canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule V., but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III. will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canals.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canals.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks, and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation: and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or Raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable

expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the Canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a Vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the Vessel within the Canal for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, provided that within that period the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the Vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI. of the Canals' Act.

XVIII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the Canals within a period of six days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The Canals may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

LOCAL.

No. 236.

It is hereby notified that Section 2, Clause C. of the Rules having reference to certain navigable channels in the District of Chittagong, which were passed by Notification No. 190 of this Department, dated the 15th ultimo, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th, 24th, and 31st idem, is amended by the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:—

Section II., Clause C.—In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on Vessels above 100 maunds burthen, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only. All Vessels of less than 100 maunds burthen will be charged as 50 maunds only.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Notification.

Fort William, the 25th April 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1*st.*—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

DEPÔTS.	Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1268 and 1269 S. S. ...	1,08,000	
Kistonuggur of 1268 S. S. ...	1,40,000	
Ramnuggur of 1267 and 1268 S. S. ...	1,20,000	
Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.	1,92,000	
Pooreeghatta of 1268	40,000	
		6,00,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore including Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ... }	of 1267, 1268, and 1269 ...	50,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63 ... ... }		80,000
Of Orissa—Cuttack of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		1,00,000
Pooree of 1268 and 1269 S. S.		2,00,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268 ... ... }		4,70,000
		15,00,000

N. B.—Deficiency in Stock of any year will be supplied by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers, of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last-mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid for within sixty days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Rule 27 prescribed by the Government of Bengal under Section XI., Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th April 1865.

No. 622.

Notification.

SALT.

IN continuation of the Notification from this Office, No. 489, dated the 25th ultimo, notice is hereby given that the Public Auction for the sale of 15 lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt, advertized for the 5th of July next, will be held in the new Opium Godowns, No. 13A., Strand, off Bankshall Ghât.

2. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th July, the Conditions of sale being those already advertised.

3. The Promissory Notes for the stipulated Deposit taken under the 5th of the Sale Conditions must be redeemed in the manner specified on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 10th July 1865.

4. The term of sixty days allowed by the 8th of the Conditions for the payment of the Duty and adjustment (except in the case provided of purchasers wishing to bond their Salt) will expire at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 4th September 1865.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 31st May 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st June 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	7,06,320	12,70,161	4,48,071	24,24,552
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	42,443	18,946	61,389
Scinde " ...	.....	20,962	.....	20,962
Madras " ...	.....	36,672	.....	36,672
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ... / Muscat Rock ...	8,814	96,770	13,611	1,19,195
Total ...	7,15,134	14,76,008	4,80,628	26,70,770

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

Notice.

LETTERS intended for this Office having frequently been sent to Hyderabad in Scinde owing to insufficiency of the direction, it is requested that all Officers having correspondence with the undersigned will be so good as to address the covers

To the Acctt. Genl., Hyderabad, Bolaram.

E. S. BYRNE,
Offg. Acctt. Genl., Hyderabad.

BOLARAM,
The 30th May 1865.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVD. WILLIAM EDWARD GLASCOTT, of Trinity College, Dublin, B. A., Minister in this Diocese, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT, JR.,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th June 1865.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Students are declared to be entitled to the Degree of B. M. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Jadub Chunder Banerjee.
Kedar Nath Dutt.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Registrar.

The 12th June 1865.

Notice.

AN Examination of Candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Presidency College on Monday, the 7th of August, and following days. Candidates are requested to forward their applications through the usual channel without delay.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal, Presidency College.

The 20th June 1865.

Notice.

AN Agricultural Show and Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures for the Dacca Division will be held at Mymensingh on the 28th November 1865 and the four following days. Prize Lists will be published at an early date and any information regarding the Exhibition will be supplied upon application to the undersigned Joint Secretaries.

A. D. DUNNE,
JOHN BOXWELL,
Joint Secretaries.

MYMENSINGH,
The 26th May 1865.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th June 1865.

	4 per Cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 29th May 1865.	83,800	53,000	300	26,07,100	23,69,600	1,00,49,000	70,35,400	33,58,300	4,94,25,700	2,59,66,000	17,600	16,000	10,09,81,300
ADD:													
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	....	.....	....	....	11,000	3,18,000	2,34,900	....	3,49,500	50,000	....	.. ..	9,63,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	85,800	.....	....	....	10,500	20,000	1,78,100	1,700	4,09,100	11,55,800	....	.....	18,61,000
Total ...	1,69,600	53,000	300	26,07,100	23,91,100	1,03,87,000	74,48,400	33,60,000	5,01,84,300	2,71,71,800	17,600	16,000	10,38,06,200
DEDUCT:													
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	....	7,600	....	....	.....	.....	11,500	1,000	....	.....	20,100
Total ...	1,69,600	53,000	300	25,99,500	23,91,100	1,03,87,000	74,48,400	33,60,000	5,01,72,800	2,71,70,800	17,600	16,000	10,37,86,100

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 15th June 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

LIST of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 21st ...	1 Case, G P C ...	City of Berlin.
Unknown ...	50 Casks, E R A M D ...	Bengallee.
Feb. 13th ...	1 Parcel, R. S. Stack, Esq. ...	Str. Candia.
,, 13th ...	1 Case, M. W. Peacocke, Esq., care of R. W. Doyne	Ditto.
March 4th ...	1 Box, Jehangier Pestongee ...	Str. Mooltan.
,, 4th ...	1 Case, H. Collier, Esq., care of Messrs. Guzman and Co. ...	Ditto.
April 1st ...	1 Case, D. Macleod, Esq., care of P. and O. Co., Agents ...	Str. Bengal.
,, 1st ...	1 Parcel, M. Strachey, Esq. ...	Ditto.
,, 1st ...	1 Package, T. W. Payne, Esq. ...	Ditto.
,, 1st ...	1 Parcel, E. Wyttenbach and Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 13th ...	1 Case, J. N. S. and Co. ...	Pembroke Castle.
,, 12th ...	1 Box, Mr. C. H. G. Smith ...	Simla.
,, 18th ...	1 Parcel, R. Nimmo, Esq. ...	Aratoon Apear.
,, 21st ...	2 Cases, B S G C R M ...	Tellas.
,, 21st ...	13 Cases, S ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 20th June 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 30th June 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 22nd ...	6 Iron Tanks, None ..	Ophir.
,, 24th ...	1 Box, Turner, Morrison and Co. ...	Str. Arabia.
,, 25th ...	1 Parcel, Revd. S. R. Aushbery ...	Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 20th June 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the 30th June 1865 they will be sold for the realization of Duty, &c. :—

Onward.	
Captain Henry Kerr, 1 Case; C. G. Bateman, Esq., care of Messrs. Mackar and Co. ...	1 Case.
Durham.	
R. M. and Co., 2 Casks, [A] R A, 1 Cask ...	[R R D,] 1 Cask.
I. C. and Co., 1 Cask, W F, 13 Cases ...	F. C. and Co., R. R. and Co., 2 Cases.

Three Chains landed from the *Renown* on the 7th November 1863 have not been cleared yet. Owners will take notice that unless they are claimed and cleared on payment of all charges, they will be sold in satisfaction thereof.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 20th June 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 17th June 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
June ...	11	29·603	87·8	82·8	5·0	84·7	80·3	77·2	0·79	S. E. & E. & S.		
	12	·632	95·4	80·0	15·4	86·4	81·6	78·2	·77	S. W. & E.	0·91	
	13	·562	92·3	80·5	11·8	84·8	80·8	78·0	·81	N. & S. W. & W.	0·10	
	14	·524	92·4	80·8	11·6	86·5	81·6	78·7	·78	W. & S. W. & S.		
	15	·523	86·7	82·0	4·7	83·9	81·4	79·6	·87	S. & S. W.	0·53	
	16	·535	88·0	79·6	8·4	82·5	80·0	78·2	·87	W. & S. W.	1·16	
	17	·482	83·2	80·4	2·8	81·5	79·7	78·4	·91	W. & S. W.	0·14*	

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	15·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	95·4
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	96·4
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·83
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·78
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	2·84
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 17th current	...	27·75
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	17·97

* Fell up to 11 A. M.

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 19th June 1865.

Notice.

Mr. Assistant Collector H. Mosley has been placed in charge of Chumparun Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from 16th May 1865.

J. W. Dalrymple,
Officiating Commissioner.

Patna,
The 20th May 1865.

Notice.

Baboo Judoo Nath Bose, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury in January 1865 and been authorized to draw Bills on all Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna;
Commissioner's Office,
The 18th April 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

Notice uneer Section XXX. of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division I. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in the margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Noynan.
Chasadhopaparah.
Ooturparah.
Cossipore.
Chitpore.
Lock Gate.
North-East Sinthey.
North Sinthey.
Neez Sinthey.
Satraparah.
South Sinthey.
East Noynan.
Neez Noynan.
East Ooturparah.
Gooptobindabun.
Kalcedoho.
Beerparah.
Taflah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 5th July next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

A. J. R. Bainbridge,
Offg. Magistrate and Chairman.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of May 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10000	4525
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	2	775	625	...	...	...	47	10035	13200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	975	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2375	1825	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	1	250	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	676	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	425	200	14	4825	2495

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gole Jatty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	1	225	100	1	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	14800	5022	2	235	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	13300	4169	Under the Head of Grain comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of Pulse, Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	88175	61275	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	375	295	133	43150	37275	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	11525	4900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2400	987	

BERHAMPORE;
The 15*th June* 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Nuddea Rivers Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of May 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Paving Stones.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee...	Jungypore ...	11	28100	12850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	75	4	7200	1320	1	650	300	...	...	...	7	2735	1048	4	1500	675	23	8250	3900	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	43925	21403
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	21925	21775	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	800	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1000	700	20	8575	6325	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	47875	39900
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	450	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2250	1040

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	296	217500	105813	11	4050	1875	9	48	3	1	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	108	2	1825	1022	28	12725	4924	13	4325	1705	159	90575	40800	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c. are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	160	70650	61200	1	200	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	8225	6300	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	127	41625	20480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	50	36	13525	6745	

BERHAMPORE,
The 15th June 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain R. E.*,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

[192]

Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS or Officers acting as such requiring to adjust Calcutta Circle Government Currency Notes which may be on their hands are informed that the Bank of Bengal is the Agency of the Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and that all Calcutta Notes should be sent to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, with a request that a Transfer Receipt may be granted in lieu.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th June 1865.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner but personally with coin.

Lahore Circle, Notes for Rupees		4,29,220
Nagpore ditto	,,	22,24,690

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 3rd to 9th June 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
BHAUGIRUTTEE.	Ft. In.	
Entrance Bar ...	7 6	
Below the Entrance	5 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	4 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	5 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	8 5	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 12th June 1865, × 5 feet 4 inch above *Zero*.

A rise of 11½ inches since 6th June.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berkampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 12th June 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain sundry Effects belonging to the late DR. W. F. GOSS, a European British subject, Civil Surgeon of Sumbulpore, who died at Cuttack on the 6th instant, are under the seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

R. ALEXANDER,
Officiating Judge.

ZILLAH CUTTACK;
Judge's Court,
The 8th June 1865.

Howrah Municipality.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that Appeals against the Valuation and Assessment of Houses, Buildings, and Lands from the inhabitants of the Mohullas marginally noted will be heard by the Commissioners from the 22nd to the 28th June inclusive, Sunday *excepted*.

22nd Shibpore.
23rd Bhurparah.
24th Magoorah.
26th Rajgunge.
27th Andool.
28th Mohiaree.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS;
Howrah,
The 15th June 1865.

হাওড়াস্থ শোভা বৃদ্ধিকারী সভা।

ইস্তাহার।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে ঘর ও কোঠা ও ভূমির মূল্য ও টাক্স ধার্য্যের বিপক্ষে নিম্ন লিখিত মহল্লবাসিদিগের আপীল অর্থাৎ নালিশ ২২শে জুন অবধি ২৮শে পর্য্যন্ত শুনা যাইবেক। রবিবারে শুনা যাইবেক না।

২২শে শিবপুর।	২৬শে রাজগঞ্জ।
২৩শে ভড়পাড়া।	২৭শে আঁদুল।
২৪শে মাগুরা।	২৮শে মৌড়ী।

কমিস্যনরদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,
ডবলিউ, এচ, ডি, ডিউভাল,
সেক্রেটরী।

হাওড়া
১৫ই জুন ১৮৬৫।

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE.

THE BYE-LAWS proposed by the Commissioners of this Municipality having been sanctioned by Government are now re-published for general information.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Howrah,
The 21st June 1865.

BYE-LAWS

PROPOSED FOR THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY
PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

By Order of the Commissioners,

WALTER H. D. DUVAL,
Secretary.

Rule for regulating the time of collecting the Rate and Taxes mentioned in the Act.

I. EACH quarterly instalment of the rate and taxes mentioned in the Act shall be considered to have become due at the commencement of the quarter on account of which such instalment is payable, and may be levied at any time after the commencement of such quarter, that is to say,—

The instalment payable on account of the quarter ending	31st July	May be levied on and after	1st May.
	„ October ...		„ August.
	„ January ...		„ November.
	30th April		„ February.

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to adopt such plans for the collection of rates, when due, as may appear to them expedient.

হাওড়া মিউনিসিপেল।

কমিস্যনরদিগের প্রস্তাবিত অতিরেক নিয়ম সকল সর্ব্বসাধারণের গোচরার্থ প্রকাশিত।

কমিস্যনর সাহেবদিগের আজ্ঞানুসারে,
ওয়ালটারঃ এইচঃ ডিঃ ডিউবাল সাহেব,
সেক্রেটারী।

যে সময়ে ও যে মতে মিউনিসিপেল আক্টের উল্লেখিত রেট ও টাক্স আদায় হইবেক তাহার নিয়ম।

১। উক্ত আইনের উল্লেখিত রেট এবং টাক্স ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী মতে আদায় হইবেক যে তিন মাসের জন্যে ঐ কিস্তী হইবে তাহার আরম্ভেতেই টাকা দেনা বোধ গণ্য হইবে, আর তাহার আরম্ভের পর যে কোন সময়ে হউক ঐ টাকা আদায় করা যাইবে (যথা।)

ত্রৈমাসিক কিস্তী কোন্ মাসের শেষে দিতে হইবে।	৩১ জুলাই ...	যে সময়ে কিম্বা যে সময়ের পর আদায় করিবে।	১ মে।
	৩১ অক্টোবর ...		১ আগষ্ট।
	৩১ জানুআরি ...		১ নবেম্বর।
	৩০ আপ্রিল ...		১ ফেব্রুআরি।

এবং প্রাপ্য রেট আদায় কারণ কমিস্যনরগণ যেং নিয়ম নির্দ্ধারিত করা আবশ্যক বোধ করেন তাহা আইনমতে করিতে পারিবেন।

Rules for the management of matters connected with Conservancy.

2. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of a market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables shall keep the same in a clean and proper state, and no food shall be sold or exposed for sale which is in such a state as to be unfit for consumption.

3. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of any such market or shop shall admit, at all reasonable hours, any person authorized by the Commissioners to enter and inspect the same.

4. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any corpse or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or shall dispose or cause to be disposed of any corpse or any part thereof otherwise than by burning or burying the same at or in some lawful burning or burial ground.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey or cause to be brought or conveyed to any burning ground any corpse or any part thereof shall burn it or cause it to be burnt within four hours after arrival at the said burning ground.

6. No person who may burn or cause to be burnt at any burning ground any corpse or part of a corpse shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed before it shall have been so reduced.

7. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or any part of a corpse in any grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin, or body where there is no coffin used, shall be at a depth less than three feet from the surface ground.

8. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry the depth of which grave shall be less than six feet from the surface ground.

9. No person shall dig or construct a grave at a distance less than two feet from any other existing grave.

10. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown any carcass or any part thereof into any river, nullah, or canal, or on the banks of any river, nullah, or canal, or on any place other than such places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioners for the purpose of receiving such carcases.

কন্‌সর্‌বাম্‌সী সংক্রান্ত বিষয় নির্ব্বাহের ব্যবস্থা।

২। তরকারী, ফল, মৎস্য বা কশাইয়ের মাংসের দোকানের বা বাজারের মালিক বা ইজারদার বা দখলিকারের যে এ সব স্থানকে উপযুক্ত ও পরিষ্কৃত অবস্থায় রাখে। এবং যে সকল খাদ্যদ্রব্য উপভোগের যোগ্য নহে তাহা তাহারা বিক্রয় করিতে কিম্বা বিক্রয়ের কারণ সাজাইয়া রাখিতে পারিবেক না।

৩। কোন বাজার বা দোকানের মালিক, বা ইজারদার দখলীকারের বা কর্ত্তার নিকটে কমিস্যনর সাহেবদের কোন নিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি সময়ে সময়ে উপস্থিত হইলে তাহাকে প্রবেশ করিয়া তাদারক করিতে দিতে হইবে।

৪। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালা খালে কিম্বা কোন নদী নালা খালের কিনারায় ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবেন না। অথবা আইন মত দগ্ধ বা কবর দিবার স্থানে দগ্ধ না করিয়া বা কবর না দিয়া অন্য কোন প্রকারে কোন মৃত দেহ ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না।

৫। যে কোন ব্যক্তি কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া যাইবে বা আনিবে বা আনাইবে তাহাকে সেই স্থলে পঁহুছিবার পর চারি ঘণ্টার মধ্যে তাহা দগ্ধ করিতে বা করাইতে হইবে।

৬। যে কেহ কোন মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ লইয়া কোন দগ্ধ করিবার স্থলে দগ্ধ করিবে বা করাইবে যতক্ষণ তাহা পুড়িয়া ভস্মসাৎ না হইবে ততক্ষণ দগ্ধ করিতে হইবে।

৭। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে যদি সে কবর ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত হয় তাহা হইলে কাফিন কিম্বা যাহাদের কাফিন নাই কেবল মৃত দেহ ভূমির উপরি ভাগ হইতে ৩ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভীর গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবে না।

৮। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন কবর স্থলে কোন মৃত দেহ কিম্বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কবর দিতে বা দেওয়াইতে আইলে সে কবর যদি ইষ্টক নির্ম্মিত না হয়, তাহা হইলে ৬ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত গভীর গর্ত্ত না করিয়া কবর দিতে পারিবেক না।

৯। কোন কবর খাত করিতে কিম্বা ইষ্টক দ্বারা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইলে যদি কোন সাবেক কবর তাহার নিকটে থাকে তাহা হইলে তাহাহইতে দুই ফুট অন্তরে তাহা নির্ম্মাণ করিবে।

১০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পশুর মৃত দেহ বা তাহার কিয়দংশ কোন নদী নালায় কিম্বা খালে অথবা কোন নদী নালার কিম্বা খালের পাড়ে ফেলিয়া যাইতে পারিবে না। অন্য কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সব মৃত পশু ফেলিবার নিমিত্ত যে কোন স্থান নিরূপণ করিয়া দিবেন সেই স্থল ব্যতীত অন্য কোন স্থলে ফেলিতে পারিবেন না।

11. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours of its death, either remove the carcase at his own expense to such place as may be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcases, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which those premises may be situated; and in the latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcase at such rate as the Commissioners may from time to time determine.

১১। কোন ব্যক্তির বাটীতে কোন পশু মরিলে মৃত্যুর পর দুই ঘন্টার মধ্যে তিনি তাহা আপনা হইতে খরচ দিয়া কমিস্যনরগণকর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত স্থলে স্থানান্তর করিবেন। অথবা যে ডিবিজনে তাহার বাটী সেই ডিবিজনের কন্সারবান্সী ওবরসিয়ারের নিকট সংবাদ করিবেন তাহাতে কমিস্যনর সাহেব সময়ে সময়ে যে রেট অবধারিত করিয়া দিবেন সেই রেট অনুসারে ঐ ওবরসিয়ারকে তাহার খরচ দিতে হইবে।

12. No person shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made in any place any tank, pond, ditch, or other excavation without the sanction of the Commissioners previously obtained.

১২। কোন ব্যক্তিকে কোন স্থলে কোন পুষ্করিণী বা দীর্ঘিকা বা পয়নালা বা গড়খাই খাত করিতে বা করাইতে হইলে কমিস্যনরদিগের অনুমতি অগ্রে লইতে হইবে।

13. Every person to whom a License for keeping a necessary for public accommodation may be granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall construct such necessary in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe; any such person refusing or neglecting so to construct such necessary, or to make such alterations in, and additions to, it as the Commissioners may at any time direct within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have forfeited his License, and such License may be withdrawn.

১৩। যাহাকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে প্রকাশ্য টাটি বা পায়খানা রাখিতে অনুমতি দেন সে ব্যক্তিকে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে মত আদেশ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহার সরঞ্জামী ঘরাদি সম্বলিত ঐ টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে হইবে। যে কেহ কমিস্যনর সাহেবকর্ত্তৃক নিরূপিত সময়ের মধ্যে উপরোক্ত প্রকারে টাটি বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে কিম্বা তাহাতে কোন ঘর বাড়াইতে কিম্বা পরিবর্ত্তন করিতে অবহেলা করিবে তাহার প্রাপ্ত অনুমতিপত্র রহিত হইবে ও তাহার হাতহইতে তাহা ফিরাইয়া লওয়া যাইবেক।

14. Every License granted by the Commissioners under the 69th Section of the Act shall contain a specification of the boundaries of the section of the town for the use of the inhabitants of which the necessary referred to in such License shall be constructed, and the person to whom such License may be granted shall be required to provide such accommodation as the Commissioners may consider sufficient for the use of the inhabitants of such section.

১৪। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা উক্ত আইনের ৬৯ ধারা অনুসারে যে লাইসেন্স প্রদান করিবেন সেই লাইসেন্সেতে শহরে যে সেকশনের বাসিন্দাগণের নিমিত্তে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানা নির্ম্মাণ করা যাইবে সেই সেকশনের সীমা বিশেষরূপে বিবরণ করা থাকিবে এবং যে ব্যক্তিকে ঐ লাইসেন্স প্রদত্ত হইবে কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা ঐ সেকশনের বাসিন্দাগণের ব্যবহারের জন্যে যে রূপ উপযুক্ত বোধ করিবেন তদনুসারে তাহাকে ঐ টাটী বা পায়খানার ঘর বা ইমারৎ বানাইতে হইবে।

15. All persons to whom Licenses for keeping public necessaries may be granted shall dispose of therefrom in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time direct, and in no other.

১৫। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে প্রকাশ্য টাটী বা পায়খানা রাখিতে লাইসেন্স দেওয়া যাইতে পারে তাহাদিগকে সে টাটী বা পায়খানা হইতে ময়লা কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা সময়ে সময়ে যে রূপে লইয়া যাইতে আদেশ করিবেন সেই রূপে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে অন্য প্রকারে লইয়া যাইতে হইবে না।

16. All persons to whom such License may be granted shall be bound to obey such orders and to be guided by such Rules as may from time to time be made and promulgated by the Commissioners under penalty of the forfeiture of their Licenses.

১৬। যে সকল ব্যক্তিকে এমত লাইসেন্স প্রদান করা যাইবে তাহাদিগকে ঐ সমস্ত আজ্ঞা ও নিয়ম পালন করিতে হইবে যাহা২ কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা প্রচলিত করিবেন, তাহা না করিলে লাইসেন্স রহিত হইবে।

17. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind intended for removal by the Conservancy Carts shall be deposited by the side of the road near the entrance to the premises from which it may have been conveyed between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M. on every day in the week except Sunday, on which day no rubbish shall be so deposited.

১৭। ধূলা, ময়লা, ও সমস্ত প্রকার জঞ্জাল যাহা কন্সারবেন্সী গাড়ীতে লইয়া যাইবে তাহা প্রতিদিন প্রাতে ৪টা অবধি ৮টা পর্য্যন্ত বেলার মধ্যে রবিবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের অন্য সমস্ত দিনে সেই বাটীর সদর দরজার নিকট সরকারী রাস্তার ধারে রাখিতে হইবে। রবিবারে বাটীর জঞ্জাল বাহির করিয়া রাখিবার হুকুম নাই।

18. The external walls and roofs of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other such inflammable materials; any person doing or causing to be done any act in contravention of this Rule shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for offences against the Bye-Laws passed by the Commissioners.

১৮। কোন বড় রাস্তার ধারে বাহিরের বেড়া বা তৃণ নির্ম্মিত ঘরের বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর চাল নির্ম্মাণ বা মেরামত করা হইলে উলুখড়, বিচালি, ব কোন রকমের পাতা চেটাই বা দরমা যাহাতে অগ্নি লাগিলে জ্বলিতে পারে এমত কোন দ্রব্যে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবে না। যে ব্যক্তি এই সকল নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করিবে কমিস্যনরদিগের অতিরেক বিধির দ্বারায় তাহার দণ্ড বিধান করা যাইবে।

19. No person shall put on any wall or on any roof of a house, or on any bank or tree, or on any other place or thing facing any road or public place, any preparation of dung to be used as fuel or for any other purpose.

১৯। কোন রাস্তার ধারে বা কোন প্রকাশ্য স্থলে কোন দেওয়ালে ঘরের ছাতে কিম্বা কোন ঢিবিতে বা গাছে কোন জন্তুর গোবরের ঘুটে জ্বালাইবার বা অন্য কোন দরকারের নিমিত্তে দিতে পারিবে না।

20. No person shall build or cause to be built, or keep any tattee, privy, or urinal within twenty yards of any public road or street.

২০। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন প্রকাশ্য রাস্তা হইতে বিশ গজ অন্তরের মধ্যে কোন টাটী কি পায়খানা কি প্রস্রাব করিবার স্থান নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

21. No person shall put or cause to be put on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

২১। কোন ব্যক্তি বাটীর জল নির্গত করিবার জন্য বাটীর বা অন্য ইমারতের উপর কোন নল বা জল-প্রণালী যাহার জল সদর রাস্তার উপর পড়িতে পারে নির্ম্মাণ করিতে বা করাইতে পারিবে না।

22. No person shall let loose, cause or allow to be let loose any diseased or worn-out animal into any public place, or into any place from which such animal can escape into any public place.

২২। কোন ব্যক্তি কোন পীড়িত বা জীর্ণ পশু, বা জন্তুকে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় কিম্বা যথায় রাখিলে প্রকাশ্য রাস্তায় ঐ পশু যাইতে পারে এমত স্থলে খুলিয়া রাখিতে বা রাখাইতে পারিবে না।

23. No person shall allow any pigs to be at large, or shall keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

২৩। কোন ব্যক্তি শূকর শাবকের পাল খোঁয়াড় ব্যতীত অন্য স্থানে ছাড়িয়া দিতে পারিবে না।

24. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited or allow to remain in or by the side of any public drain any substance, article, or thing whereby the said drain is or may be in any way obstructed.

২৪। কোন ব্যক্তি সরকারী নরদমার ধারে এমত কোন কিছু ফেলিতে বা ফেলাইতে পারিবে না। যাহা দ্বারা নরদামা বন্ধ হইয়াছে বা হইতে পারে।

25. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

২৫। কমিস্যনর সাহেবেরা যে প্রকার হুকুম দিবেন সেই প্রকার ব্যতীত এবং তাহাদের লিখিত অনুমতি ব্যতিরেকে কোন সরকারী নরদামার উপর কোন পুল বা মাচা বা অন্য কিছু ইষ্টক দ্বারা নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পারিবেক না।

26. Every person who shall commit within the limits of the Station of Howrah an offence against any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by such Bye-Law, shall be punished by fine not exceeding Rupees 20, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice from the Commissioners, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

২৬। হাবড়া ষ্টেশনের চতুঃসীমার মধ্যে যদি কোন ব্যক্তি পূর্ব্বোক্ত অতিরেক বিধির বিপরীতে কোন অপরাধ করে অর্থাৎ ঐ বিধির যদি কোন নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন করে অথবা কোন নিষিদ্ধ কর্ম্ম করে তাহা হইলে তাহার বিশ টাকার অনধিক দণ্ড হইবে। এবং কমিস্যনর সাহেবগণ হইতে নোটিস পাইলেও যদি সেই ব্যক্তি সেই অপরাধ ক্রমাগত করিতে থাকে তাহা হইলে নোটিসের দিন হইতে যত দিন পর্য্যন্ত সে তদ্রূপ আচরণ করিবে তাহার প্রতিদিন তাহাকে ৫৲ টাকা করিয়া জরীমানা দিতে হইবে।

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 9.

THE following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

PESHAWUR DIVISION.	Rs.	As.	P.			
Bazar Medicines.						
Alum ...	0	1	6	per lb.	Kalkadoss and Toolsee Ram ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Assafœtida ...	0	4	0	„		
Bel fruit ...	0	2	6	„		
Camphor ...	1	3	0	„		
Coriander Seed ...	0	0	6	„		
Ginger, dry ...	0	3	6	„		
Gundaberoza ...	0	3	0	„		
Kaladhana ...	0	2	9	„		
Kuth, Catechue ...	0	4	0	„		
Linseed Oil ...	0	3	0	„		
Mustard Oil ...	0	2	0	„		
„ Country ...	0	1	0	„		
„ Europe ...	2	0	0	„		
Orange Peel ...	0	1	6	„		
Pepper ...	0	6	0	„		
Pomegranate Root ...	0	12	0	„		
Poppy Head ...	0	8	0	„		
Rasout ...	0	2	0	„		
Sulphur ...	1	0	0	„		
Vinegar ...	2	0	0	per doz.		
Wax, white ...	1	3	0	per lb.		
Peshawur.						
Coffee at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	0	6	4	„	Kunsingh ...	
Camp, 40 miles ...	0	8	0	„		
Nowshera.						
Coffee at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	0	6	6	„		
Camp, 40 miles ...	0	8	0	„		
Peshawur.						
Firewood at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	0	5	5	p. 100lbs.	Ramjee Mull ...	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	0	8	0	„		
Nowshera.						
Firewood at Station ...	0	2	5	„	Hurjee Mull and Ahmed Jan ...	
„ on Command ...	0	9	0	„		
Attock.						
Firewood at Station ...	0	4	0	„		
„ on Command ...	0	9	0	„		
Peshawur.						
Potatoes at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	5	15	0	„	Meerwanjee and Manickjee ...	
Camp, 40 miles ...	6	4	0	„		
On Command ...	7	0	0	„		
Nowshera.						
Potatoes at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	5	6	11	„	Luchee Ram ...	
On Command ...	8	4	0	„		
Attock.						
Potatoes at Station and in Camp, 10 miles ...	5	7	0	„	Shaik Mahomed and Noor Khan.	
Camp, 40 miles ...	5	10	0	„		
On Command ...	7	0	0	„		
Nowshera.						
Milk at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	0	0	7	per pint	Rambuccus ...	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	0	0	9	„		
Butter at Station and in Camp, 10 miles	0	5	3	per lb.		
Camp, 40 miles and on Command ...	0	8	0	„		

Soda Water and Lemonade.		Rs.	As.	P.		
Peshawur Soda Water	...	1	8	0	per doz.	Meerwanjee and Manickjee ...
„ Lemonade	...	1	12	0	„	
Nowshera Soda Water	...	1	12	0	„	
„ Lemonade	...	2	0	0	„	

Peshawur and Nowshera.	Peshawur.			Nowshera.				
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Oil, Sweet, Til ...	10	7	0	12	0	0	per md.	Hurjee Mull and Ahmed Jan ... From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Wicks, Cotton ...	30	0	0	35	0	0	„	
„ for Solar Lamp ...	0	4	0	0	4	0	per doz.	
Tumblers ...	0	6	0	0	8	0	each	
Wick Holders ...	0	0	5	0	0	6	„	
Cloth for cleaning Lamp...	0	1	6	0	2	0	per yd.	
Dhoona ...	25	0	0	26	0	0	per cwt.	
Lime, Quick, ready burnt	0	8	0	0	12	0	„	
Charcoal Lump ...	0	12	0	1	0	0	„	
„ Dust ...	0	4	0	1	0	0	„	
Unguent ...	0	3	0	0	4	0	per lb.	
Neat Foot Oil ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	„	
Cocoanut „ ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	„	
Linseed „ ...	0	2	6	0	3	0	„	
Grease ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	„	
Line, Cotton ...	0	10	0	0	10	0	„	
Bamboos for brooms at 20 feet long each ...	1	12	0	2	0	0	each	
Brooms ...	0	14	0	1	0	0	„	
Jallahs, large ...	0	1	9	0	2	0	„	
„ small ...	0	1	2	0	1	0	„	
Gurrahs ...	0	0	3	0	0	3	„	
Wash-hand Basins, large..	0	1	11	0	2	6	„	
Strainers Urinals ...	0	4	0	0	4	0	„	
Gumlahs, large ...	0	0	2	0	0	2	„	
„ small ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	„	
Well Rope, Hemp ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	„	
„ Hide ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	„	
Water Bag, leather ...	0	0	0	4	0	0	„	
Iron for leather ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	„	
Pully for Well ...	0	0	0	0	8	0	„	

KUSSOWLIE DIVISION.

At Dugshaie Station with Solon.

Charcoal ...	1	8	0	p.100lbs.	Shaik Emam ...	

KUSSOWLIE DIVISION.

At Stations Subathoo, Hurreepore, Simlah, and Jutogh.

Fowls ...	9	0	0	p. corge	Shaik Emam ...	
Chickens ...	6	12	0	„		
Eggs ...	3	12	0	per 100		

DUGSHAHIE WITH SOLON.

At Station.

Fowls ...	9	0	0	p. corge		
Chickens ...	6	0	0	„		
Eggs ...	3	12	0	per 100		

Kussowlie.

Lime Juice at Station ...	2	8	0	per doz.	Jaun Mahomed and Ullee Mahomed .	

At Subathoo and Hurreepore Stations, &c.

Lime Juice ...	3	0	0	„		

At Dugshahie with Solon Stations.

Lime Juice ...	3	0	0	„		

SUBATHOO, HUREEPORE, SIMLAH AND JUTOGH.

At Stations.

Gumlahs ...	0	1	0	each	Heera Lall ...	
Jallahs ...	0	5	0	„		
Gurrahs ...	0	1	0	„		
Naunds ...	1	0	0	„		
Soorahies ...	0	2	0	„		
Cups ...	0	0	3	„		

Dugshahie with Solon Stations.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Gumlahs	...	0	0	1	each	Heerah Lall ...	
Jallahs	...	0	6	0	„		
Ghurrahs	..	0	1	3	„		
Naunds	..	0	8	0	„		
Soorahies	...	0	3	0	„		
Cups	..	0	0	3	„		
Coffee to be delivered in four instalments into the Kussowlie Godown	..	0	6	8	per lb.	Bunwary Doss ...	
JULLUNDER DIVISION.							
At Jullunder.							
Alum	...	0	2	3	„	Abdoolla Khan ...	
Assafoetida	...	0	1	9	„		
Bel ruit	..	0	1	6	„		
Camphor	...	1	11	0	„		
Coriander Seed	...	0	0	9	„		
Ginger, dry	...	0	2	3	„		
Gundaberoza	...	0	1	0	„		
Kalhadana	..	0	2	3	„		
Kuth, Catechue	...	0	3	0	„		
Linseed Oil	...	0	2	9	„		
Mustard Seed	...	0	1	0	„		
„ Oil	...	0	2	0	„		
„ Europe	..	1	7	0	„		
Orange Peel	...	0	2	6	„		
Popper, Black	..	0	5	0	„		
Pomegranate Root	...	0	6	0	„		
Poppy Head	...	0	1	0	per doz.		
Rasout	....	0	3	0	per lb.		
Sulphur, Country	...	0	7	0	„		
Vinegar, Europe	...	12	0	0	per doz.		
„ Country	...	1	4	0	„		
Wax, white	...	0	12	0	per lb.		
„ yellow	...	0	10	0	„		
At Kangra.							
Firewood	...	0	5	4	p. 100lbs.	Fukeerya ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
JULLUNDER DIVISION.							
JULLUNDER.							
At Station.							
Potatoes	...	3	7	0	p. 100lbs.	Abdool Gofoor ...	
Dall	...	3	1	5	„		
Vegetables	...	0	13	4	„		
Camp to a distance of 40 miles.							
Potatoes	...	3	11	6	„	Abdoolla Khan ...	
Dall	..	3	4	0	„		
Vegetables	...	0	13	0	„		
At Phillour Station.							
Potatoes	...	4	0	0	„		
Dall	...	3	12	0	„		
Vegetables	...	0	15	0	„		
At Kangra at Station.							
Potatoes	...	3	9	1	„	Fuckeerya ...	
Dall	...	4	8	0	„		
Vegetables	...	1	14	0	„		
At Jullundor Station.							
Tinning Cooking, untensils large	..	0	13	0	per score	Kumma ...	
„ „ small	...	0	12	0	„		
Jullunder.							
Beef at Station	...	7	15	0	p. 100lbs.	Alla Bux and Shadad Khan ...	
Camp, 10 miles	..	9	0	0	„		
„ 40 „	..	10	0	0	„		
On Command	...	11	8	0	„		
At Phillour.							
Beef at Station	...	8	12	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles	...	9	8	0	„		
„ 40 „	...	10	8	0	„		
On Command	...	11	8	0	„		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
At Kangra and Dhurmsala.							
Beef at Station and Camp and on Command	...	14	0	0	p.100lbs.	Alla Bux and Shadad Khan ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Mutton at Station and Camp and on Command	...	18	0	0	„		
Jullunder and Phillour.							
Mutton at Station and Camp	...	12	8	0	„		
On Command	...	14	0	0	„		
FEROZEPORE DIVISION.							
Hospital Clothing.							
Banians	...	2	15	0	each	Deokinundun, Muttra Doss, and Kunhya Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Bedside Suttrinjees	...	1	4	0	„		
Blankets	...	3	0	0	„		
Cloth, Kharooah	...	0	2	0	per foot		
Gows, Linen, double	...	2	8	0	each		
„ single	...	1	8	0	„		
Mattrasses	...	3	8	0	„		
Pillows, large	...	0	10	0	„		
„ small	...	0	5	0	„		
Pillow Cases, large	...	0	4	0	„		
„ „ small	...	0	3	0	„		
Quilts	...	3	0	0	„		
Sheets, Linen	...	1	2	0	„		
Shirts, „	...	1	0	0	„		
Socks, Cotton	...	0	4	0	per pair		
„ Worsted	...	0	5	0	„		
Towels, Patna Hand	...	0	8	0	each		
Trowsers, Linen	...	0	11	0	„		
„ Flannel	...	3	0	0	„		
Thread for sewing	...	0	6	0	per lb.		
Caps, Linen	...	0	0	6	each		
„ Flannel	...	0	4	0	„		
Slippers	...	0	8	0	per pair		
Firewood.							
At Station	...	0	6	7	p.100lbs.	Soobah ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 10 miles	...	0	8	4	„		
„ 40 „	...	0	10	7	„		
On Command	...	0	11	4	„		
Oil, Til, and Wicks.							
Oil at Station	...	0	3	9	per seer	Soorja ...	
Camp, 10 miles	...	0	4	0	„		
„ 40 miles	...	0	4	3	„		
On Command	...	0	5	0	„		
Wicks at Station	...	0	12	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles	...	0	12	3	„		
„ 40 miles	...	0	12	6	„		
On Command	...	0	14	0	„		
Coffee at Station	..	0	6	4	per lb.	Shamahomed and Golam Zamin ...	
Barley at Station	...	0	5	3	„	Nowaid Ram ..	
Sago	...	0	3	6	„		
Barrack Lanterns	...	3	0	0	each	Deokinundun, Muttra Doss, and Kunhya Lall ...	
At Station.							
Milk	...	0	0	6	per pint	Sudda ...	
Butter	..	0	8	0	per lb.		
Camp, 10 miles.							
Milk	...	0	0	9	per pint		
Butter	...	0	9	0	per lb.		
On Command.							
Milk	...	0	1	3	per pint		
Butter	...	0	12	0	per lb.		
Camels.							
At Station	...	7	10	0	p. month	Ramkissen ...	
On Command	...	7	14	0	„		
At Graze	...	3	12	0	„		

Dinapore.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Potatoes at Station	...	4	2	0	p.100lbs.	Sharoda Persaud Mookerjee and Co. ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Vegetables at Station	...	2	1	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles.							
Potatoes	...	5	3	0	„		
Vegetables	...	2	9	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles.							
Potatoes	...	6	4	0	„		
Vegetables	...	3	2	0	„		
Dinapore.							
During the months from September to November.							
Hill Potatoes	...	10	4	0	p.100lbs.		
Hazareebaugh at Station.							
Potatoes	...	3	12	0	„	Shaik Hossein Bux.	
Vegetables	...	2	4	0	„		
Dinapore.							
Salt at Station	...	0	1	1	per lb.	Gouree Lall ...	
Hazareebaugh at Station.							
Salt	...	8	0	0	p.100lbs.	Pearee Lall ...	
Camp, 10 miles.							
Salt	...	8	2	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles.							
Salt	..	8	5	0	„		
Dinapore at Station.		Mds.	S.	C.			
Firewood	...	3	10	0	per Re.	Shaik Moradoollah.	
		Rs.	As.	P.			
Coffee	...	0	6	6	per lb.	Sharoda Persaud Mookerjee and Co. ...	
Hazareebaugh at Station.							
Coffee	...	53	2	0	p.100lbs.	Dhunnee Ram ...	
Camp, 10 miles.							
Coffee	...	55	0	0	„		
Camp, 40 miles.							
Coffee	...	56	4	0	„		
Dinapore.							
Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station	..	0	10	9	per score	Soomaroo and Nuncoo Ram ...	
Hazareebaugh at Station.							
Tinning Cooking Utensils	...	0	14	3	„	Shaikh Mahomed Akbar ...	
Hazareebaugh.							
Butter at Station	..	0	5	0	per lb.	Shaik Omrao ...	
In Camp, up to 40 miles	..	0	5	0	„		
On Command	..	0	6	5	„		
Dinapore.							
Lime juice	..	6	0	0	per doz.	Sharoda Persaud Mookerjee and Co. ...	
Barley	..	0	5	6	per lb.		
Arrowroot	..	0	7	6	„		
Barrack Miscellanies.							
Dinapore.							
Jars, large	...	0	5	0	each	Soomaroo Ram and Nuncoo Ram ...	
„ small	...	0	1	6	„		
„ medium	...	0	2	6	„		
Naunds, large	...	0	2	6	„		
„ small	...	0	1	6	„		
Pan, painted	...	0	2	9	„		
„ without painted	...	0	0	4½	„		
Ghurrahs, large	...	0	0	7½	„		
„ small	...	0	0	3	„		
Chatty	...	0	0	2	„		
Cups	...	0	0	1½	„		
Soorahies	...	0	0	9	„		

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Hazareebaugh.							
Oil for Lamps	...	9	15	9	per md.	Pearee Lall ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Cotton	...	1	8	0	per seer		
Coarse Cloth	...	0	4	0	per yard		
Charcoal	...	0	4	0	per md.		
Firewood	...	0	2	6	„		
Dhoona	...	7	14	0	„		
Oil, Linseed	...	12	12	0	„		
Jallahs, large	...	0	3	3	each		
„ small	...	0	3	0	„		
Lime	...	0	6	0	per md.		
Dinapore.							
		Mds.	s.	c.			
Bhoosa, white	...	2	0	0	per Re.	Gouree Lall ...	From 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866.
„ mixed	...	1	30	0	„		
HAZAREEBAUGH.							
At Station and Camp, 10 miles.							
Paddy Straw	...	0	9	6	per md.	Shaik Hossein Bux	
Green Grass	...	0	5	3	„		
At the Station and Camp.							
Atta, 2nd quality	...	3	0	0	„		
BEDDING.							
Dinapore.							
Quilts	...	5	15	0	each	Mittoo Lall Shaw and Co. ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Sheets	...	2	1	0	„		
Suttrinjees	...	1	9	0	„		
Blankets	...	2	13	0	„		
Hazareebaugh.							
Quilts	...	5	15	0	„		
Sheets	...	2	1	0	„		
Suttrinjees	...	1	9	0	„		

Hospital Clothing.	Dinapore.			Hazareebaugh.				
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Banians, Flannel	... 2	11	0	2	10	0	each	
Bedside Suttrinjees	... 1	1	0	1	2	0	„	
Blankets, lined with Chintz	... 3	0	0	2	15	0	„	
Kharooah for repairs	... 0	3	0	0	3	0	per yard	
Gowns, double	... 5	0	0	5	1	0	each	
„ single	... 2	14	6	2	13	6	„	
Bed Kharooah	... 2	14	0	3	0	0	„	
Pillows, large	... 0	7	6	0	7	6	„	
„ small	... 0	4	0	0	4	0	„	
Pillow Cases, large	... 0	6	0	0	5	6	„	
„ small	... 0	3	0	0	3	3	„	
Sheets, Linen	... 1	7	6	1	7	6	„	
Shirts „	... 1	0	0	1	0	3	„	
Socks, Worsted	... 0	9	6	0	9	6	per pair	
„ Cotton	... 0	4	9	0	4	6	„	
Towels, Patna Hand	... 0	3	9	0	3	6	each	
Trowsers, Flannel	... 2	14	6	2	14	3	„	
„ Linen	... 0	12	6	0	12	6	„	
Red Thread and Cotton	... 0	6	0	0	6	0	per lb.	
Caps, Flannel	... 0	6	0	0	5	6	each	
„ Linen	... 0	1	6	0	1	0	„	
BENARES DIVISION.								
Bedding.								
Quilts	...	3	8	0	each	Shaik Khodabux ...		
Sheets	...	1	14	0	„			
Blankets	...	2	12	0	„			
Suttrinjees	...	2	2	0	„			

Hospital Clothing.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Banians, Flannel	...	2	15	0	each	Shaik Khodabux ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Bedside Suttrinjees	...	1	0	0	„		
Blankets, Country, lined with Chintz	.	4	0	0	„		
Gowns, Linen, double	...	4	2	0	„		
„ single	...	2	0	0	„		
Mattrasses	...	3	8	0	„		
Pillows, large	...	0	8	0	„		
„ small	...	0	4	6	„		
Sheets, Linen	...	1	2	0	„		
Shirts „	...	1	2	0	„		
Socks, Cotton	...	0	6	3	per pair		
„ Worsted	...	0	11	6	„		
Towels, Patna	...	0	9	0	each		
Trowsers, Linen	...	0	12	0	„		
„ Flannel	...	3	2	0	„		
Thread, Sewing	...	0	12	0	per lb.		
Night Caps, Cotton	...	0	1	0	each		
Pillow, Cases, large	...	0	6	0	„		
„ small	...	0	3	0	„		
Slippers	...	0	8	0	per pair		
Cloth, Kharooah	...	0	6	0	per yd.		

J. D. MACPHERSON, *Colonel,*

Commissary General.

Sheriff's Office, the 21st June 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth Criminal Sessions of 1865 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over, and it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ২১ জুন ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিএম দর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পাত্য জন্য আগামি ১৫ জুলাই মঙ্গলবার বেলা ১০ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৫ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৫ সাল তারিখ ২১ জুন।

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Notice.

MR. W. M. SOUTTAR, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury and authorized to draw Bills upon other Treasuries.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 31st May 1865.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Bhutearee, Putteah, Sautkaneeah, and Chuckoreah.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 44,948 Acres, situate in Thannahs as per margin, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." All claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 15th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 41.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,032 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Gooldia Surry, the Shill Surry, Awoo-nee Serra, and a line running in an easterly direction to the assessed lands of Dooba Churree, demarcated by posts on the spot and traced on Mahomed Khyroollah Ameen's Map filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

South—By the assessed lands of Hassimpoor, the Burgyan Serra, Othee Yong Serra, a line joining this last stream to Samma Surry demarcated and traced as above, and the Samma Surry.

East—By the Dooba Churree.

West—By the assessed lands of Allahabad.

LOT No. 42.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,098 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 41.

South—By the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Dooba Churree and the Sunker River.

West—By the Burroo-a-nee Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzahs Hassimpoor and Jameer Jooree.

LOT No. 42A.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,723 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 42, *viz.*, the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

South—By the Sunker River and assessed lands of Mouzahs Deeakool, the Sunker River, and the assessed lands of Ragoo-ara and Hatteeahkota or Gonah.

East—By the Sunker River.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Jameer Jooree and Dohazaree.

LOT No. 46.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,163 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Chunottee and Chunottee Nullah.

South—By the prolongation of the southern boundary of Lot No. 40 already sold, demarcated by posts by Hur Coomer Bundapadia Ameen, and shewn on the Map filed by him in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Chunottee, the Herrina Stream, and a line defined by the Ameen meeting the Herrina at the south of the Lot and about the middle of its length in the Lot.

West—By the Arracan Road.

LOT No. 47.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,248 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Satgur and Chandah.

South—By the Doloo-jheeree, Payala-tullah Jheeree, Chanda Serra, and Chanda-jheeree.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, the Narissa Serra, a line joining the Narissa Serra to the Kalee-jheeree, shewn on Kishore Churn Sein Ameen's plan running from North to South, the Kalee-jheeree, the assessed lands of Narissa and the Chamee Serra.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 46.

Lot No. 48.—Thannah Sautkanneah, are about 2,760 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga.

South—By the Perunga Stream and Bam Serra.

East—By the assessed lands of Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga, and the Perunga Stream.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 47.

LOT No. 49.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By a line demarcated by posts by Subder Ally Ameen and shewn on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

South—By the Harvang Khal and a line running East and west through Warris's Tank to a distance of about 400 feet on the west and 800 feet on the east.

East—By the Harvang Khal, a line demarcated by the Ameen running north and north-east touching Santeeram's and Bamun's Tanks and joining the two sections of the Harvang Khal.

West—By the Dolloo Suriee, Uttonee Joomparrah, Lur-khurria Serra, the Kalee-bunniah Jhiree, the Surrye Surry Dollah, Talea Katta Gonnah, a line running south and south-easterly from it to a point about 400 feet west of Warris's Tank.

LOT No. 51.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area 2,747 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Pugolee Khal and the Hattyah Khal.

South—By the Buraitullee Khal and Mooandah Khal.

East—By the Hattyah Khal and a line from the Hattyah running south to the point where the Fut Surry enters the Mooandah Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang, the Cheeo-nee-batanja Serra, and the assessed lands of Buraitullee.

Lot No. 52.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,549 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Mooandah Serra and the Buraitullee Khal.

South—By the Baneeah Serra and a line running easterly therefrom to the Fytung Serra.

East—By the Killea-jeeree, Seel Serra, a line running south from the Seel Serra to the Fytung Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Bariatullee and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Nullah and the Baneeah Serra.

South—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

East—By the Fytung Serra and a line drawn from the Fytung Serra in a direction 30° east of north to the south boundary at a point about 3,000 feet from where it is intersected by the Hing Serra.

West—By the Banea Serra and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,428 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

South—By the Mata Mooree and the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

West—By the Bano Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

East—By the Fytung and Mata Mooree.

Lot No. 60.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,997 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Sautkanneah Dollah.

South—By the Juldee Dollah.

East—By a line demarcated by Kylas Chunder Ameen running north and south from the Sautkanneah Serra to the Juldee Serra shewn on his plan and marked on the land by posts.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Kallipoor, Beil Churree, Chee Chooria Pyram, and Juldee.

Lot No. 64.—Thannah Bhuteearee, area about 2,101 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra and Wul-to-nee Jeeranee Buttullah.

South—by the Dhamie Khal and the assessed lands of Mouzah Bhuteearee.

East—By the Dhamie Khal and a line demarcated by Chundee Churn Ameen running northward from that Khal and joining the northern boundary passing on the west of the Assoo Juggoo Pahaur, Assatally Pahaur, Bhad Pahaur, Baloo Pahaur, Jungle Pahaur, Tongee Pahaur, and the Gummertullee Pahaur.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Bhuteearee, Sony Churree, Khadimpoor, and the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra. The area in this Lot is exclusive of the lands of the admitted claims, measuring about 460 Acres, as demarcated by the Ameen and marked by Nos. 1 to 14 on the Map A. of the Lot filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and signed by the Collector.

Lot No. 61.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,993 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Juldee Dollah.

South—By the Assurruddeen Dollah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Juldee, Seelkopo, and Chumbul.

East—By a line defined by Kallee Coomar Dutt Ameen running north and south demarcated by posts and traced on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

Lot No. 63.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,998 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Chunottee Dollah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Poe Cherry.

South—By the Sonye Cherry Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Poe Cherry, Burtullee, Poitung (Fodung.)

East—By a line defined by Ram Chunder Roodro Ameen running north and south through the jungle demarcated by posts and shewn on the plan filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

Lot No. 50.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,430 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Tellung Cottah Serrae.

South—By the Burra Chee-koonee Serra.

East—By a line drawn by the Ameen from the Burra Chee-koonee Serra to the Telong Cottah Serra where it branches into two.

West—By the Tiberria Taloo and the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang.

Lot No. 51.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area bout 2,684 Acres, bounded on the—

North—Sy the Burra Chee-koonee Serra the assessed lands of Mouzah Kheel Binda Bund.

East—By a line demarcated by bamboo posts on the ground and shewn in the Map filed by Tuffuzul Ally Ameen from the northern boundary to the Pagullee Serra.

South—By the Pagullee Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Harvang.

A. Smith,
Offg. Collector.

Chittagong;
Collector's Office,
The 15th May 1865.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE No. 257.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 18,639 Acres, situate in Thannahs Raoojan, Sautkanneah, Chukoreah, Ramoo, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." All claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas an Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 9th June 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 24.—Thannah Raoojan, area about 2,740 Acres.

North—By the Kashkhalle Serrah.

South—By the Mungul Serrah and the assessed lands of Raoojan and Keotiah.

East—By a line at a general bearing of 350° from post 544 to post 547, shewn on the Map by Hurro Dass Dutt, Ameen in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

West—By the assessed lands of Raoojan and Keotiah.

LOT No. 25.—Thannah Raoojan, area about 1,400 Acres.

North—By the Mungul Serrah or the Southern boundary of Lot 24.

South—By the Murrah or Kadir Serrah.

East—By a line with a general bearing of 36° passing by the foot of the Dochulia Hills from post 277 close to the Murrah Serrah to post 283, and by a line from thence at a bearing of 331° to post 286 on the Mungul Serrah.

West—By the assessed lands of Raoojan and Kudulpore.

LOT No. 37.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,543 Acres.

North—By the Southern boundary of Lot 36.

South—By the Chukfarance Serrah, the Northern boundary of Lot 38, the Limoon Serrah.

East—By the assessed lands of Chukfaranee and Bora Hattia.

West—By a line with a general bearing of 135° from Station No. 662 to Station 648 on the Chukfarance Serrah, exhibited on the Map by Rash Mohun Dass in the Collector's Office.

LOT No. 45.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 712 Acres.

North—By the Sonai or Soorooia Serra.

South—By the Dhuloo River.

East—By the Western boundary of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

West—By the assessed lands of Soorooia and the Dhuloo River.

LOT No. 54.—Thannah Chukoreah, area about 3,075 Acres.

North—By the new Arracan Road.

South—By the Koontakhallee and assessed lands of Mouzah Kootakhallee.

East—By a line running with a general bearing of about 5° from the Kootakhallee to the Arracan Road, shewn on the Map by Surruth Chunder Sein, Ameen, filed in the Collector's Office.

West—By the assessed lands of Pagullee Beel, Mada, Kussuppia and Kootakhallee.

LOT No. 58.—Thannah Ramoo, area about 2,822 Acres.

North—By the Joariah Nullah and Joom Seree.

South—By the assessed lands of Merung Lya, Hyd-to-be Ookhurgona, Ramar Gonah Keorko.

East—By the Khuttra, or Khela Seree, and a line running south therefrom to Station 299, shewn on the Map by Nibarun Chunder Dey, Ameen in the Collector's Office.

West—By the Arracan Road and the assessed lands of Jooariah and Sonacheree.

LOT No. 59.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,338 Acres.

North—By the assessed lands of Churamonee, Enarpath Ojudiaram's Tank, and the Ranga Surry.

South—By the Sautkanneah Dallah.

East—By the Bhoota Hill and the assessed lands of Mouzah Churamonee.

West—By the assessed lands of Sadunpore, Palgram, Kokdundee, Goona Gori, and the Hing Serree.

LOT No. 62.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,000 Acres.

North—By the Asserooddeen Dallah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Chumbul.

South—By the Chunottee Dallah, Hater Serra, and the assessed lands of Mouzah Pooeseree.

East—By a line demarcated by Bissumber Sein, Ameen, running north from Station 236 to 261, from the Chunotee Dallah to the Asserooddeen's Dallah, and shewn on his Map in the Collector's Office.

West—By the assessed lands of Chumbul, Naporah and Pooeseree.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chuttohowr, Zillah Cachar; and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the second day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed

by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 29th April 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT IV.

E.—Grant No. 185 (Solgunga.)
W.—Grant No. 93.
N.—Grants Nos. 163 and 192.
S.—Khas hilly tracts of land or as far as will complete the required area.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,843 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripar.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 7,603 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannahs Haut Hazaree and Putteah, in the District of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 72.—Thannah Haut Hazaree, area about 1,732 Acres.

North—By the Ambeea Dollah and Morree Serree Stream and assessed lands of Oodalea Mouzah.

South—By the Bansbariah Dollah, Ghole Serree, and a line 4,400 feet in length marked by bamboo posts running along the foot of the hills from the point where the Ghole Serree turns to the south to the extremity of the Western Boundary. This line has a general bearing of 283° and is shewn on the Map marked B in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalea and Sonye Serree.

West—By a line marked by bamboo posts from the Ambeea Dollah to the Southern Boundary, running Southwards along the foot of the Seetacoond Range.

LOT No. 74.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,936 Acres.

North—By Indoor Katta Dollah and Moorum Khyne Serree.

South—By the Seermye Nullah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Chutter Peetoon, Burdwara *alias* Gurdwara, Saup Murrah, and Heidgaong.

East—By the Seermye Nullah up to Angoonee Cherra and a line defined by the Surveyor in a northerly direction through the jungle up to the Moorum Khyne Serree, demarcated on the spot by posts and shewn in the Map filed in the Collector's Office, and signed by the Collector.

LOT No. 75.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,935 Acres.

North—By the Seermye Nullah or the Southern Boundary of Lot 74.

South—By the Goolea Serree and assessed lands of Mouzah Allahabad.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Seermye, Korunna, Mooradabad, and Allahabad.

East—By a line demarcated by posts by the Surveyor through the jungle in a northerly direction from the Gooleah Serree to the spot where the Chellah Serree enters the Seermye Nullah and shewn on Map of the Lot in the Collector's Office signed by the Collector.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 560 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Burhumpore, Rungagurrah Hooz, Teliagang, and Rangolooghur, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 15th day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. E. Campbell,
Offg. Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

Nowgong;
The 20th May 1865.

Boundaries.

Lot I.—Area about 100 Acres, in Mouzah Burhumpore.

On the North by a line of Grass Jungle marked out by posts and Asookpookhooree or Tank and Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the South by the Ghoogurgaon Road and Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the East by Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the West by a Road from Burhumpore to Ghoogurgaon.

Lot II.—Area about 60 Acres, in Mouzah Rungagurrah Hooz.

On the North by Simoloo Tree and Nathoor Jan or Pool and Posts.

On the South by Chulchulee Beel, Soonai Nudee or River, and by Posts.

On the East by Chulchulee Beel or small Lake and an elevated portion of jungle land bordering Hoozgaon or Village and by Posts.

On the West by Kathee Maree Jan or Pool and by Posts.

Lot III.—Area about 200 Acres, in Mouzah Teliagang.

On the North by Gossain Jaronee or Timber Forest.

On the South by Jolah or inundated land.

On the East by Nonoi River.

On the West by Burholah or a large Marsh.

Lot IV.—Area about 200 Acres, in Mouzah Rangolooghur.

On the North by Kookoorkatah Hills.

On the South by Government Road to Golaghat and Horoodolonee or swampy land.

On the East by a Burholah or a large Marsh.

On the West by Government Road to Golaghat and the Rangolooghur.

A. E. Campbell,
Offg. Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Land.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Durrung, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 22nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules cited above, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Lot No. 1.—About 150 Acres in Mouzah Majbat, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—A line running west from mound of earth marked E to mound of earth marked F, 150 tars long.

South—A line running west from mound of earth marked G to mound of earth marked H, 150 tars long.

East—A line running north from mound of earth marked H to mound of earth marked F, 300 tars long.

West—A line running north from mound of earth marked G to mound of earth marked E, 300 tars long.

Lot No. 2.—About 250 Acres in Mouzah Majbat, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—A straight line running east from mound of earth marked A to mound of earth marked B, 150 tars long.

South—A straight line running east to west from mound of earth marked C to mound of earth marked D, 150 tars long.

East—A straight line running north and south from mound of earth marked D to mound of earth marked B, 500 tars long.

West—A straight line running north from mound of earth marked C to mound of earth marked A, 500 tars long.

Lot No. 3.—About 125 Acres, in Mouzah Majbat, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—A line running West from mound of earth marked J to mound of earth marked I, 150 tars long.

South—A line running east from mound of earth marked K to mound of earth marked L, 150 tars long.

East—A line running north from mound of earth marked L to mound of earth marked J, 250 tars long.

West—A line running north from mound of earth marked K to mound of earth marked I, 250 tars long.

T. Lamb,
Deputy Commissioner.

Zillah Durrung;
Collector's Office,
The 5th June 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 21st June 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the fifteenth day of July next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of an *alias* Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Kasubchunder Paul Chowdry, Joydeb Paul Chowdry, and Sreemutty Sarodasoondery Dossee,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Kasubchunder Paul Chowdry and Sreemutty Sarodasoondery Dossee of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*:—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook called or known by the name of Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Chacklay Sreenagore in Zillah Nuddea, and registered No. 1, containing 105 Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty Gardens, &c., appertaining to the said Zemindary.

2. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Samtah in Chacklay Moolghur in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 490, containing fourteen Mouzahs.

3. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Dharreahpore in Pergunnah Ockrah in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 2001, containing thirty-two Mouzahs, together with all that Lease-hold Mehal called Kismut Dadpore and Gantee Tumma, being in, and appertaining to, the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and together also with the Katchareebatty Garden and Tank appertaining to the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, together also with the Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, called or known by the name or description of Moreecha Factory, situate, lying, and being in Mouzah Moreecha, in the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and all lands, houses, goods, wares, chattels, and merchandizes to the said Indigo Factory belonging or in any wise appertaining.

4. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Turruff Chaprah in Zillah Nuddea, registered No 110, containing three Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

5. Also all that other Talook called Dhee Heejeelee in Turruff Maumjoaney in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 242, containing six Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty appertaining to the said Talook.

6. Also all that one-third part or share (the whole into three equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that Talook called Turruff Ranaghaut in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 438, containing four Mouzahs.

7. Also all that Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Autghurrah in Pergunnah Annorepore in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, registered No. 567, containing thirteen Mouzahs, together with the Katchareebatty Garden and Tank appertaining thereto.

8. Also all that Pronamee Mohul in the said Zemindaries or Talooks Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, and the one-third part or share of Turruff Ranaghaut in the Zillah of Nuddea.

9. Also all that Andooreah Mohul in the said Talooks Pergunnah Allumpore, &c, Dhee Samtah, Dhee Dharreahpore, Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, the one-third part of Turruff Ranaghaut in Zillah Nuddea, and Dhee Autghurrah in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

10. Also all that Julkur of the Choornee River in Zillah Nuddea.

11. Also all that Government Lease-hold or Bundobustee Mehal in Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

12. Also all those Karajee (rented) and Lackraj (rent-free) lands together with a Boytuckhanah Batty Garden and Tank, &c., in Turruff Ranaghaut in Zillah Nuddea.

13. Also all that purchased Lackraj or rent-free land in the said Zemindary, Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

14. Also all those perpetual Jomah or rented lands in Mouzah Bamundandah in Pergunnah Okrah in Zillah Nuddea.

15. Also all those lands measuring eight biggahs in the market called Gangooreah in the said Zemindary, Dhee Dharreahpore, in Zillah Nuddea.

16. And also all that Lodging House with the tenanted lands appertaining thereto situate at Goalree in Zillah Nuddea.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 21st June 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the eighth day of July next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Shaik Jobedally and Shaik Golaum Shurruff,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Shaik Jobedally of, in, and to a Durputtooneah Talook called or known by the name or description of Mouzah Manickdeepa, Chowkee Manickdeepa and Allumkoosee, situate, lying, and being at Mundul Ghaut in the Zillah of Hooghly, called or known as Lot Benenepore, the annual Maulgoojaree payble to the Puttooniadar of which is Company's Rupees 855.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 4 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 13th June 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	220,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,38,14,104 8 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,48,544 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	15,88,944 5 7
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 74,01,806 3 3		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	71,69,047 6 4
Ditto at Branches	...	64,96,824 0 8	1,38,98,630 3 11	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	4,05,114 13 8
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,127 1 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,59,16,922 14 4	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	4,47,055 1 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,18,985 4 8	Sundries ...	...	...	3,63,776 13 4
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	2,76,735 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	13,20,232 4 5				2,39,35,280 13 10
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	4,01,506 3 3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... Rs.	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	... " 2,77,72,163 6 5	
						... " 1,31,71,699 9 6	4,09,43,862 15 11
Rupees	...	...	... 6,52,81,050 1 0			Rupees ...	6,52,81,050 1 0

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice

Is hereby given that in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 14th day of June 1865, a Court will be holden on Wednesday, the 28th day of June 1865, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, before Her Majesty's Justices of the said Court, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a Mandamus issued out of Her Majesty's Queen's Bench at Westminister for the examination *vivâ voce* of witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs and defendants and for receiving other proofs in a certain action now pending in the said Court of Queen's Bench between Edward Gellatly, Jameson Alers Hankey, and Frederic Sewell, plaintiffs, and the English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company Limited defendants.—Dated this 15th day of June 1865.

W. THEOBALD,
Prothonotary.

WATKINS AND STOKOE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John Peter Langlois, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in June 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Lutchmeenarain Khettry, of Puggeahputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Merchant, and now residing at Pucha Gully, in Burra Bazar, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 12th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Syed Mahomed, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed; but this order is not to affect or annul any act or thing heretofore done by the Official Assignee, and that the said Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, Monies, Goods, Books, and Papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent after deducting therefrom his commission and all lawful charges incurred by him.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th June 1865.

In the matter of Syed Ahmed, of Gowaltolly, in Calcutta, formerly carrying on trade and business at Calcutta as a Merchant and Ship-owner in co-partnership with Syed Futteh Mahomed Bin Syed Noor Mahomed under the style of Syed Futteh Mahomed Bin Syed Noor Mahomed, who commanded the vessel *Bernam* and alone conducted the said co-partnership business, and who has since absconded, an Insolvent.

Carruthers, *Attorney*.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 14th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Syed Ahmed, of Gowaltolly, in Calcutta, formerly carrying on trade and business at Calcutta as a Merchant and Ship-owner in co-partnership with Syed Futteh Mahomed Bin Syed Noor Mahomed, under the style of Syed Futteh Mahomed Bin Syed Noor Mahomed, who commanded the vessel *Bernam* and alone conducted the said co-partnership business, and who has since absconded, an Insolvent.

Carruthers, *Attorney*.

On Wednesday, the 14th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

In the matter of Munnoololl, lately carrying on business as a Banker at Agra, in the North-Western Provinces, but at present residing at Mehedee Bagan, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 16th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th June 1865.

NOTICE.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

The Eleventh Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company duly audited to 30th April last, for the election of Directors, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

By Order of the Directors,

Erasmus Jones,
Secretary.

Notice.

The Hooghly Steam Tug Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon, on 1st July next. for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for alteration of Rule No. 30, passed at the General Meeting held this day.

Grant, Smith & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 1st June 1865.

Notice.

At a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hooghly Steam Tug Company, "Limited," held this day a Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year ending 30th April last, payable on or after 15th June instant. Proprietors are requested to send in their Scrip that Dividend Warrants may be made out.

Grant, Smith & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 1st June 1865.

Durrung Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 30th April last and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

Mackey & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 8th June 1865.

Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

Special Meeting.

In terms of Rule XXXVII. a Special Meeting of the Policy-holders (to be held at the Society's Office, No. 2, Larkins' Lane, Calcutta,) is hereby convened for Saturday, 24th June 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to carry out the following Resolution under the strong recommendation of the Directors:—

"That the business of this Society be transferred to, and amalgamated with, that of the Albert "Life Assurance Company on the terms mentioned in Mr. J. S. Smith's Circular of 15th "instant."

By Order of the Directors,

J. S. Smith,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 15th May 1865.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at this Company's Office, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 29th June next, at 3-30 P. M., at which the Accounts of the twelve months ending 28th February last will be submitted, a Dividend declared, and such other business transacted as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Transfer Register of this Company is closed from this date to 29th June inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, at noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghaut Street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting the following Clause in lieu of Article 39C, *viz.* :—

"It shall be lawful for the Directors from time "to time to borrow, for the purposes of the Com- "pany, any sums not exceeding in the whole at any "one time the sum of Rupees 2,00,000, and to "pledge or mortgage the property of the Company "as security for the re-payment of any such loans."

By Order of the Directors,

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1865.

Cachar and Assam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 77, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the alterations of the Articles of Association of the Company by giving to the Directors power to carry out a conditional Contract entered into by them for a sale of a portion of the Company's property, and (if deemed expedient) to pass a Resolution to that effect. Also to alter the 18th Article of Association by substituting the months of March and September for the months of "February" and "August" for the holding of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meetings.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.

The 29th March 1865.

Seebsaugor Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Mission Row, at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 25th day of August ensuing, for the purpose of considering the advisability of making the following alteration and addition to the Articles of Association :—

To substitute for the words in Article 39 "and three calendar months' notice of every "Extraordinary General Meeting shall be given" the following clause: "and one calendar month's notice of every Extraordinary General Meeting shall be given."

To introduce the following Article, to be numbered 28A :—

28A. The Directors are authorized to enter into contracts and agreements (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for the sale of the whole or portions of the Company's Estates or property upon such terms and conditions as they may think proper.

Such contracts or agreements shall be subject to confirmation by the Shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened for the purpose, and such Meeting may confirm or reject such proposed sale, either absolutely or subject to alteration or modification of the terms therof, and may make such provisions and confer such discretionary powers upon the Directors with respect thereto as may be thought necessary or desirable.

The proceedings of such Special Meeting shall be final and shall not need confirmation by any subsequent Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1865.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st instant.

ASHBURNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1865.

Notice.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH is admitted a Partner in our Firm as from the 1st May last.

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.

3, CHURCH LANE,
The 16th June 1865.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of following Government Currency Notes, *viz.*, Nos. 36313 and 30520, for Rupees 1,000 each. Payment stopped.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Lost,

DURING transit from Saugor to Agra about the middle of May 1865, the First-half of Government Currency Note, No. A/13 12810, dated 18th July 1865, for Rupees 500, (five hundred,) and any person affording information which will lead to the recovery of the same will very much oblige the undersigned.

E. POSTANCE,
Asst. Commissary of Ordinance.

SAUGOR,
The 13th June 1865.

Destroyed,

BY the Mutineers in 1857, two Government Promissory Notes, No. 21175 of 1854-55 at 4 per Cent, for Rupees 3,000, and No. 21176 of 1854-55 at 4 per Cent, for Rupees 3,000, standing in the name of Salamut Ally, of Sundeela, by whom they were never endorsed in favor of any individual, and payment of which has been stopped by the Accountant-General to Government of India, Loan Department.

NEAZ ALLY,
Mookhtear for SALAMUT ALLY,
of Sundeela.

HURDUI, OUDE,
The 23rd May 1865.

Notice.

LOST a Bengal Bank Note, No. 79155, for Rupees 50, payment of which is stopped at the Bank.

Lost or Stolen,

A piece of Government Currency Note, No. A/1 55933, for Fifty Rupees. Payment stopped at the Bank.

LALGOPAL DUTT.

21, NIMTOLLAH STREET,
The 1st June 1865.

Post Office Notice.

THE Receiving Houses at Kidderpore and Jorasankoh have been established as Sub-Post Offices and three deliveries of letters are made daily by them, letters for local delivery may therefore be now posted at the said Sub-Post Offices.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 15th June 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 994.

The 8th June 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 24th June 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton on the 16th June 1865.
Vid Marseillies on the 17th June 1865.

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 16th and 17th instant, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Vid Southampton	*Vid* Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „ „	0 8 0	0 13 4

Book Post packets *vid* Marseilles not exceeding 4 oz. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

No. 997.

The 14th June 1865.—Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 998.

The 14th June 1865.—Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 1000.

The 14th June 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Golconda* will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd June 1865, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Vid Marseilles.	Vid Southampton.
Under	½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
„	1 „ „	0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
„	2 „ „	1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 3.

The 17th June 1865.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Indore*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 6.

The 19th June 1865.—An After-Packet per Steamer *Golconda* will be closed at 6 P. M. on the 24th instant. The following rates of Inland Postage must be prepaid on all letters and newspapers in addition to the usual Steam Postage, *viz.*:—

On Letters.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	... ½ oz.	0	1	0
,,	... 1 oz.	0	2	0
,,	... 2 oz.	0	4	0

and so on, two annas being added for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

On Newspapers.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	... 2 oz.	0	0	6
,,	... 4 oz.	0	1	0

and so on, one anna being added for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates do not apply to letters addressed to passengers on board the out-going Steamer; such letters will be subject to the ordinary Inland Postage.

Books per After-Packet will be charged at the Indian Inland rates in addition to the usual Steam Postage for Books.

No. 7

The 20th June 1865.—Mails for Madras, Galle, Cochin, Calicut, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Gunga*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 26th instant, at 6 P. M.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.
(District of Chittagong.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.	Rate per Acre.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.
9	Thannah Futtickcherroo.	Jooskhollah ...	2,754 Acres, bounded on the— North—By Doba Serra. South—By Mouzahs Chandpoor and Ballokpallee Serra. East—By cultivated lands west of Goojarrea Serra, Mouzah Joozkhola. West—By Dooba Serra and northern branch of Balokpalee Serra.	2nd Jan. 1865.	Mr. F. Baumgarten for Mr. D. C. Mackey.	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey...500	6,885 0 0	2 8 0
10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,762 Acres, bounded on the— North—By Eakoa Serra. South—By Bundermarra Serra. East—By cultivated lands west of Gojurreah Serra. West—By a line drawn from the source of Eakoa Serra to the source of Bundermara Serra.	Ditto...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ...500	4,405 0 0	2 8 0
11	Thannah Zorawargunge.	Nizampore ...	1,506 Acres, bounded on the— North—By southern boundary of Lot 31. South—By a line running due east from Gopalpoor. West - By assessed lands at Gopalpoor and Sonapahar. East—By a line running parallel to the western boundary at a distance of two miles from it.	Ditto..	Mr. W. Minto...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ...250	3,765 0 0	2 8 0
12	Ditto ...	Joynoor, Poorbojoar, and Ollyunggur.	3,044 Acres, bounded on the— North—By a line drawn due east from a point at which the waste and assessed lands meet on the south bank of the Fenny River. South—By a line running due east from Ghoramarrah. West—By assessed lands between the Fenny and Ghoramarrah. East—By a line running parallel to the western boundary at a distance of 2 miles from it.	Ditto...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 250	7,610 0 0	2 8 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consentive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area, and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.	Rate per Acre.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs As.P.
13	Thannah Zorawargunge.	Hingolee and Sonapahar.	2,342 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 30. South—By a line running due east from Sonapahar. West—By assessed lands between Ghoramarrah and Sonapahar. East—By a line running parallel to the western boundary at a distance of 2 miles from it.	2nd Jan. 1865.	Mr. W. Minto ...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 250	5,855 0 0	2 8 0
14	Thannah Sautkanneah.	Madarsha ...	1,700 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 33. South—By a line drawn due west by Siedtullee. East—By assessed lands at Madarsha and Siedtullee. West—By a line due north from a point 4,400 yards from the assessed lands at Siedtullee on the southern boundary meeting the northern boundary.	Ditto ...	Mr. S. M. Barry...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 500	4,250 0 0	2 8 0
15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,421 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 34. South—By a line drawn due west from Madarsha. East—By assessed lands at Madarsha. West—By a line drawn due north from a point 4,400 yards on the southern boundary from the assessed lands at Madarsha meeting the northern boundary.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 500	3,552 8 0	2 8 0
16	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,550 Acres, bounded on the— North—By assessed lands at Churamoonee. South—By a line drawn due west from Josea meeting the assessed lands of Allinugger and Churamoonee. East—By assessed lands at Allinugger. West—By assessed lands at Churamoonee.	Ditto ...	Mr. D. Fuller for Mr. Saunders.	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 329	3,875 0 0	2 8 0
17	Ditto ...	Mouzahs Sonakanee, Chota Hatea, and Borra Hatea.	2,841 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 32. South—By a line drawn due west from Burra Hatea. East—By the assessed lands at Siedtullee and Chota Hatea. West—By a line drawn due north from a point 5,386 yards distant from the assessed lands on the southern boundary meeting the northern boundary.	16th Jan. 1865.	Mr. D. Fuller for J. B. Barry.	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 750	7,103 8 0	2 8 0
18	Ditto ...	Mouzahs Choonolee, Noparah, and Poaechurree.	2,970 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 37. South—By a line drawn due west from the point where the northern branch of the Chonnetee stream meets the assessed lands. East—By the assessed lands at Chonnetee. West—By a line drawn due north from a point 5,388 yards distant from the assessed lands on the southern boundary meeting the northern boundary.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 750	7,425 0 0	2 8 0
19	Ditto ...	Mouzah Chonnetee.	1,769 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 38. South—By a line drawn due west from the southern branch of the Chonnetee stream where it meets the waste and assessed lands. East—By assessed lands at Chonnetee. West—By a line drawn due North from a point 4,000 yards from the assessed lands on the southern boundary meeting the north boundary.	Ditto ...	Mr. D. Fuller for Mr. G. B. Ferries.	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 625	4,422 8 0	2 8 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.	Rate per Acre.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
20	Thannah Sautkannah.	Mouzah Chocnotee.	1,716 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 39. South—By a line drawn parallel to the northern boundary and 2 miles distant from it. East—By the Akyab and Chittagong Road. West—By a line drawn due north at 4,000 yards from the Government Road on the south boundary meeting the north boundary.	16th Jan. 1865.	Mr. D. Fuller for Mr. G.B. Ferries	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 625	4,200 0 0	2 8 0
21	Thannah Ramoo	Mouzahs Kootahkhallee, Napilkhallee, Fool Cherree, and Boalkhallee.	2,906 Acres, bounded on the— North—By Koontakhallee. South—By Eadgong River. East—By a line at a distance of about 10,000 feet parallel to the western boundary. West—By the assessed lands between Koontakhallee and Eadgong River.	Ditto ...	Mr. F. Baumgarten for Mr. D. C. Mackey.	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 200	7,265 0 0	2 8 0
22	Thannah Futteah.	Mouzahs Amocheeah Katajorah, Berkhola Shorup Bhatta, and Joitpoorah.	2,063 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Kurnafulee River. South—By the Hollia Dallah. East—By a prolongation of the east boundary of Lot 67A. West—By the assessed lands of Joitpoorah and Kooraldangah.	Ditto ...	Mr. D. Fuller ...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 670 For clearance ... 30	6,704 12 0	3 4 0
23	Thannah Bhatearree.	Shaha Mahomedpoor, Keshabpoor, and Sonye Surree.	940 Acres, bounded on the— North—By Muddun Dallah South—By Doolina Dallah. West—By assessed lands of Kesubpoor and Shaha Mohomedpoor. East—By a line drawn 27° west of north from a point a mile up the Doolunia Dallah.	Ditto ...	Mr. J. Abernethy for Mr. G. R. Fawries.	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey... 250 For clearance ... 10	2,300 0 0	2 8 0
24	Thannah Hauthazaree.	Mouzah Chota Kunchunpoor	2,480 Acres, bounded on the— North—By Bausbareah Dallah and Arij Begar Khal. South—By Coomaree Nullah and Chota Koomeeria Dallah. East—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Mirjahpoor and little Kunchunpoor. West—By Gole Serie and Koomeeria Nullah.	2nd Feb. 1865.	Mr. D. Fuller for Captain W. N. Lees.	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 200	6,200 0 0	2 8 0
25	Ditto	Mouzah Pahurtally.	2,350 Acres, bounded on the— North—By Chota Koomeeria Dallah. South—By Burra Koomeeria Nullah. East—By the assessed lands Mouzah Pahurtullee. West—By Chota Koomeeria Dallah and Burra Dosurry Surra.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement ... 16 For survey ... 300	5,875 0 0	2 8 0
26	Thannah Futteah.	Mouzah Kooraldanga, &c.	1,130 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Hulliah Dallah. South—By a line 1½ miles long drawn due east from the junction of the Villages Koraldangah and Chuterpeetoea. East—By a line drawn 14° west of north from the eastern extremity of the south boundary. West—By the assessed lands of Village Koorsaldanga.	2nd Mar. 1865.	Mr. D. Fuller for Mr. J. H. Robinson.	Cost for advertisement and survey are included in No. 22, of which this formed a part originally.	2,825 0 0	2 8 0

CHITTAGONG COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th May 1865.

A. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Pergunnah, Thannah or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances and Advertisements.	Price for which sold.	Rate per Acre.	Particulars of transfer subsequent to sale, and name of the person to whom grant is transferred.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
27	Thannah Bhuttearee.	Mouzah Sonye Churree.	1,104 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Burra Koomeria Serra. South—By the Ghorah Marah and Andermanic Serra. West—By the assessed lands at the Village Burra Koomeria. East—By the ridge of the highest or Nizampore Range.	2nd May 1865.	Mr. D. Fuller for J. B. Barry.	Advertisement 16 Survey 250 Clearing boundaries 10	2,760 0 0	2 8 0	
28	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,075 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Suker Kota Dallah. South—By the Burriallia Serra. West—By the assessed lands at Kessubpore. East—By a line drawn at an angle of 21° west of north from a point 3½ miles up the Burriallia Serra.	Ditto ...	Mr. W. C. Fairley.	Advertisement 16 Survey 500 Clearing boundaries 20	4,937 8 0	2 8 0	Transferred to Messrs. Emile Robert, Alfred Jacques Lemettaes and Alexander Charriol, as per application dated 13th May 1865, from purchaser, Mr. W. C. Fairley.
29	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	659 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the Burrallia stream. South—By the Muddun-ke-dallah. West—By the assessed lands of the Villages of Setulpore and Kessubpore. East—By a line drawn at 27° west of north from a point 1½ miles up the Muddun-ke-dallah.	Ditto ...	Mr. W. L. Wallace.	Advertisement 16 Survey 150	1,647 8 0	2 8 0	Transferred to Dr. G. R. Ferries, as per application of the purchaser, Mr. W. L. Wallace, dated 2nd May 1865.
30	Thannah Sautkannah.	Doodoreah and Soocpoorah, &c.	3,300 Acres, bounded on the— East—By the assessed lands of Soospoorah, Roopnugger, and Doodoreah. North—By the assessed lands of Doodoreah, Tellgaon, Pookooreah, Nutmoora, and Chanpoor. West—By the assessed lands of Bellgaon and Chanpore. South—By a line drawn from the south-east corner of Soocpore from east to west across the range to the assessed lands of Bellgaon.	Ditto ...	Mr. W. C. Fairley.	Advertisement 16 Survey 500	12,168 12 0	3 11 0	Transferred to Mr. James M. Hall, as per application of the purchaser, Mr. W. C. Fairley, dated 4th May 1865.
31	Ditto ...	Sadeenpoor Kanchana and Chooramoonie.	2,432 Acres, bounded on the— North—By the southern boundary of Lot 76, that is by a line drawn from east to west across the range from the south-east boundary of Soocpoorah to the assessed lands of Bellgaon. East—By the assessed lands of Kanchana. West—By the assessed lands of Bamngram and Sadunpoor. South—By the assessed lands of Sadunpoor, the Chooramoonie Dallah, and the assessed lands of Mouza Chooramoonie.	Ditto ...	Col. E. Money	Advertisement 16 Survey 500	7,448 0 0	3 1 0	

CHITTAGONG;
Collector's Office,
The 29th May 1865.

A. SMITH
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report on the State of the Salt Market during the Fourth Quarter of 1864.

From T. B. LANE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 637, dated the 9th June 1865.)

SALT.
A. GROTE, Esq.

IN continuation of my letter No. 605, date 26th ultimo, I am directed to report that the quantity of Salt which passed the Border Chowkey of Goraghaut *en route* to the Gorai during the quarter ending 30th April last was maunds 5,08,523.

Report of the Cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of April 1865.

From T. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchonæ Cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1, dated Darjeeling, the 22nd May 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report on the cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the month of April 1865:—

Report for the Month of April 1865.

THE weather during the first fortnight of April differed little from the weather that prevailed during March, but foggy and cloudy days were commoner.

With the exception of a slight thunder storm on the 13th no rain fell until the 14th. After that date rain fell on fourteen days to the amount of 11·18 inches, or the total rainfall for the month. The latter part of the month of April was therefore very moist and warm and highly favorable to growth.

At the fourth plantation the mean maximum temperature during the month was 74°·5, the mean minimum 60°, and the monthly mean temperature 68°·5.

At the fifth and lowest plantation the mean maximum temperature was 85°·4, the mean minimum 62°·3, and the monthly mean 73°·6. These figures indicate a great increase in the minimum temperature as compared with last month; while the mean maximum temperature at the fourth plantation has fallen slightly below that of March. These changes in the relation of the two extreme temperatures have resulted in a great increase of the mean temperature of the month.

2. The growth of the plants has everywhere been most satisfactory, and especially at the lowest plantation the condition of the plants of all species could hardly be surpassed.

The plants are covered with luxuriant foliage and the largest are sending out vigorous branches from the axils of the three or four upper pairs of leaves.

3. The total number of plants and partially rooted cuttings of all species was 49,186 on the 30th April. The number permanently planted out was 3,256. The number of plants added during the month to the number to be retained as stock plants was 9,820; all of these belonging to Cinchona Officinalis were planted in beds in the open air.

The increase by cuttings during April far exceeds the number obtained. Since the commencement of the experiment 12,104 cuttings of all species were made. None of these are buds, only vigorous shoots were used, as I consider it preferable to have a healthy stock than a large monthly increase of cuttings taken from over-pruned plants. The 7,214 cuttings made during March have all rooted and are ready to be potted off as soon as the Establishment have completed the more urgent work of preparing ground for the rapidly increasing stock of plants.

4. In the Report for the month of February I stated that an experiment had been made to ascertain the difference in the number of cuttings obtained from plants growing under glass and those growing in the soil and fully exposed. After two months it has been found that the plants under glass yield a larger number of cuttings than plants entirely unprotected do. The proportion is three to five. No general reliable results can be obtained until the experiment has been carried on for a year; during the rains the plants in the open air will grow most luxuriantly and will give a much larger proportion of cuttings than they have done during the dry season.

5. The operations at Rungbee during April, in addition to the making of cuttings and the planting in the open air beds of 9,820 plants, consists of planting Cinchona Pahudiana in permanent plantations, making drains in nurseries and plantations and repairing the roads, all of which were much damaged during the heavy and sudden falls of rain occurring during the latter part of the month.

A new road giving access to the southern slope of the spur has also been finished during the month. The nursery for the distribution of Cinchona plants has been commenced during the month by 1,000 cuttings of Cinchona Officinalis having been placed in it.

Tables shewing the number, distribution, and growth of Cinchona plants in the Government plantation at Darjeeling on the 1st May 1865 :

Number and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantation at Darjeeling,— 1st May 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchona.	Number in permanent Plantation.	Number of Stock Plants for propagation.	Number of Seedlings or rooted Cuttings in Nursery beds for permanent Plantation.	Number of rooted Cuttings in cutting beds.	Number of Cuttings made during the month.	Total Number of Plants, Cuttings, and Seedlings.	Remarks.
C. Succirubra	389	4,391	None	2,250	3,820	10,850	
C. Calisaya	None	23	.....	[illegible]	24	61	
C. Micrantha	15	929	.....	350	260	1,554	
C. Officinalis, including varieties	690	18,639	.....	4,000	8,000	31,929	
C. Pahudiana	2,162	None	2,930	None	None	5,092	
Total ...	3,256	23,982	2,930	7,214	12,104	49,486	

TABLE shewing the growth of Cinchonæ at the Rungbee Plantation near Darjeeling during April 1865.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,500 feet.				2nd Plantation, Altitude 4,350 feet.				3rd Plantation, Altitude 3,715 feet.				4th Plantation, Altitude 2,500 feet.				5th Plantation, Altitude 2,825 feet.				
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st April.	Height on 1st May.	Growth in April.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st April.	Height on 1st May.	Growth in April.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st April.	Height on 1st May.	Growth in April.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st April.	Height on 1st May.	Growth in April.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st April.	Height on 1st May.	Growth in April.
C. Succirubra	1	1864.					1864.					29th June.	18½	23	23	...	29th July	5	11¾	12	0¼	29th July	6	27¾	30	2¼
Ditto	2											29th „	17½	19½	23½	3¾	29th „	6	16¼	16½	...	15th Oct.	10½	14½	16½	...
Ditto	3											29th „	16	20¾	21¾	1	29th „	7½	11¾	13½	1¾	29th July	3½	10½	10½	...
Ditto	4											29th July	6	10¾	10¾	...	15th Oct.	10	12½	12½	...	29th „	3½	13½	13½	...
Ditto	5											29th „	6	13¾	15½	1¾	29th July	4½	9½	9½	...	29th „	5¼	17¾	20¼	3
Ditto	6																29th „	4¼	10¾	11¾	1	29th „	3	11½	18	3½
Ditto	7																29th „	3½	11½	11½	...	29th „	4	14¾	15¼	1¼
Ditto	8																29th „	2	7¾	8½	0¾	29th „	4½	15¼	17½	2
Ditto	9																29th „	3	9½	11	1½	29th „	4	15½	19¾	4¼
Ditto	10																29th „	3	11	13¼	2¼	29th „	3	13	14¾	1¾
C. Micrantha	1											29th July	5	8½	8½	...	15th Oct.	9	9½	9½	...	29th „	5½	16	21¼	5¼
Ditto	2											29th „	7½	11½	11½	...	15th „	6½	7¾	7¾	...	29th „	6	13	15	2
Ditto	3											29th „	6	10¾	10¾	...	29th July	3	7¾	9¼	1¼	15th Oct.	6	6	6¼	0¼
Ditto	4											29th „	5	7	7	...	29th „	2½	6¾	6¼	0½	29th July	4½	8¼	8½	
Ditto	5											25th „	5½	9	9	...	29th „	3	11	11	...	15th Oct.	5½	11	11	...
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec.	8½	9	12½	1½	15th Dec.	8½	10	12	2	4th „	8½	13	13½	0½	15th Oct.	4	8	10½	2½	15th „	5	6	6	...
Ditto	2	15th „	7½	7½	7½	...	15th „	11½	13	13½	0½	15th Oct.	6	9½	10	0½	15th „	5½	6½	8½	2¼	15th „	4½	10	17½	7½
Ditto	3	15th „	6½	7	7½	0½	16th „	8½	6½	7	0½	15th „	5	8	8	...	15th „	4½	7½	7½	0¼	15th „	5	9½	12½	3
Ditto	4	15th „	6½	6½	6½	...	15th „	6	6½	7	0½	15th „	5	8½	9	0¾	15th „	5½	9	12½	3½	15th „	4	11	13	2
Ditto	5	15th „	5½	5½	5½	...	15th „	7	9	9½	0½	15th „	5	5½	8½	2¾	15th „	5	9½	12	3½	15th „	6	8	11½	3½
Ditto	6	15th „	5½	6	6	...	15th „	6½	8½	9	0½	15th „	6½	7½	...	0¼	15th „	4½	10½	15	4½	15th „	4½	8½	8½	...
Ditto	7	15th „	5	5½	5½	...	15th „	6	5½	9½	1	15th „	6	6½	6½	...	15th „	5½	7	7	...	15th „	5	10½	15	4½
Ditto	8	15th „	4	4	4	...	15th „	7½	9½	10½	1	15th „	5	6½	6½	...	15th „	4½	5½	6	0½	15th „	5½	7¾	7¾	...
Ditto	9	15th „	4½	5	5	...	15th „	7	10	11½	1½	15th „	6	8	8	...	15th „	4	8½	13	4½	15th „	4	6¾	7¾	0½
Ditto	10	15th „	10	11	12½	1½	15th „	7½	7¾	7¾	...	15th „	5½	7½	7½	...	15th „	3	6	8½	2½	15th „	4½	9	12¾	3¾
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „	5	5½	5½	...	15th „	5	6	6	...	4th July	5	9½	9½	0½	15th „	7½	8	9	1	15th „	7½	9¾	9¾	...
Ditto	2	24th Mar./65	5	5	5½	0½	15th „	4	4½	4½	...	4th „	8½	10¾	12½	1½	15th „	4½	6	7½	1½	29th July	1½	5¾	6	0½
Ditto	3	28th „ „	3	3	5½	2½	15th „	4½	4½	4½	...	4th „	3	8½	9½	1½	29th „	3	8½	12	3½	29th „	2	12	15½	3½
Ditto	4	15th Dec./64	2½	3	3	...	15th „	5	5	5	...	4th „	2	6½	6½	...	29th „	3	7½	11½	4½	29th „	3	11	14½	3½
Ditto	5	15th „ „	2½	3	4½	1½	15th „	5	5	6	0½	4th „	3	6	6	...	29th „	3	6	6½	0½	29th „	2½	5½	6½	1
Ditto	6	15th „ „	2½	2½	3½	0½	15th „	5½	5½	6½	0½	4th „	3	8½	9½	1	29th „	3	7½	7½	...	29th „	1½	6½	10½	4
Ditto	7	28th Mar./65	3½	3½	5	1½	15th „	4½	5	5	...	4th „	2	8½	10	1½	29th „	3	7½	10	2½	29th „	2	11½	16½	3
Ditto	8	15th Dec./64	2½	2½	2½	...	15th „	5½	6½	7	0½	4th „	2½	7½	8	0½	29th „	3½	6½	6½	0½	29th „	1½	3½	4½	1
Ditto	9	15th „ „	4½	4½	4½	...	15th „	2½	3	3	...	4th „	2½	11½	12½	1½	29th „	3	7½	9	1½	29th „	1½	10½	13	2½
Ditto	10	15th „ „	2½	3	3	...	15th „	3½	4	4	...	4th „	3	9½	11½	1½	29th „	3	7½	8½	1	29th „	1	9½	10½	1

DARJEELING,
The 1st May 1865.

T. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchonæ Cultivation in Bengal.

Report of the Effects of the Cyclone of the 5th October on the Botanical Gardens.

From T. Anderson, Esq. M. D., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 70, dated the 1st May 1865.)

I have the honor to submit a Report of the damages sustained by the Botanical Gardens in the Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. The number of trees uprooted is so great that the labour of ascertaining the number of specimens of the different species destroyed was not completed until the first week of March. This list had then to be arranged systematically, and the antiquated nomenclature still used by the European and Native Gardeners had to be altered for that which I have dopted in the recently published Catalogue of plants cultivated in the garden. Without the aid derived from the Catalogue this Report could not have been submitted in its present shape under a year.

2. The history and general character of the Cyclone as it occurred at Calcutta have been repeatedly narrated and are so well known to every one that no description is required here. As experienced in the Botanical Gardens, the Cyclone differed in being somewhat more violent than in Calcutta, and the influence of the storm-wave extended more inland. The greater fury of the storm in the Botanical Garden is accounted for by the garden being nearer the centre of the Cyclone than Calcutta, but principally by the open surface of the river, across which the gale at its height blew diagonally, and thus struck the garden with a force unbroken for the space of a mile by any obstacle whatever. Few trees fell before 11 o'clock on the 5th October, and almost none after 4-30 P. M. At 4 o'clock the great specimen of *Adansonia digitata*, the Baobab tree of Africa, was uprooted and fell with a crash that caused vibrations in the earth which were felt at a distance of some hundred yards. This tree, which had withstood the greatest force of the gale, seems to have at last given way from its roots having become loosened in the soil by the storm-wave, whose waters rose to a height of four feet on the trunk of the tree. Three gigantic specimens of *Casuarina equisitifolia*, the oldest of the species in the garden, and none of them less than 150 feet in height, fell comparatively early in the storm; one of them was seen in the act of falling about 11 A. M. Many trees, but especially *Casuarina equisitifolia*, and young specimens of teak, were not uprooted, but their stems were broken across fifteen or twenty feet above the ground, while every branch was wrenched off, and they are now nothing but bare poles without a leaf. The greatest damage to the garden was caused by the storm-wave, which broke over the low embankment protecting the garden towards the river at all the lower parts. This wave laid the greater part of the garden under water, in some places to a depth of six or seven feet. By it the river bank was injured, and in some places, where the soil is sandy, much earth was washed into the river and lost. Three large breaches were formed in the river bank, two were caused by ships being blown into the garden with great violence, while the storm-wave was at its highest point. The earth, loosened by the weight of the vessels, was washed away, and at the distance of twenty feet from the western side of my house a gap fifty feet long by twenty-seven wide and about ten feet deep was formed. A larger and deeper breach was made by a French vessel being driven into the bank opposite the seed-house. At the point where the khal, which divides the garden near its centre, enters the Hooghly, the sluice-gate was carried away along with the culvert, forming a gap about eighty feet in width, through which the tide flowed into the garden and the rice fields to the north. This has caused a large deposit of silt in the khal. The storm-wave rushed over the garden like a torrent sweeping away the gravel (broken brick or khooah consolidated by soorkee) from all the roads at a right angle to its course and strewing it over the lawn and on the flower beds. Nearly two miles of road have been much damaged, while the road on the river embankment, which extends from the great khal to Bishop's College, has been almost entirely destroyed. This wave also broke into the long chain of tanks whose surplus waters are drained into the river about 200 yards below my dwelling-house. The sluice-gate was broken by the pressure of the water, whose sudden rise carried away the parapets of the second bridge over the nulla connecting two of the tanks, and further on destroyed an old wooden bridge, lifting it off its masonry supports, which were thrown down. This devastating wave overthrew almost every shrub and small tree that had withstood the fury of the wind, loosened and swept away the soil about the roots of large trees, and thus caused many of them to fall even after the great force of the storm was exhausted. The garden was covered with straw brought up by the tide and storm-wave from the villages below: many hundred cart-loads of straw were collected and burned some weeks after the Cyclone. Timber and rubbish of all kinds were scattered every where, and even a portion of the helm of a ship was carried a quarter of a mile into the garden and was found at the base of the large tree of *Gmelina arborea* opposite the dwelling-house of the Gardener of the Agri-Horticultural Society. Near this a log of mahogany four feet in diameter and fifteen feet long was overturned by the storm-wave, and near the centre of the garden another log two feet thick and twenty feet long was carried some distance by the receding wave.

3. The above is a sketch of the principal features of the Cyclone as it occurred in this garden, but no description, however accurate or minute, could convey an idea of the devastation committed in the garden by this storm. The scene in the garden the morning after the Cyclone was most dismal. A thousand trees, many of them gigantic specimens and the pride of the garden, were prostrated, besides innumerable shrubs of which no count could be kept; nothing had been spared, and those trees that had not fallen were more or less stript of their branches; some recorded as standing were mere bare poles without a branch. Not a vestige of a leaf, flower, or fruit remained in the garden. The lawn roads and the tanks were blocked up by trees and fallen branches. All the buildings suffered more or less damage, and every one not built of bricks and mortar was thrown down.

4. The buildings in the garden suffered as follows:—

Superintendent's Dwelling-house.

This house from its exposed position suffered much damage. All the sun-shades and five of the large venetian screens in the verandahs of the middle story were blown down, about twenty doors

were wrenched off their hinges, and most of the panes of glass in the doors of the south and east sides of the house were broken. The water of the storm-wave flooded the lower rooms of the house to a depth of five inches, but no damage was sustained except the rotting of mats by the deposit of silt which took place. The seed-house, being well sheltered by trees, received little damage; the sand plaster was, of course, stript off the outer walls and a few panes of glass were broken. The floors of this building being raised four feet above the ground were not flooded.

5. The Head European Gardener's house was the only other dwelling-house that received serious damage. The second story of this house, composed of very strong mat walls supported on a parapet of masonry with brick pillars, was completely blown away. The property in the room was buried amid the ruins. A quantity of valuable Memoranda and the records of the last fifteen years of the Department under the Head Gardener were kept in this room. The greater part of these were destroyed from being buried under the thatched roof, and some were scattered over the garden and lost. The two other dwelling-houses suffered very little damage beyond the loss of one or two doors and large patches of sand plaster from the outer walls. The Visitors' pavilion, the extensive thatched building used as a conservatory for the Orchidaceous and other valuable plants and the raising of seeds, the Coolies' lines, and indeed all erections built of any other material than bricks and mortar were levelled with the ground. Much loss was sustained by the destruction of the thatched conservatory; all the plants it sheltered were buried under a mass of grass, or were broken by the posts and heavy wooden frame-work of the building. Many of the most delicate species of *Orchidaceæ* were entirely lost, and the number of specimens of all species was so much reduced that now not half the fine collection of this family of plants remains. With a few exceptions, all the young plants raised from seed sown during the year were also killed by the falling of this shed.

6. In the nurseries of the stronger class of plants there were about 14,000 plants in pots when the Cyclone occurred: these were buried under the ruins of the mahogany and mango groves, where the plants were kept for the sake of shade. I am glad to be able to report that nearly all these plants have been saved, although they had to be left ten days under branches and trees.

7. All the plants of Vanilla growing on the stems of mahogany trees were killed either by the falling of the trees to which they were attached, or by the violence of the wind. In the operations of grafting, ringing, and layering considerable loss, both of time and of a valuable stock of young plants resulted from the Cyclone. The only young plants were made by these processes during the year that escaped was a tolerably complete set of grafts of the varieties of mango cultivated in the garden; these had been removed from the trees a few days before the Cyclone. In no others had the process been completed, and accordingly all were destroyed.

8. All the damage to buildings, to rare plants in pots, and to the nursery stock is of slight importance when compared with the wholesale destruction of trees, many of them the growth of seventy years, and the pride and ornament of this garden. Had the entire collection of plants in pots been lost, the greater part could have been re-placed in a comparatively short time, whereas even half a century will not be sufficient to restore the specimens of trees destroyed by the storm. Many of them exist no where in cultivation except in this garden, and some of them are known to Botanists only by dried specimens and descriptions of those trees now lost. Many of the most picturesque parts of the garden resulting from the grouping of trees, or from well developed single specimens, no longer exist. In the teak avenue along the road from Kyd's Monument to the large bridge over the khal only two mutilated specimens remain. The trees in this avenue were sixty-nine years old. Out of sixty-seven mahogany trees thirty-one have been blown down, two of which were sent to this garden by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in 1796. These two trees had attained a circumference of thirty feet six inches and had produced seed for the last two years. The mahogany grove, consisting of trees forty-five years old, is destroyed. The Casuarina avenue planted by Dr. Wallich has suffered severely. Only four trees in it are standing, and these are much injured. Three of the originally introduced specimens of this species, and which were the parents of nearly all the Casuarinas near Calcutta, were blown down. The magnificent specimen of *Adansonia digitata*, whose diameter is twelve feet, fell towards the end of the storm after the storm-wave had passed over the garden. All the trees of *Amherstia nobilis* have been partially uprooted; they are supported merely by their branches, and all of them must be removed after young plants have been obtained from them by layering. The great Banyan received considerable damage, but fortunately on the north side, where the loss of the branches does not in the least spoil the contour of the tree. The Pinetum, containing many fine specimens of *Araucaria*, suffered much from the storm. Of about twenty-five specimens of *Araucaria* not one has been left with the main stem entire; in most of the trees nearly a third of the stem and branches remain. Among *Coniferae* the destruction of all the trees of *Pinus longifolia* deserves notice; also of a very large specimen of *Dammara orientalis* introduced from Amboina in 1798.

9. Among all this destruction I am glad to be able to report that *Cycadeae* and palms, and indeed *Endogenæ* generally, have escaped with little injury. Only two species of palms have suffered severely, one is *Areca catechu*, the common betelnut palm, of which hardly a specimen now remains in the garden, and *Arenga saccharifera*, most of the trees of which have been blown out of the perpendicular, although few of them have been uprooted. The great destruction of exogens by the Cyclone, while endogenous species escaped, produced a peculiar effect on the scenery about Calcutta. The country as seen from the roof of my dwelling house, a height of 80 feet, appeared to be covered with three species of palms *(Cocos nucifera, Phœnix sylvestris, Borassus flabelliformis)* and bamboos.

10. There are many points of interest that suggest themselves as worthy of notice but they are too numerous to be included in a general report, and besides my engagements do not allow me time to enter on them. Some of the effects of

the Cyclone on the flowering and fruiting of trees for some months after the storm must not, however, be passed over. The destruction of the foliage of the trees and shrubs at an unnatural period, and indeed at the time when the trees had ceased to grow and were maturing the woody growth of the rainy season, has had a strange influence on some species. The most general effect has been the absence of flowers in spring and departures from the usual course of shedding of leaves. Some of the most striking cases are :— *first*, no flowers have been produced by the mango trees at the usual period in February and March. Up to this date (15th April) I have not seen a mango flower this year. *Butea frondosa*, of which four trees remain in the garden, has retained the leaves it produced in October after the gale and has not flowered at all. The normal condition of this tree is to remain leafless during winter and in March to flower profusely, after which the leaves appear. The same condition has occurred in *Butea parviflora*, *B. superba, and B. voiglii*. *Bauhinia variegata* follows the same course as the species of *Butea*. This year, although it produced a second crop of leaves in October, unlike *Butea*, it lost those leaves in December, and the only two trees of it left standing flowered most abundantly at the usual time in March before the leaves appeared. *Terminalia Catappa*, and all deciduous species of *Ficus*, including *Ficus indica* and *venosa*, re-produced their leaves shortly after the Cyclone, losing this foliage as usual in the last fortnight of March and immediately acquiring their full leaf. *Bongainvillea spectabilis*, one of the most gorgeous sights of this garden in the beginning of March, has not flowered; one plant only produced about a dozen flowers. The half prostrate trees of *Amhestia nobilis* produced altogether only one abortive spike with sickly flowers, while two young plants that flowered freely last year, and are still standing almost uninjured, have shewn no flowers. *Jonesia asoca*, which yearly vies in splendour with *Amherstia nobilis*, produced only a few ill-shaped flowers, although some of the trees are apparently uninjured. A species of *Ulmus (Uerosa?)* a tree about 60 feet high, has for the last three years flowered regularly in the middle of March before the leaf buds; this year it has remained partially in leaf all winter and has produced only three or four flowers. The flowering or fruiting of trees for the first time in India shortly after the Cyclone may be accounted for by changes resulting from the sudden check given to growth, and specially to the ripening of wood in October. I do not, however, attach much importance to the two cases of this kind that occur to me; one is the flowering of *Dion edule* about two months after the gale, and of an old specimen of *Gustavia augusta*, which has been twenty years in the garden without flowering. It was partially up-rooted and lay at an angle of nearly 45 degrees and in this position in February it produced a large number of flowers, three of which have been followed by well formed fruits. Other similar cases may occur as the year advances.

11. Some trees have been killed by the mere force of the wind, or by the violent strain they have sustained; the pressure during the height of the storm is said to have been 120 lbs. on the square foot. Some species, especially of *Dipterocarpeæ*, *Guttiferæ*, the genera *Dalbergia*, *Pterocarpus*, *Acacia*, *Araucaria*, and *Dammara* have their stem covered with the exudations of resin or gum which have oozed through the bark on the upward flow of the sap in March.

12. There are very few species of trees in the garden of which specimens have not been thrown down; the only species that seem to have entirely escaped, and of which the specimens, with few exceptions, are unique, are—

Dipterocarpus alatus.
Crataeva Roxburghii.
Flacourtia cataphracta.
Hydnocarpus inebriens.
Gynocardia odorata.
Eriodendron orientale.
Sterculia ornata.
———. comosa.
———. angustifolia.
Visenia velutina.
Hopea faginea.
Acer oblongum.
Ailanthus excelsus.
Erythrina indica.
Pterocarpus indicus.
———.—. dalbergeoides.
Poinciana regia.
Cassia nodosa.
Pithecolobium bigeminum.
Terminalia angustifolia.
———. citrina.
—.———. berryi.
———.— travancorensis.
—.——— tomentosa.
———.— paniculata.
Nauclea parviflora.
—.——— cordifolia.
Mimusops hexandra.
——— indica.
Diospyros sapota.
——— embryoptris.
Spathodea Rheedii.
——— adenophylla.
Vitex saligna.
Camphora officinarum.
Beilschmiedia Roxburghiana.
Cryptocarya floribunda.

13. The greater number of species of *Ficus* have also escaped. The powerful aerial roots of many of this species enable these trees to resist the most violent storms.

14. An endeavor was made to ascertain the number of specimens of trees that remain in the garden, but the time it was found that the work would occupy was larger than could be spared for more important investigations, accordingly, after examining about one-fifth of the extent of the garden, the work had to be abandoned.

15. It is apparent from this imperfect enquiry that at least one-half of the trees have been blown down, while nearly all that are standing are very much shattered.

16. In the following extensive list of trees uprooted by the Cylone no account is taken of innumerable small trees and shrubs, nor of injuries to trees that may have been left standing; all such have been excluded from the list, which thus contains only species that have been thrown down and destroyed. The list contains 1,010 specimens distributed among 364 species, which is nearly the entire number of arborescent species in the garden.

List of Trees uprooted in the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, in the Cyclone of 5th October 1864.

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Dilleniaceæ.		
1	Dillenia scabrella -	1	
2	„ retusa -	1	Grafted on Dillenia scabrella.
3	„ pentagyna -	1	
4	„ speciosa -	1	
	Magnoliaceæ.		
5	Magnolia sphænocarpa -	1	Planted by Dr. Roxburgh.
6	Michelia champaca -	1	
	Anonaceæ.		
7	Alphonsea ventricosa -	1	Unique, introduced in 1797.
8	Saccopetalum longiflorum -	1	
9	Guatteria fasciculata -	1	
	Canellaceæ.		
10	Canella alba -	1	
	Bixineæ.		
11	Cochlospermum orinocense -	4	
12	Bixa orellana -	2	
13	Flacourtia ferox -	1	
14	„ inermis -	1	The only original specimen of Dr. Roxburgh's planting left.
15	„ rotundifolia -	1	Unique.
	Tamariscineæ.		
16	Tamarix indica -	1	
	Hypericineæ.		
17	Ancistrolobus carneus -	3	
	Guttiferæ.		
18	Calophyllum inophyllum -	5	
19	Mammea siamensis -	1	
20	Xanthochymus pictorius -	3	
21	„ dulcis -	1	
22	Garcinia Roxburghii -	3	No uninjured specimen left.
23	„ purpurea -	1	
24	„ cowa -	3	
25	„ cornea -	1	One uninjured specimen left.
	Dipterocarpeæ.		
26	Dipterocarpus lævis -	1	Unique, introduced before 1794.
27	Shorea robusta -	2	One specimen remaining.
28	Hopea odorata -	1	
	Malvaceæ.		
29	Kydia calycina -	1	
30	Hibiscus tortuosus -	1	
31	„ macrophyllus -	3	
32	„ tricuspis -	1	
33	Thespesia populnea -	1	
34	Adansonia digitata -	2	Two small specimens left.
35	Bombax malabaricum -	2	
36	Ochroma Lagopus -	1	Unique, species lost.
	Sterculiaceæ.		
37	Sterculia villosa -	3	
38	„ colorata -	1	
39	„ alata -	1	
	Carried over -	62	

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	62	
	Sterculiaceæ.—(Continued.)		
40	Sterculia ureus -	1	
41	„ fœtida -	3	All large specimens lost.
42	„ parviflora -	1	
43	„ guttata -	1	
44	„ pallens -	2	
45	„ campanulata -	4	
46	„ populifolia -	4	
47	Heritiera macrophylla -	1	
48	„ littoralis -	1	
49	Kleinhovia hospita -	4	
50	Pterospermum lancæfolium -	3	
51	„ aceroides -	2	
52	„ acerifolium -	1	
53	„ suberifolium -	1	
54	Eriolæna spectabilis -	6	
55	„ Candollü -	1	
56	Guazuma tomentosa -	1	
	Tiliaceæ.		
57	Grewia asiatica -	2	
58	Elæocarpus longifolius -	1	
59	Berrya Ammonilla -	3	
	Lineæ.		
60	Erythroxylon monogynum -	1	
	Rutaceæ.		
61	Xanthoxylon budrunga -	1	
62	Clausena Sumatrana -	1	
63	Feronia Elephantum -	2	
64	Ægle marmelos -	1	
	Simarubaceæ.		
65	Balanites Ægyptiaca -	1	Unique. A few seedlings raised last year remaining.
	Burseraceæ.		
66	Boswellia thurifera -	5	
67	Garuga pinnata -	7	
68	Balsamodendron Roxburghii -	1	
69	Icica indica -	1	
70	„ bengalensis -	1	
71	Canarium geniculatum -	1	
72	Filicium decipens -	1	
	Meliaceæ.		
73	Melia composita -	2	
74	„ sp. -	1	
75	Azadirachta indica -	1	
76	Epicharis exarilleta -	4	
77	Sandoricum indicum -	1	
78	Mallea Rothii -	1	
79	Aglaia undulata -	3	
80	„ spectabilis -	1	
81	„ midnaporensis -	1	
82	Milnea edulis -	1	
83	Amoora Rohituka -	4	
84	Walsura robusta -	1	
	Carried over -	150	

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	150	
	Meliaceæ.—(Continued.)		
85	Walsura piscidia -	1	
86	Heynea trijuga -	1	
87	Swietenia mahogoni (old) -	32	
88	„ „ (young) -	12	These plants were 12 years old.
89	„ chloroxylon -	8	
90	Soymida febrifuga -	3	
91	Chickrassia tabularis -	8	
92	Cedrela Toona -	2	All the large trees lost.
	Olacineæ.		
93	Olax scandens -	1	
	Celastrineæ.		
94	Euonymus grossus -	1	
95	„ glabra -	1	
96	Celastrus fascicularis -	1	
97	Elæodendron longifolium -	1	
98	„ glaucum -	1	
	Sapindaceæ.		
99	Cupania canescens -	1	
100	„ sapida -	1	
101	„ Madagascariensis -	1	
102	Scytalia mangifolia -	1	
103	Schleichera trijuga -	1	
104	Erioglossum edule -	3	
105	Sapindus angustifolius -	1	
106	„ emarginatus -	3	
107	„ Saponaria -	2	
108	Nephelium Litchi -	1	
109	„ longana -	1	
110	Harpulia cupanioides -	2	
	Sabiaceæ.		
111	Meliosma simplicifolia -	2	
	Anacardiaceæ.		
112	Rhus parviflora -	1	
113	Mangifera indica -	43	
114	„ „ (Singapore) -	1	
115	Bouea oppositifolia -	2	A few small plants left.
116	Buchanania latifolia -	1	
117	„ angustifolia. -	1	
118	Melanorrhœa usitatissima -	8	One plant left.
119	Schinus terebinthifolius -	2	
120	Semicarpus Anacardium -	1	
121	„ cuneifolia -	1	
122	Holigarna racemosa -	3	
123	Spondias sp. -	1	
124	„ lutea -	1	
	Moringaceæ.		
125	Moringa pterygosperma -	2	
	Leguminosæ.		
126	Agati grandiflora -	1	
127	Erythrina ovalifolia -	2	
128	„ stricta -	1	
	Carried over -	315	

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	315	
	Leguminosæ.—(Continued.)		
129	Butea frondosa -	3	
130	Pterocarpus marsupium -	5	
131	Pongamia glabra -	3	
132	„ heterocarpa -	1	
133	„ tetraptera -	4	
134	Dalbergia sissoo -	35	
135	„ zeylanica -	4	
136	„ frondosa -	1	
137	„ latifolia -	1	One much injured specimen remains.
138	„ scandens -	1	
139	„ sp. (Madras) -	1	
140	Colvillea racemosa -	1	
141	Poinciana regia -	2	
142	Lebidibia coriaria -	1	
143	Jonesia Asoca -	11	
144	Tamarindus indica -	5	
145	Hymenæa courbaril -	4	
146	Phanera Richardiana -	5	
147	„ purpurea -	9	
148	„ parviflora -	1	
149	„ retusa -	2	
150	Hardwickia binata -	4	
151	„ pinnata -	1	Unique.
152	Parkia biglandulosa -	2	
153	„ Brunonis -	1	
154	Prosopis spicigera -	1	
155	Cassia emarginata -	1	
156	„ fistula -	1	
157	„ grandis -	1	
158	„ Sumatrana -	1	
159	Xylia dolabriformis -	2	
160	Pithecolobium dulce -	5	
161	Acacia serissa -	4	
162	„ tomentosa -	1	
163	„ catechu -	6	
164	„ sundra -	1	
165	Albizzia stipulata -	1	
166	„ elata -	1	
167	„ paludosa -	1	
168	„ Smithiana -	1	
169	„ odoratissima -	3	
170	„ diluta -	2	
	Rosaceæ.		
171	Photinia bengalensis -	1	
172	„ eugenifolia -	1	
	Combretaceæ.		
173	Terminalia chebula -	3	Terminaliæ have hardly suffered at all. Many specimens of all, except the undescribed species, remain.
174	„ tomentosa -	1	
175	„ catappa -	2	
	Carried over -	463	

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	463	
	Combretaceæ.—(Continued.)		
176	Terminalia Belerica -	1	
177	„ Arjuna -	3	
178	„ procera -	1	
179	„ sp. -	2	Unique, entirely lost.
180	„ oblonga -	1	
181	„ bialata -	1	
182	Conocarpus latifolius -	2	Only a few small seedlings remain.
	Rhizophoraceæ.		
183	Carallia lucida -	9	
	Lythraceæ.		
184	Lagerstrœmia regina -	1	
185	Byrsonima lucida -	1	
186	Lafœnsia vandelliana -	2	Two small specimens two years old remain.
187	Duabanga sonneratioides -	1	
	Alangiaceæ.		
188	Alangium decapetalum -	1	
	Myrtaceæ.		
189	Eucalyptus resinifera -	2	
190	Callistemon salignum -	3	
191	„ lanceolatum -	1	
192	Metrosideros vera -	2	
193	Eugenia geminiflora -	2	
194	„ jambolana -	6	
195	„ myrtifolia -	10	
196	„ malaccacensis -	2	
197	„ pulchella -	1	
198	Psidium pomiferum -	1	
199	Melaleuca cajuputi -	1	
	Samydaceæ.		
200	Homalium tomentosum -	2	
201	„ longifolium -	1	
	Araliaceæ.		
202	Tupidanthus calyptratus -	1	
	Rubiaceæ.		
203	Rondeletia tinctoria -	2	
204	Hymenodictyon thyrsiflorum -	2	
205	Nauclea cadamba -	5	
206	„ macrophylla -	1	
207	Randia rubiginosa -	1	
208	„ uliginosa -	4	
209	„ decussata -	3	
210	Gardenia longispina -	1	
211	„ latifolia -	5	
212	„ turgida -	1	
213	„ sp. -	1	
214	Ixora parviflora -	7	
215	Canthium floribundum -	3	
216	Morinda exserta -	1	
217	„ bracteata -	1	
	Sapotaceæ.		
218	Sapota Achras -	1	Several specimens remain.
219	Sideroxylon attenuatum -	4	
	Carried over -	567	

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	567	
	Sapotaceæ.—(Continued.)		
220	Sideroxylon inerme -	1	
221	Bassia longifolia -	1	
222	„ latifolia -	1	
223	„ butyracea -	1	
224	Imbricaria coriacea -	1	
225	Mimusops elengi -	1	
226	„ kaki -	1	
	Ebenaceæ.		
227	Diospyros ebenum -	1	
228	„ montana -	4	
229	„ heterophylla -	1	
230	„ lanceæfolia -	3	
231	„ sp. -	1	
232	„ sp. -	1	
233	„ sp. -	1	
	Jasminaceæ.		
234	Olea europœa -	4	One much injured old tree remains.
235	Visiania paniculata -	5	
236	„ robusta -	2	
237	Olea myrtifolia -	1	
238	„ grata -	1	
239	„ glandulifera -	4	Probably lost, except as regards seedlings in pots.
240	Linociera dichotoma -	3	
241	„ macrophylla -	8	
242	Noronhia emarginata -	11	
243	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis -	1	
	Apocynaceæ.		
244	Plumeria acuminata -	1	
245	„ alba -	1	
246	Wrightia mollissima -	1	
247	Alstonia macrophylla -	5	One tree left standing.
248	„ scholaris -	2	No large trees exist.
249	Holarrhena antidysenterica -	4	
250	Thevetia nerufolia -	1	
	Loganiaceæ.		
251	Strychnos potatorum -	1	
252	„ spinosa -	1	
	Bignoniaceæ.		
253	Stereospermum fimbriatum -	1	
254	„ sp. -	1	
255	„ sp. (Pegu) -	1	
256	„ chelonoides -	4	
257	„ suaveolens -	1	
258	Spathodea amœna -	3	
259	„ xylocarpa -	2	
260	„ crispa -	5	
261	„ serrulata -	1	
262	„ stipulata -	1	
263	„ campanulata -	2	
264	Calsonthes indica -	3	
265	Millingtonia hortensis -	1	
	Carried over -	669	

Number of Species	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	669	
	Bignoniaceæ.—(Continued.)		
266	Kigelia pinnata -	4	
267	Crescentia alata -	4	
268	Tecoma undulata -	3	Two small plants a year old remain.
269	„ serratifolia -	1	
	Boragineæ.		
270	Cordia myxa -	1	
271	„ sebestena -	5	
272	„ lævis -	1	
273	„ tectonifolia -	1	
274	„ bantamensis -	1	
275	„ angustifolia -	1	
276	„ grandis -	3	
277	Ehretia lævis -	1	
	Verbenaceæ.		
278	Citharexylon subserratum -	3	
279	Tectora grandis (old) -	52	The majority of these is nearly seventy years old.
280	„ „ (young) -	30	From fifteen to tweny-five years old.
281	„ ternifolia -	3	One specimen left.
282	Premna spinosa -	2	
283	Callicarpa arborea -	2	
284	Gmelina arborea -	4	One injur edspecimen left.
285	„ asiatica -	1	
286	Vitex alata -	1	
287	„ leucoxylon -	1	
	Nyctaginaceæ.		
288	Pisonia inermis -	1	
	Polygonaceæ.		
289	Triplaris Americana -	2	
	Proteaceæ.		
290	Grevillea robusta -	4	All the old seed-bearing trees have been destroyed.
	Aquilariaceæ.		
291	Aquilaria agallochum -	3	
	Santalaceæ.		
292	Santalum album -	5	
	Lauraceæ.		
293	Cinnamomum malabathrum -	2	
294	Tetranthera Roxburghii -	1	
295	Tetrandenia foliosa -	3	
	Celtideæ.		
296	Ulmus integrifolia -	1	
297	Celtis tetrandra -	2	
298	„ sinensis -	1	
	Moraceæ.		
299	Artocarpus Chaplasha -	1	
300	„ integrifolia -	4	The species is lost except a small seedling in a pot.
301	„ Lackoocha -	3	
302	„ incisa -	3	
303	Ficus artocarpifolia -	3	No large trees left.
304	„ indica -	1	
	Carried over -	834	

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	834	
	Moraceæ.—(Continued.)		
305	Ficus conglomerata -	1	
306	„ Roxburghii -	1	
307	„ excelsa -	1	
308	„ religiosa -	2	
309	Brosimum Alicastrum -	1	
310	Streblus asper -	2	
	Euphorbiaceæ.		
311	Aleurites triloba -	1	
312	Croton joufra -	2	
313	„ oblongifolium -	1	
314	Cleidion Javanicum -	2	
315	Trewia nudiflora -	2	
316	Rottlera tinctoria -	1	
317	„ tetracocca -	1	
318	Stillingia sebifera -	1	
319	Omalanthus sp. -	1	
320	Pierardia dulcis -	1	
321	Hemicyclia sepiaria -	2	
322	Briedelia amæna -	1	
323	„ lancæfolia -	1	
324	Amanoa attenuata -	3	
325	„ Berryana -	1	
326	Phyllanthus tremulus -	7	
327	Emblica officinalis -	1	
328	Bischofia Javanica -	1	
329	Glochidium lancæfolium -	1	
330	Putranjiva Roxburghii -	1	
331	Cluytia collina -	1	
332	„ oblongifolia -	1	
333	Antidesma Bunius -	1	
	Casuarinaceæ.		
334	Casuarina equisetifolia -	19	All the oldest trees have been lost.
335	„ „ (young) -	8	
	Coniferæ.		
336	Juniperus virginiana -	2	
337	Cupressus torulosa -	2	
338	„ sempervirens -	3	
339	Pinus longifolia -	5	All the trees have been lost. There are a few plants under five feet left.
340	„ khasyana -	1	Unique species lost.
341	Araucaria Bidwillii -	1	
342	„ Cookii -	1	
343	„ Cunninghami -	1	
344	„ excelsa -	4	The largest trees remain.
345	Dammara orientalis -	2	One specimen introduced in 1797. No trees of this species exist here now.
346	Podocarpus Maki -	1	
347	„ nereifolia -	1	
	Cycadaceæ.		
348	Cycas circinalis -	1	C. Sphærica Roxb.
349	„ Rumphii -	5	Many specimens remain.
	Carried over -	934	

Number of Species.	Name of Species.	Number of Specimens uprooted.	Remarks.
	Brought forward -	934	
	Musaceæ.		
350	Ravenala Madagascariensis -	1	
	Palmaceæ.		
351	Oreodoxa oleracea -	2	The original trees introduced by Lord Auckland remain.
352	Areca catechu -	39	
353	Arenga saccharifera -	4	
354	Caryota urens -	3	
355	„ obtusa -	4	
356	„ sp. -	4	
357	Borassus flabelliformis -	1	
358	Corypha umbraculifera -	1	
359	Livistona sinensis -	1	
360	Chamærops Martiana -	1	
361	Phœnix sylvestris -	1	
362	Cocos nucifera -	8	
	Pandanaceæ.		
363	Pandanus odoratissimus -	1	
	Gramineæ.		
364	Bambusa gigantea -	4	One specimen left.
365	„ arundinacea -	1	
	Grand Total -	1,010	

17. Dr. Wallich drew up a very full Report on the effects of the gale of 3rd June 1842. It appears from his Report that that storm did great damage to the garden. Dr. Wallich states that 362 trees were blown down. I observe that in this number he includes shrubs sometimes not more than five feet high, and he points out that of the 362 trees blown down 106 were teak trees, many of which were of large size.

18. This gale of 1842 happened before Mr. Griffith had denuded the garden of most of its fine timber trees. The garden was then thickly covered with trees, and accordingly the number lost in that gale bore a very small proportion to the vast number left standing. In May 1843, eleven months after the gale, Mr. Griffith, in his Report to Government, says—"At present the garden is literally choked with trees." Had more trees existed in the garden when the Cyclone of last October occurred it is most likely that less damage would have been sustained, as the trees would have sheltered each other. In a garden liable to be devasted at any time by furious storms every arborescent species should be represented by at least five specimens. Unique specimens of many species must always exist, but still the endeavours of the Director should be to procure, if possible, five specimens of each species.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 26.] [1147]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No 4089.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 14th June* 1865.—Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Hajeepoor, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Tirhoot. Mr. Cowley is further empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Moulvy Zainooddeen Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Behar in that District.

Mr. H. Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Tajpore.

The 15th June 1865.—Mr. J. S. Armstrong to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, and Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. J. Money, or until furthers orders.

Mr E. J. Barton Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Jajipore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Cuttack. Mr. Barton is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, is empowered, under Section I., Act X. of 1854, to receive and try cases within his competence.

Mr. H. L. Harrison to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Midnapore.

The 16th June 1865.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bruce, C. B., to officiate as Commissioner of Cooch Behar and of the Western Dooars of Bootan, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, or until further orders.

Major J. R. Pughe to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

The 20th June 1865.—Mr. J. W. Galwey, C. E., Officiating Professor of Civil Engineering, Presidency College, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

The 22nd June 1865.—The following Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyors are transferred from the 6th to the 2nd Division, Lower Provinces:—

Serjeant L. G. Hill.

" H. Wray.

The 23rd June 1865.—Mr. A. Mackenzie to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. B. Garrett, or until further orders.

Mr. W. W. Hunter to have charge of the Sub-Division of Kooshtea, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Nuddea. Mr. Hunter is also appointed to be Superintendent of Labour Transport in Kooshtea under Act III. (B. C.) of 1863.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 15th June* 1865.—Mr. W. J. Money, Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, for three months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 16th June 1865.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. A. Thomson, Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, for three months, from the 15th proximo, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton, Commissioner of Cooch Behar and of the Western Dooars of Bootan, for thirty-one days, to enable him to appear before the standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The 20th June 1865.—Mr. O. S. Stack, District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. Stack will make over charge of his duties to Mr. W. L. Owen.

Mr. W. Sarson, Deputy Collector of Chittagong, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 23rd June 1865.—Mr. C. B. Garrett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for six months, from the 3rd proximo, under Section 9 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with a day's leave for preparation.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 15th June* 1865.—The following Officers are appointed to be Protectors of Labourers in their respective Districts under Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865, *viz.* :—

The Deputy Commissioner of Durrung.
The Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong.
The Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop.

The local limits within which these Officers will exercise the powers and authorities conferred under the said Act will be the limits of the Revenue jurisdiction of their respective Districts.

The 16th June 1865.—Lieutenant W. Howey officiated as District Superintendent of Police of Bancoorah from the 26th to the 28th February last.

Mr. G. H. French officiated as District Superintendent of Police of Howrah from the 10th April last to the 14th instant.

Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nugwan, having resumed charge of his duties on the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 13th March last is cancelled.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 19th June* 1865.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of Sections XXIX. to XXXI. of Act XXII. of 1864, relating to the sale of spirituous liquor, &c., shall have force within a circle drawn round the Cantonment of Berhampore at a distance of six miles from the Cantonment boundary pillars.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 24th June* 1865.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the Office of the Registrar-General of Assurances shall be an Office for depositing the declarations of persons desirous of acquiring a domicile in British India under Section XI. of Act X., 1865, of the Governor General in Council (the Indian Succession Act.)

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 1376.—*Simla, the 10th June* 1865.—*Notifications.*—Mr Frank Macnaghten, Bengal Civil Service, is transferred from the Bengal Division of the Presidency to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1524.—*The 15th June* 1865.—The following "Notice" is published for general information ;—

NOTICE.

In consequence of several groups of Rocks having been lately discovered in Sillavatorre Bay, to the South-Westward of the village of Sillavatorre, with from two to six feet water over them, the positions of which have not been accurately fixed as yet, vessels bound to that Port from the Southward are recommended to stand in for Kallar when bearing East until the Doric bears North ; they may stand to the Northward, bringing the Doric to bear North half-West when abreast of Condatchey.

(Signed) JAMES DOWNAN,
Master Attendant.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE ;
Colombo, the 1st April 1865.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No. 584.—*Simla, the 12th June* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major from the date specified opposite to his name under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Brevet-Major E. H. C. Wintle, 30th December 1864.

No. 599.—*The 15th June* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Edmund Yeamans Walcott, of the late 57th Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.	3rd June 1865.

No. 601 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

* * * *

Major J. Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 524 of the 25th May 1865.	*Candia*, 6th May 1865.

* * * *

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 234.

The 20th June 1865.

With reference to Notification in this Department No. 156, dated the 19th April 1865, it is hereby declared that, under Section VI. of the "Canals' Act, 1864," the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of tolls at the undermentioned places on the "Midnapore Canal" and on the "Balasore Canal" for one year from the 1st July 1865:—

Schedule of Rates of Toll to be charged on the

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

DESCRIPTION.		ENTERING FROM THE EAST.					ENTERING FROM THE WEST.				
		At Oolabaria.	At Kooltaparah.	At Dianan	At Panchkoorah.	At Debrah.	At Midnapore.	At Debrah.	At Panchkoorah.	At Kantapookeira.	At Banaberia
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Vessels ...	per 100 mds.	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Timber in rafts ...	per timber..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bamboos in floats ...	per 100 bamboos ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

PASSENGER BOATS.—A charge of ¼ (a quarter) pie per head per mile over and above the toll leviable from the boats by measurement by the rules passed under Notification No. 235 of this day's date

N. B.—This charge will be leviable from the owners of the boat and not from the passengers.

Schedule of the Rates of Toll to be charged on the

BALASORE CANAL.

Description.	Entering from the North									Entering from the South.								
	At Banka.	At the Huldee River.	At Goolpookeriah.	At Chowmook.	At Doobda.	At Jokee.	At the Soobunreka.	At Nunglassur.	At Koelsackree.	At Boorabullung.	At Koelsackree.	At Nunglassur.	At the Soobunreka.	At Jokee.	At Doobda.	At Russoolpoor.	At Goolpookeriah.	At the Huldee River.
	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
Vessels ... per 100 maunds ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Timber in rafts ... per timber ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bamboos in floats .. per 100 bamboos ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

Passenger Boats.—A charge of a ¼ (a quarter) pie per head per mile over and above the toll leviable from the boats by measurement by the Rules passed under Notification No. 235 of this day's date.

N.B.—This charge will be leviable from the owners of the boats and not from passengers.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the power vested in him by Section VIII. of the said "*Canals' Act*, 1864," hereby appoints the Agent and Manager of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for the time being to collect tolls on the navigable channels aforesaid, *viz.*, the Midnapore Canal and the Balasore Canal.

No. 235.

The following Rules having reference to the MIDNAPORE CANAL *and the* BALASORE CANAL *have been passed this day by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Sections XI. and XII. of the "* CANALS' ACT, 1864,"—*(No. V., B. L. C.)*

I. EVERY Vessel on entering either of the above Canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the Vessel should pay according to the Schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the Canal.

II. The tonnage of every Vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the Vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the Vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the Vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, and the measurment of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on Vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds is to be charged Toll will be charged on Vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the Vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every Vessel entering either of the above Canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the Vessel, the date the Vessel entered the Canal, the point to which it may proceed in the Canal, the maundage of the Vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the Vessel may remain in the Canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the Vessel may remain in the Canal without additional payment shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles or portion of eight miles to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first Station either for the entire number of Toll Stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of Stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shewn at each Toll Station the Vessel has to pass as a Passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The tickets shall be delivered up at the last Toll Station.

VI. Owners of Vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of either of the above Canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each Vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket shewing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the Canal within which the Vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the Vessel and shall be produced when required under Rule V., but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted and at the Station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the Canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III. will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 feet in length will be allowed to enter the Canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single Vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or dispatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed, and when under sail Vessels must always keep in the middle of the Canal; when being tracked Vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the Canals.

XII. All Vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the Canals.

XIII. Only one Vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the Canal banks, and no Vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of Vessels so secured without the permission of a Canal Officer. No Vessel shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other Vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on Vessels when at anchor: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every Vessel when put to shall be securely fastened and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken Vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the Vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the Vessel or Raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable

expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX. of "the Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any Vessel or Boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the Canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a Vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the Vessel within the Canal for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, provided that within that period the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the Vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI. of the Canals' Act.

XVIII. The banks or berms of the Canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods under a penalty of 10 Rupees for each offence; but except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer bank of the Canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the Canals within a period of six days after being so deposited shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The Canals may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them, but in the event of any sudden emergency the Canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of Vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII. of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII. of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII. of "the Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

Local.

No. 236.

It is hereby notified that Section 2, Clause C. of the Rules having reference to certain navigable channels in the District of Chittagong, which were passed by Notification No. 190 of this Department, dated the 15th ultimo, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th, 24th, and 31st idem, is amended by the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:—

Section II., Clause C.—In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on Vessels above 100 maunds burthen, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only. All Vessels of less than 100 maunds burthen will be charged as 50 maunds only.

General,—Establishments.

No. 237.

The 20th June 1865.

Removal.—The services of Baboo Denobundoo Mookerjee, Local Overseer of the Second Grade, attached to the Nuddea Local Road Division, were dispensed with from the 10th February 1865.

No. 238.

The 23rd June 1865.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 601 *of the 15th June* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

* * * *

Captain W. S. Trevor, Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, on leave for twenty months—G. G. O. No. 486 of the 17th May 1865.	*Candia*, 30th May 1865.

No. 239.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 221 *of the 13th June* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the appointment of a Superintending Engineer instead of a Superintendent of Works for the Assam Circle with effect from the 1st April 1865, Major D. Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps, the Superintendent of Works (now on furlough) is appointed a Superintending Engineer, Second Class, from the above date and posted to the Assam Circle.

No. 223 *of the 14th June* 1865.—Captain R. de Bourbel, R. E., at present attached to the Bootan Force, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer of the Second Class, Public Works Department, Bengal, and is posted to the Assam Circle *vice* Major D. Briggs, proceeded on furlough. Captain de Bourbel will proceed to join his appointment when relieved from his Military duties.

No. 240.

The following Order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is re-published for information:—

Dated the 13th May 1865.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

* * * * *

Meerut Division Order, dated the 12th ultimo, placing the services of the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Private at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—

Serjeant T. Farr, 10th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

First Corporal E. Browne, 8th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

First Corporal J. Whelan, 5th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Second Corporal W. Eltin, 8th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Second Corporal T. Barker, 5th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Private J. M. Browne, 4th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

* * * * *

No. 241.

The 21st June 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. G. Pothecary, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, for three months, under provisions of paragraph 3 of the Standing Order by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 70 of 1864, with effect from such date as he might avail himself of the indulgence, to enable him to pass the prescribed examination in the Native languages.

No. 242.

The 22nd June 1865.

Promotions.—Mr. W. Fernie, Apprentice, attached to the Burrakur Division, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, Third Grade.

No. 243.

Local.

The 26th June 1865.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, to build thereon a Travellers' Bungalow in the Sub-Division of Dinapore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring 5 beegahs, 16 cottahs, and 16 dhoors, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Foolwaree, Mouzah Khugole, Zillah Patna, is required. The land is bounded on the North by cultivated land; on the South by Mr. Darrett's compound; on the East by public road; and on the West by cultivated land.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 244.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the erection of a Road Bungalow or Chowkee on the Mozufferpore and Hajeepore Road in the District of Tirhoot, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required, measuring 1 beegah, 5 cottahs, more or less, and situated on the West of the Byah River, East of the high road going to Hajeepore, South of the house of Chede Shah, and North of his field at Goriah Ghat, in Mouzah Goriah, Pergunnah Bissarah, in the above District.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 245.

The 27th June 1865.

In continuation of this Office Notification No. 179 of the 5th ultimo, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, to make the following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment with effect from the 1st April 1865:—

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

To be Sub-Engineers of the Third Grade.

Cunningham, Conductor M., Supervisor, First Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Saunders, Serjeant S. S., Supervisor, Second Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Bose, Baboo Shuda Madhub, Supervisor, 24-Pergunnahs Division.

McGregor, Sub-Conductor D., Supervisor, Dacca Division.

Treacy, Serjeant W., Supervisor, Ramghur Division.

No. 246.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. A. Bonnett, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, for four months, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Pub. Works (Railway) Dept.—Bengal.

Draft Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for extending the Goods siding at Chandernagore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required measuring 5*bgs.* 6*cts.* 10*chs.* 2*ks.*, more or less, situate in Khulsanee, Pergunnah Boro, Zillah Hooghly, and bounded on the East by the French Government entrenchment; South by the Railway Company's waste land and pond; West by the land and tank of the said Company, and on the North by the former unfrequented road.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. Hovenden, *Major, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Railway Dept.

No. 322.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 10th July 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th July respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 15th July 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 25th July 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 6th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 11th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	14,597	12,185	26,782

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th June 1865.

Revised Notification.

No. 690.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1865.

IN pursuance of the Notification from this Office bearing date the 3rd March 1864, notice is hereby given that fifteen lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt stored in the Depôts noted in the margin will be put up for sale by public auction on the 5th of July next.

The sale will be held at the Presidency, the place to be hereafter notified.

The following are the Conditions of sale:—

1st.—The Salt will be offered for sale at an upset price to be determined at the time with reference to the then state of the market, and it will be sold to the highest bidder above that price.

	Depôts.	Mds.	
Of Hidgellee—Russoolpore of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.		1,11,000	
	Kistonuggur of 1264, 1265 and 1268 S. S.	1,59,000	
	Ramnuggur of 1268 S. S. ...	1,04,000	
	Kaleenuggur of 1267, 1268, and 1269 S. S.	1,85,000	
	Pooreeghatta of 1268	36,000	
			5,95,000
Of Tumlook—Ghât Narainpore Russulpore Salt at the Depôt ...	of 1267 and 1268 ...		28,000
Of Chittagong—Sudder Ghât Agency Salt of 1268 S. S., and Arracan Salt of 1861-62 and 1862-63			51,000
Of Orissa—Pooree of 1268 and 1269			2,40,000
Of Presidency Golahs at Sulkea, Balasore, of 1265, 1266, 1267, and 1268			5,86,000
			15,00,000

N. B.—The quantities here stated are those computed to be in store on the 1st proximo, from which date the local sales have been stopped till further orders. Deficiency in Stock of any year will be provided for by delivery of like Salt of other year at the Depôt, or by a refun[illegible] price paid.

2*nd*.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day abovementioned and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M; but if at that hour any of the Lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining Lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the Lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

3*rd*.—Each Lot will comprize one thousand maunds of Salt, the maund being of forty seers, of eighty tolahs to the seer.

4*th*.—The Salt will be deliverable from the Store Depôts.

5*th*.—A Promissory Note for the sum of one hundred Rupees shall be taken as a deposit on each Lot from the purchaser in the Sale Room and before the Lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, or on the other hand failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the Lot or Lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts, or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit. All losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be credited to Government.

6*th*.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last-mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization.

7*th*.—No Tender of Money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Salt upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8*th*.—The price on the Salt shall be paid for within fifteen days from the day of sale; and in case any Lots shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such Lots, shall be forfeited and the Salt shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Salt was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9*th*.—The duty on the Salt shall, unless the purchaser wishes to bond it, be paid within sixty days from the day of Sale. For any Lots which may remain uncleared beyond the above period of sixty days, excepting such as may be bonded, Golah Rent will thereafter be charged at the rate of four Rupees per mensem for each 100 maunds.

10*th*.—The Salt may be bonded in a Government or a Private Golah under the Bonding Rules applicable to Sea-imported Salt.

11*th*.—Certificates specifying the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the number of the Lots sold, and the description of Salt purchased will be delivered on payment of the deposit at the time and in the manner mentioned in condition 5th, and each Certificate to be so granted must be returned to the Office of the Board before any Orders and Rowannahs (corresponding with such Certificate) for the delivery of the Salt shall be issued.

12*th*.—No Orders and Rowannahs for the delivery of any Lot of Salt shall be issued until payment in full of price and duty shall have been made for the same.

13*th*.—Fees must be paid for Rowannahs agreeably to Rule 27 prescribed by the Government of Bengal under Section XI., Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864.

14*th*.—No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present conditions will be received in this Office, except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

15*th*.—The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand render at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these conditions.

16*th*.—The purchaser of any Lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of Lots of the same Salt, not exceeding altogether fifty Lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of Lots of the Salt to complete the said fifty.

17*th*.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Salt included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,

Junior Secretary.

P. S.—Attention is drawn to Conditions 8 and 9.

No. 690½.

Notification.

SALT.

In continuation of the Notification from this Office, No. 690, dated this day, notice is hereby given that the Public Auction for the sale of 15 lakhs of maunds of the Government Stock of Pungah or Boiled Salt, advertized for the 5th of July next, will be held in the new Opium Godowns, No. 13A., Strand, off Bankshall Ghât.

2. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th July, the Conditions of sale being those already advertised.

3. The Promissory Notes for the stipulated Deposit taken under the 5th of the Sale Conditions must be redeemed in the manner specified on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 10th July 1865.

4. The period of fifteen days allowed by the 8th of the Conditions for the payment of price will expire at 4 o'clock of Thursday, the 20th July 1865.

5. The term of sixty days allowed by the 9th of the Conditions for the payment of the Duty and adjustment (except in the case provided of purchasers wishing to bond their Salt) will expire at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 4th September 1865.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd June 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 16th June 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	6,97,794	12,31,269	3,49,513	22,78,576
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	40,693	8,598	49,291
Scinde „ ...	.....	22,070	.....	22,070
Madras „ ...	.....	38,672	4,700	43,372
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ...	4,714	88,640	11,461	1,04,815
Muscat Rock ...				
French Kurkutch ...	.....	.....	13,467	13,467
Total ...	7,02,508	14,21,344	3,87,739	25,11,591

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th May 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th May 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	4,880	52 324	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	482	99,518	
	Ennore ...	2,64,053	.....	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	69,879	.....	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	7,75,536	11,568	7,63,968	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 6th June 1865.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th June 1865.

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 30th April 1865.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	1451 0 0	89943 0 0	30546 0 0	121940 0 0	0 0 0	121940 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	219020 0 0	0 0 0	229412 0 0	0 0 0	229412 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	4718 0 0	134534 0 0	0 0 0	139247 0 0	0 0 0	139247 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	8708 0 0	225116 0 0	30295 0 0	264119 0 0	0 0 0	264119 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	46134 0 0	0 0 0	46134 0 0	0 0 0	46134 0 0	
Total ...	25264 0 0	714747 0 0	60841 0 0	800852 0 0	0 0 0	800852 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	9025 0 0	10942 0 0	19967 0 0	0 0 0	19967 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	32667 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	408 0 0
Total ...	32667 0 0	45759 0 0	10942 0 0	89368 0 0	0 0 0	89368 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	151457 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151457 0 0	151457 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ...	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ...	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ...	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	169969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ...	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnuggur...	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore ...	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ...	2624273 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	1789827 0 0	1396175 0 0	3186002 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	100563 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100563 0 0	0 0 0	100563 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur, 1265-66-67 ...	38673 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38673 0 0	0 0 0	38673 0 0	
Total ..	187829 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	187829 0 0	0 0 0	187829 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut ...	0 0 0	60321 0 0	0 0 0	60321 0 0	0 0 0	60321 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhangkhally ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ...	0 0 0	144383 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	144383 0 0	144383 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	206889 0 0	20107 0 0	82613 0 0	147072 0 0	229685 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	57567 0 0	0 0 0	57567 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	57567 0 0	0 0 0	57567 0 0	
Pooree.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	265128 0 0	0 0 0	265128 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	987879 0 0	987879 0 0	356 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	265128 0 0	987879 0 0	1253007 0 0	
Balasore.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2872722 0 0	1529124 0 0	91690 0 0	3273184 0 0	2531126 0 0	5804310 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 27th June 1865.

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 21st ...	50 Casks, E R A M D ...	Bengalle.
„ 4th ...	1 Box, Jehangier Pestongee ...	Str. Mooltan.
April 1st ...	1 Case, D. Macleod, Esq., care of P. and O. Co., Agents ...	Str. Bengal.
„ 1st ...	1 Package, T. W. Payne, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Parcel, E. Wyttenbach and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, J. N. S. and Co. ...	Pembroke Castle.
„ 12th ...	1 Box, Mr. C. H. G. Smith ...	Str. Simla.
„ 21st ...	2 Cases, B S G C R M ...	Tellas.
„ 21st ...	13 Cases, S ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	18 Casks Paint, [II] ...	City of Perth.
„ 25th ...	1 Case, President, Canteen Committee, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, care of G. Arbuthnot and Co. ...	Kersonese.
„ 25th ...	5 Cases, [P. and Co.] ...	Ditto.
„ 21st ...	1 Package, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson ...	Str. Arabia.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 27th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 30th June 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, March 22nd ...	6 Iron Tanks, None ..	Ophir.
„ 25th ...	1 Parcel, Revd. S. R. Ashbery ...	Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 27th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertised for sale:—

	Star of Erin.	
1865, July 30th ...	W W B C S C, 16 Cases.	
	Kersonese.	
„ 24th ...	[P. and Co.,] 5 Cases; B, 62 Cases ...	Officers, 93rd Highlanders, care of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
	City of Perth.	
„ 24th ...	A W, 1,399 Cakes Spelter.	
	Bengalle.	
„ 24th ...	W. and Co., 50 Cases.	
	Rajmehal.	
„ 24th ...	B P L, 4 Cases.	
	Fort William.	
„ 24th ...	X X, 48 Bars Iron.	
	Saladin.	
„ 30th ...	M N K C O S, 1 Case, E and H, 1 Case ...	[I C M] 2 Cases.
„ 30th ...	[757,] 2 Cases, [I V A C] D. and Co., 1 cask ...	P H E G, 1 Case.
„ 30th ...	P H E J, 3 Cases; P H E F, 1 Case ...	[L. and Co.] M L, 9 Cases.
„ 30th ...	[789,] 1 Case, [788,] 8 Cases ...	[791,] 1 Case.
„ 30th ...	B. L. and Co., 1 Case.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 27th June 1865.

J. P. Grant.
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the 20th July 1865 they will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c. :—

Onward.	
Captain Henry Kerr, 1 Case; C. G. Bateman, Esq, care of Messrs. Mackar and Co. ..	1 Case.
Durham.	
R. M. and Co., 2 Casks; [A] R A, 1 Cask ...	[R R D,] 1 Cask.
I. C. and Co., 1 Cask; W F, 13 Cases ...	F. C. and Co., R. R. and Co., 2 Cases.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 27th June 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Collector of Customs.

Notice.

Letters intended for this Office having frequently been sent to Hyderabad in Scinde owing to insufficiency of the direction, it is requested that all Officers having correspondence with the undersigned will be so good as to address the covers

To the Accts. Genl., Hyderabad, Bolaram.

E. S. Byrne,
Offg. Accts. Genl., Hyderabad.

Bolaram,
The 30th May 1865.

Notice.

An Examination of Candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Presidency College on Monday, the 7th of August, and following days. Candidates are requested to forward their applications through the usual channel without delay.

J. Sutcliffe,
Principal, Presidency College.

The 20th June 1865.

Notice.

An Agricultural Show and Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures for the Dacca Division will be held at Mymensingh on the 28th November 1865 and the four following days. Prize Lists will be published at an early date and any information regarding the Exhibition will be supplied upon application to the undersigned Joint Secretaries.

A. D. Dunne,
John Boxwell,
Joint Secretaries.

Mymensingh,
The 26th May 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain sundry Effects belonging to the late Dr. W. F. Goss, a European British subject, Civil Surgeon of Sumbulpore, who died at Cuttack on the 6th instant, are under the seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

R. Alexander,
Officiating Judge.

Zillah Cuttack,
Judge's Court,
The 8th June 1865.

Notice.

An Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricultural Produce, and Implements will be held at Hooghly in the last week of December. Among the Prizes some will be offered to general competition, others will be open to Exhibitors from the Districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions only. Prize Lists will be published hereafter.

C. F. Montresor,
Commr. of the Burdwan Division.

H. L. Dampier,
Commr. of the Nuddea Division.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 24th June 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
June	18	29·454	81·0	78·6	2·4	79·7	78·5	77·7	0·94	W. & S. W.	2·62*	
	19	·594	86·7	77·0	9·7	81·0	79·3	77·4	·88	S. W. & S.	1·26†	
	20	·697	91·2	81·4	9·8	85·8	82·2	79·7	·83	S. & S. W.	0·41	
	21	·670	93·2	81·1	10·1	87·4	83·2	80·7	·81	S.		
	22	·662	93·8	84·0	9·8	88·2	83·8	81·2	·80	S.		
	23	·619	95·0	84·2	10·8	89·0	84·3	81·5	·79	S.		
	24	·573	98·0	81·0	15·0	88·3	83·2	80·1	·77	S.	0·12	

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	19·0
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	96·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	96·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·83
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·79
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	4·41
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 24th current	...	32·16
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	21·06

* Fell from 9 P. M. of the 17th to noon of the 18th.
† Fell from 1 P. M. of the 18th to 7 A. M. of the 19th.

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 26th June 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 21st June 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth Criminal Sessions of 1865 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the Sessions be over, and it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any prisoner be then and there to prosecute against him.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ২১ জুন ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিএম দগের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্য জন্য আগামি ১৮ জুলাই মঙ্গলবার বেলা ১০ ঘটীকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৬৫ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ও সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৬৫ সাল তারিখ ২১ জন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS or Officers acting as such requiring to adjust Calcutta Circle Government Currency Notes which may be on their hands are informed that the Bank of Bengal is the Agency of the Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd June 1865.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency, where they have been issued.

To avoid delay parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner but personally with coin.

Lahore Circle, Notes for		Rs.	4,29,220
Nagpore	ditto	„	22,24,690

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency, where they have been issued.

To avoid delay parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner but personally with coin :—

Allahabad Circle, Notes for		Rs.	.....
Lahore	ditto	„	7,47,340
Nagpore	ditto	„	22,24,690

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 10th to 16th June 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
BHAUGIRUTTEE.	Ft. In	
Entrance Bar ...	8 0	
Below the Entrance	5 2	
Thence to Jeagunge	6 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	5 3	
Cutwa to Nudden, 46 miles ...	8 . 5	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 19th June 1865, + 8 feet 6½ inches above *Zero*.

A rise of 3 feet 5¼ inches since 13th June.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 19th June 1865.

No. 22.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 10th July, and opened there at noon on the day following for the supply of Medical Comforts for Troops proceeding Seaward.

The principal Articles are preserved Meats, Lime Juice, Tapioca, Blankets, Flannel Garments, Canvass Frocks, and Hardware.

Form of Tender containing full details can be obtained on application at this Office.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Asst. Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Commissariat Office,
The 23rd June 1865.

No. 23.

Commissariat Notice.

STEAM Freight required to Fyzabad for about two thousand (2,000) Hogsheads of Malt Liquor.

Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of Monday next.

Loading to commence on or before the 15th July.

Vessels engaged to be moored off Commissariat Godown, Balooghaut.

C. O'DONEL, *Lieut.,*
for Assistant Commissary General.

CALCUTTA ;
Commissariat Office,
6, *Park Street,*
The 27th June 1865.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Bhutearee, Putteah, Sautkanneah, and Chuckoreah.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 44,948 Acres, situate in Thannahs as per margin, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." All claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an Acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Officiating Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 15th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 41.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,032 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Gooldia Surry, the Shill Surry, Awoo-nee Serra, and a line running in an easterly direction to the assessed lands of Dooba Churree, demarcated by posts on the spot and traced on Mahomed Khyroollah Ameen's Map filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

South—By the assessed lands of Hassimpoor, the Burgyan Serra, Othee Yong Serra, a line joining this last stream to Samma Surry demarcated and traced as above, and the Samma Surry.

East—By the Dooba Churree.

West—By the assessed lands of Allahabad.

LOT No. 42.—Thannah Putteah, area about 3,098 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 41.

South—By the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Dooba Churree and the Sunker River.

West—By the Burroo-a-nee Serra, the assessed lands of Mouzahs Hassimpoor and Jameer Jooree.

LOT No. 42A.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,723 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the southern boundary of Lot 42, *viz.*, the Jameer Jooree Dollah.

South—By the Sunker River and assessed lands of Mouzahs Deeakool, the Sunker River, and the assessed lands of Ragoo-ara and Hatteeahkota or Gonah.

East—By the Sunker River.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Jameer Jooree and Dohazaree.

LOT No. 46.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,163 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Chunottee and Chunottee Nullah.

South—By the prolongation of the southern boundary of Lot No. 40 already sold, demarcated by posts by Hur Coomer Bundapadia Ameen, and shewn on the Map filed by him in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Chunottee, the Herrina Stream, and a line defined by the Ameen meeting the Herrina at the south of the Lot and about the middle of its length in the Lot.

West—By the Arracan Road.

LOT No. 47.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,248 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Satgur and Chandah.

South—By the Doloo-jheeree, Payala-tullah Jheeree, Chunda Serra, and Chanda-jheeree.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, the Narissa Serra, a line joining the Narissa Serra to the Kalee-jheeree, shewn on Kishore Churn Sein Ameen's plan running from North to South, the Kalee-jheeree, the assessed lands of Narissa and the Chamee Serra.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 46.

Lot No. 48.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,760 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga.

South—By the Perunga Stream and Bam Serra.

East—By the assessed lands of Narissa, Pantressa, and Perunga, and the Perunga Stream.

West—By the eastern boundary of Lot 47.

LOT No 49.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By a line demarcated by posts by Subder Ally Ameen and shewn on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

South—By the Harvang Khal and a line running east and west through Warris's Tank to a distance of about 400 feet on the west and 800 feet on the east.

East—By the Harvang Khal, a line demarcated by the Ameen running north and north-east touching Santeeram's and Bamun's Tanks and joining the two sections of the Harvang Khal.

West—By the Dolloo Surree, Uttonee Joomparrah, Lur-khurria Serra, the Kalee-bunniah Jhiree, the Surrye Surry Dollah, Talea Katta Gonnah, a line running south and south-easterly from it to a point about 400 feet west of Warris's Tank.

LOT No. 51.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area 2,747 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Pugolee Khal and the Hattyah Khal.

South—By the Buraitullee Khal and Mooandah Khal.

East—By the Hattyah Khal and a line from the Hattyah running south to the point where the Fut Surry enters the Mooandah Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang, the Cheeo-nee-batanja Serra, and the assessed lands of Buraitullee.

Lot No. 52.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,549 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Mooandah Serra and the Buraitullee Khal.

South—By the Baneeah Serra and a line running easterly therefrom to the Fytung Serra.

East—By the Killea-jeeree, Seel Serra, a line running south from the Seel Serra to the Fytung Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Bariatullee and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 3,000 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Nullah and the Banceah Serra.

South—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

East—By the Fytung Serra and a line drawn from the Fytung Serra in a direction 30° east of north to the south boundary at a point about 3,000 feet from where it is intersected by the Hing Serra.

West—By the Banea Serra and the Arracan Road.

Lot No. 53.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,428 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Fytung Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

South—By the Mata Mooree and the assessed lands of Mouzahs Nol-villa and Kagrah.

West—By the Bano Serra and the line defined in the eastern boundary of Lot 53.

East—By the Fytung and Mata Mooree.

Lot No. 60.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,997 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Sautkanneah Dollah.

South—By the Juldee Dollah.

East—By a line demarcated by Kylas Chunder Ameen running north and south from the Sautkanneah Serra to the Juldee Serra shewn on his plan and marked on the land by posts.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Kallipoor, Beil Churree, Chee Chooria Pyram, and Juldee.

Lot No. 64.—Thannah Bhuteearee, area about 2,101 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra and Wul-to-nee Jeeranee Buttullah.

South—by the Dhamie Khal and the assessed lands of Mouzah Bhuteearee,

East—By the Dhamie Khal and a line demarcated by Chundee Churn Ameen running northward from that Khal and joining the northern boundary passing on the west of the Assoo Juggoo Pahaur, Assatally Pahaur, Bhad Pahaur, Baloo Pahaur, Jungle Pahaur, Tongee Pahaur, and the Gummertullee Pahaur.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Bhuteearee, Sony Churree, Khadimpoor, and the Issamuttee *alias* Dholoneah Serra. The area in this Lot is exclusive of the lands of the admitted claims, measuring about 460 Acres, as demarcated by the Ameen and marked by Nos. 1 to 14 on the Map A. of the Lot filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong and signed by the Collector.

Lot No. 61.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,993 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Juldee Dollah.

South—By the Assurruddeen Dollah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Juldee, Seelkope, and Chumbul.

East—By a line defined by Kallee Coomar Dutt Ameen running north and south demarcated by posts and traced on his plan filed in the Collector's Office.

Lot No. 63.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 2,998 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Chunottee Dollah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Poe Cherry.

South—By the Sonye Cherry Khal.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Poe Cherry, Burtullee, Foitung (Fodung.)

East—By a line defined by Ram Chunder Roodro Ameen running north and south through the jungle demarcated by posts and shewn on the plan filed in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

Lot No. 50.—Thannah Chuckoreah, area about 1,430 Acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Tellung Cottah Serrae.

South—By the Burra Chee-koonee Serra.

East—By a line drawn by the Ameen from the Burra Chee-koonee Serra to the Telong Cottah Serra, where it branches into two.

West—By the Tiberria Taloo and the assessed lands of Mouzah Harvang.

Lot No. 51.—A Thannah Chuckoreah, area bout 2,684 Acres, bounded on the—

North—Sy the Burra Chee-koonee Serra the assessed lands of Mouzah Kheel Binda Bund.

East—By a line demarcated by bamboo posts on the ground and shewn in the Map filed by Tuffuzul Ally Ameen from the northern boundary to the Pagullee Serra.

South—By the Pagullee Serra.

West—By the assessed lands of Harvang.

A. Smith,
Offg. Collector.

Chittagong;
Collector's Office,
The 15th May 1865.

FORM B.—(Referred to in Rule 11.)

NOTICE No. 257.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, consisting of about 18,639 Acres, situate in Thannahs Raoojan, Sautkanneah, Chukoreah, Ramoo, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." All claims and objection in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said Lots will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas an Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rule above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 9th June 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

LOT No. 24.—Thannah Raoojan, area about 2,740 Acres.

North—By the Kashkhalle Serrah.

South—By the Mungul Serrah and the assessed lands of Raoojan and Keotiah.

East—By a line at a general bearing of 350° from post 544 to post 547, shewn on the Map by Hurro Dass Dutt, Ameen in the Collector's Office at Chittagong.

West—By the assessed lands of Raoojan and Keotiah.

LOT No. 25.—Thannah Raoojan, area about 1,400 Acres.

North—By the Mungul Serrah or the Southern boundary of Lot 24.

South—By the Murrah or Kadir Serrah.

East—By a line with a general bearing of 36° passing by the foot of the Dochalia Hills from post 277 close to the Murrah Serrah to post 283, and by a line from thence at a bearing of 331° to post 286 on the Mungul Serrah.

West—By the assessed lands of Raoojan and Kudulpore.

LOT No. 37.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,543 Acres.

North—By the Southern boundary of Lot 36.

South—By the Chukfaranee Serrah, the Northern boundary of Lot 38, the Limoon Serrah.

East—By the assessed lands of Chukfaranee and Bora Hattia.

West—By a line with a general bearing of 135° from Station No. 662 to Station 648 on the Chukfaranee Serrah, exhibited on the Map by Rash Mohun Dass in the Collector's Office.

LOT No 45.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 712 Acres.

North—By the Sonai or Soorooia Serra.

South—By the Dhuloo River.

East—By the Western boundary of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

West—By the assessed lands of Soorooia and the Dhuloo River.

LOT No. 54.—Thannah Chukoreah, area about 3,075 Acres.

North—By the new Arracan Road.

South—By the Koontakhallee and assessed lands of Mouzah Kootakhallee.

East—By a line running with a general bearing of about 5° from the Kootakhallee to the Arracan Road, shewn on the Map by Surruth Chunder Sein, Ameen, filed in the Collector's Office.

West—By the assessed lands of Pagullee Beel, Mada, Kussuppia and Kootakhallee.

LOT No. 58.—Thannah Ramoo, area about 2,822 Acres.

North—By the Joariah Nullah and Joom Seree.

South—By the assessed lands of Merung Lya, Hyd-to-be Ookhurgona, Ramar Gonah Keorko.

East—By the Khuttra, or Khela Seree, and a line running south therefrom to Station 299, shewn on the Map by Nibarun Chunder Dey, Ameen in the Collector's Office.

West—By the Arracan Road and the assessed lands of Jooariah and Sonacheree.

LOT No. 59.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 2,338 Acres.

North—By the assessed lands of Churamonee, Enarpath Ojudiaram's Tank, and the Ranga Surry.

South—By the Sautkanneah Dallah.

East—By the Bhoota Hill and the assessed lands of Mouzah Churamonee.

West—By the assessed lands of Sadunpore, Palgram, Kokdundee, Goona Gori, and the Hing Serree.

LOT No. 62.—Thannah Sautkanneah, area about 3,000 Acres.

North—By the Asseroodeen Dallah and the assessed lands of Mouzah Chumbul.

South—By the Chunottee Dallah, Hater Serra, and the assessed lands of Mouzah Pooeseree.

East—By a line demarcated by Bissumber Sein, Ameen, running north from Station 226 to 261, from the Chunotee Dallah to the Assirooddeen's Dallah, and shewn on his Map in the Collector's Office.

West—By the assessed lands of Chumbul, Naporah and Pooeseree.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 3,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Chuttohowr, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre on the second day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed

by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 29th April 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT IV.

E.—Grant No. 185 (Solgunga.)
W.—Grant No. 93.
N.—Grants Nos. 163 and 192.
S.—Khas hilly tracts of land or as far as will complete the required area.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,843 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Shoonapore, Goomrah, and Borokpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight Annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of August 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR,
The 22nd April 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. I.

About 630 Acres.
East.—Settled lands of Mouzah Algapore.
West.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Neemyergram.
North.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Badripar.
South.—Ditto Ditto of Mouzah Bagpore.

Lot No. II.

About 1,805 Acres.
East.—Hoolah Khal.
West.—Grants Nos. 246, 241, and 89.
North.—Hoolah Khal.
South.—Mouzahs of Gobind Koopa and Kelma and Grant No. 89.

Lot No. III.

About 408 Acres.
East.—Bylah Bheel.
West.—Settled lands of Mouzah Wardverlake.
North.—Grant No. 224.
South.—Settled lands of Mouzah Doodpatlee.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 7,603 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannahs Haut Hazaree and Putteah, in the District of Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 72.—Thannah Haut Hazaree, area about 1,732 Acres.

North—By the Ambeea Dollah and Morree Serree Stream and assessed lands of Oodalea Mouzah.

South—By the Bansbariah Dollah, Ghole Serree, and a line 4,400 feet in length marked by bamboo posts running along the foot of the hills from the point where the Ghole Serree turns to the south to the extremity of the Western Boundary. This line has a general bearing of 283° and is shewn on the Map marked B in the Collector's Office.

East—By the assessed lands of Mouzah Oodalea and Sonye Serree.

West—By a line marked by bamboo posts from the Ambeea Dollah to the Southern Boundary, running Southwards along the foot of the Seetacoond Range.

LOT No. 74.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,936 Acres.

North—By Indoor Katta Dollah and Moorum Khyne Serree.

South—By the Seermye Nullah.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Chutter Peetoon, Burdwara *alias* Gurdwara, Saup Marrah, and Heidgaong.

East—By the Seermye Nullah up to Angoonee Cherra and a line defined by the Surveyor in a northerly direction through the jungle up to the Moorum Khyne Serree, demarcated on the spot by posts and shewn in the Map filed in the Collector's Office, and signed by the Collector.

LOT No. 75.—Thannah Putteah, area about 2,935 Acres.

North—By the Seermye Nullah or the Southern Boundary of Lot 74.

South—By the Goolea Serree and assessed lands of Mouzah Allahabad.

West—By the assessed lands of Mouzahs Seermye, Korunna, Mooradabad, and Allahabad.

East—By a line demarcated by posts by the Surveyor through the jungle in a northerly direction from the Gooleah Serree to the spot where the Chellah Serree enters the Seermye Nullah and shewn on Map of the Lot in the Collector's Office signed by the Collector.

A. SMITH,
Offg. Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 560 Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Burhumpore, Rungagurrah Hooz, Teliagang, and Rangolooghur, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 15th day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. E. Campbell,
Offg. Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

Nowgong;
The 20th May 1865.

Boundaries.

Lot I.—Area about 100 Acres, in Mouzah Burhumpore.

On the North by a line of Grass Jungle marked out by posts and Asookpookhooree or Tank and Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the South by the Ghoogurgaon Road and Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the East by Abadi Holah or Marsh.

On the West by a Road from Burhumpore to Ghoogurgaon.

Lot II.—Area about 60 Acres, in Mouzah Rungagurrah Hooz.

On the North by Simoloo Tree and Nathoor Jan or Pool and Posts.

On the South by Chulchulee Beel, Soonai Nudee or River, and by Posts.

On the East by Chulchulee Beel or small Lake and an elevated portion of jungle land bordering Hoozgaon or Village and by Posts.

On the West by Kathee Maree Jan or Pool and by Posts.

Lot III.—Area about 200 Acres, in Mouzah Teliagang.

On the North by Gossain Jaronee or Timber Forest.

On the South by Jolah or inundated land.

On the East by Nonoi River.

On the West by Burholah or a large Marsh.

Lot IV.—Area about 200 Acres, in Mouzah Rangolooghur.

On the North by Kookoorkatah Hills.

On the South by Government Road to Golaghat and Horoodolonee or swampy land.

On the East by a Burholah or a large Marsh.

On the West by Government Road to Golaghat and the Rangolooghur.

A. E. Campbell,
Offg. Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Land.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Durrung, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 22nd day of September 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules cited above, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Lot No. 1.—About 150 Acres, in Mouzah Majbat, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—A line running west from mound of earth marked E to mound of earth marked F, 150 tars long.

South—A line running west from mound of earth marked G to mound of earth marked H, 150 tars long.

East—A line running north from mound of earth marked H to mound of earth marked F, 300 tars long.

West—A line running north from mound of earth marked G to mound of earth marked E, 300 tars long.

Lot No. 2.—About 250 Acres in Mouzah Majbat, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—A straight line running east from mound of earth marked A to mound of earth marked B, 150 tars long.

South—A straight line running east to west from mound of earth marked C to mound of earth marked D, 150 tars long.

East—A straight line running north and south from mound of earth marked D to mound of earth marked B, 500 tars long.

West—A straight line running north from mound of earth marked C to mound of earth marked A, 500 tars long.

Lot No. 3.—About 125 Acres, in Mouzah Majbat, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—A line running West from mound of earth marked J to mound of earth marked I, 150 tars long.

South—A line running east from mound of earth marked K to mound of earth marked L, 150 tars long.

East—A line running north from mound of earth marked L to mound of earth marked J, 250 tars long.

West—A line running north from mound of earth marked K to mound of earth marked I, 250 tars long.

T. Lamb,
Deputy Commissioner.

Zillah Durrung;
Collector's Office,
The 5th June 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 4 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 20th June 1865.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	0 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	17,46,544 5 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 84,41,327 5 3	
Ditto ditto at Branches	,, 70,68,913 4 6	1,57,08,240 9 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	2,45,85,736 5 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	2,01,210 15 0
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	2,73,550 0 0
Sundries	...	13,10,535 13 6
	Rupees ...	8,61,27,818 1 7

ASSETS.

		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	31,37,210 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	1,10,97,554 8 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	...	15,19,140 11 11
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	68,83,603 13 8
Dead Stock ditto ditto	...	4,15,256 6 8
Stamps ditto ditto	...	10,361 12 0
Balances with other Banks	...	5,44,704 5 9
Sundries ...	...	3,65,927 4 10
		2,38,93,369 12 10
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	18,41,327 5 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 2,70,65,764 14 8	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	,, 1,35,27,466 0 10	4,05,93,230 15 6
	Rupees ...	6,61,27,818 1 7

J. GORDON,
Offg Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Sale of Landed Property.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Re CHUMUTKER KRISNA GHOSE,

vs.

CHUNDER NAUTH BISWAS;

and

SREEMUTTY OMAMONEY DASSEE,

vs.

CASSEE NATH BISWAS AND
CHUNDER NATH BISSWAS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Swinton Hogg, Esquire, Receiver of High Court and Receiver of the Estate and Effects of Prawn Kissen Biswas, deceased, in a certain cause wherein Chunder Nath Biswas is the plaintiff and Bissonath Biswas, Sumboonath Biswas, Casseenath Biswas, and Tarucknath Biswas are defendants, will put up for sale, under orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the 17th day of April 1865 and the 18th day of May 1866 respectively, at the Receiver's Office, No. 5, Strand Road, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th day of July 1865,—

An equal undivided one-fifth part or share of the said Chundernath Biswas of and in the Talooks, lands, and premises specified below belonging to the Estate of Prawn Kissen Biswas, deceased:—

LOT No. 1.—The right, title, and interest of Chunder Nath Biswas of and in 8 annas share of Mehal Sreebutty, recorded in the Collector's Books as Lot No. 147, appertaining to Pergunnah Calcutta, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

LOT No. 2.—The right, title, and interest of Chunder Nath Biswas of and in 16 annas share of Tarriff Sunkerpore, recorded in the Collector's Books as Lot No. 124, Pergunnah Magoora, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

LOT No. 3.—The right, title, and interest of Chunder Nath Biswas of and in 8 annas share of Mehal Mudressa, recorded in the Collector's Books as Lot No. 145, in Pergunnah Calcutta, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

The whole of the above is now subject to a Lease granted by the Receiver. The Lease expires on the 30th day of Choitro 1272 *B. S.*

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's of Office, No. 5, Strand, or that of Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee, Solicitor, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind Chunder Sen *versus* Jadub Churn Takoor, dated 26th May 1862, by the Officiating Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 8th day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon, the following property, *viz.*:—A two-storied brick-built House and premises No. 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, containing by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situate at Soorthee Bagaun, Ruttoo Sircar's Street, and bounded on the East by the two-storied house of Madub Chunder Dutt, deceased; on the West by the Dwelling-house of

Sonatun Pyne; on the North by the House of the late Rassmony Dassee situated at the Street; and on the South by the House of the said Madub Chunder Dutt, deceased.

Further particulars and Conditions of sale to be had at the Registrar's Office or of the Office of Messrs Temple and Fenn, No 3, Old Post Office Steet, the Solicitors for the plaintiff.

C. T. Davis,
Officiating Registrar.

High Court, Registrar's Office,
The 20th June 1865.

Temple and Fenn,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Sale of Landed Property.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Chunder Dossee

versus

Sree Mutty Thakomoney Dossee, Sree Mutty Bhuggobutty Dossee, Brojojeebun Bose, and Prawn Chunder Mookerjee.

By order of Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above cause, will be sold at the Receiver's Office, No. 5, Strand, at noon on Friday, the Twenty-eighth day of July one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, under power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, all the Right, Title, and Interest of the Mortgagers, namely, Nobin Chunder Bose, Suddanund Bose, Muttyloll Bose, Gopaul Chunder Bose, otherwise Gopaul Doss Bose, Khettermohun Bose, and the said Nobin Chunder Bose as Committee of the Estate of Shamachurn Bose, a Lunatic, of, in, and to the twenty-eight equal and undivided part of forty-eight parts or shares (the whole into forty-eight equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of all in all that upper-roomed brick-built, messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, No. 29, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation one beegah, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Durmahatta, Soba Bazaar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North by the Public Road called Durmahatta Street; on the South by the Houses and Premises of, and belonging to, the late Nilmoney Day, deceased; on the East by the House and Premises of the late Kissen Chunder Daw, deceased; and on the West by land now or lately of Aushootosh Dey.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messieurs Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Solicitors, 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, at whose Office the Title Deeds can also be inspected.

Conditions of sale will be stated on the day of sale and may in the meantime be seen at the Office of Messieurs Barrow, Sen, and Watson.

Notice

Is hereby given that in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 14th day of June 1865, a Court will be holden on Wednesday, the 28th day of June 1865, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, before Her Majesty's Justices of the said Court, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a Mandamus issued out of Her Majesty's Queen's Bench at Westminister for the examination *viva voce* of witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs and defendants and for receiving other proofs in a certain action now pending in the said Court of Queen's Bench between Edward Gellatly, Jameson Alers Hankey, and Frederic Sewell, plaintiffs, and the English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company Limited defendants.—Dated this 15th day of June 1865.

W. Theobald,
Prothonotary.

Watkins and Stoker,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John Peter Langlois, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in June 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Lutchmeenarain Khettry, of Puggeahputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Merchant, and now residing at Pucha Gully, in Burra Bazar, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 12th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 13*th June* 1865.

In the matter of Syed Ahmed, of Gowaltolly, in Calcutta, formerly carrying on trade and business at Calcutta as a Merchant and Ship-owner in co-partnership with Syed Futteh Mahomed Bin Syed Noor Mahomed, under the style of Syed Futteh Mahomed Bin Syed Noor Mahomed, who commanded the vessel *Bernaw* and alone conducted the said co-partnership business, and who has since absconded, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 14th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 20*th June* 1865.

NOTICE.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

THE Eleventh Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company duly audited to 30th April last, for the election of Directors, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

By Order of the Directors,

ERASMUS JONES,
Secretary.

Notice.

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Fairlie Place, at noon, on 1st July next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution for alteration of Rule No. 30, passed at the General Meeting held this day.

GRANT, SMITH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1865.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at this Company's Office, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 29th June next, at 3-30 P. M., at which the Accounts of the twelve months ending 28th February last will be submitted, a Dividend declared, and such other business transacted as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Transfer Register of this Company is closed from this date to 29th June inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1865

Notice.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH is admitted a Partner in our Firm as from the 1st May last.

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.

3, CHURCH LANE,
The 16th June 1865.

Simla Club and North-West Wine Company, "Limited."

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, at 4 P. M. an Saturday, the 1st July next, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of confirming the Resolution to expunge Clauses Nos. 75 and 77 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and to substitute others instead thereof, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 29th April 1865.

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

7, NEW CHINA BAZAAR STREET,
Calcutta, 1st June 1865.

Notice.

SEVESTRE'S Reports of Cases decided in the Calcutta High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction, Part I., Vol. VIII., 1865.

SEVESTRE'S Reports of Privy Council Cases heard and determined in appeal by the Judicial Committee in London, Vol. VII., Parts I to VII, 1860-64.

SEVESTRE'S Reports of Sudder Dewanny Cases heard and determined in appeal, Vols. I. to VI., 1840-60.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
Calcutta.

South Cacher Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Monday, the 24th day of July proximo, at noon, to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held this day for altering the Articles of Association by authorising the Directors to borrow money on the pledge or mortgage of the property of the Company to the extent of Rupees 1,50,000.

By Order of the Directors,

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st June 1865.

Notice.

THE adjourned Fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Hindoostan Marine Insurance Company will take place on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 1 P. M., when the attendance of Shareholders is particularly requested at the Office of the undersigned.

G. B. GREGORY & Co.,
Secretaries.

REPORTS of MISSIONS to BOOTAN;

COMPRISING THOSE OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1863-64;

CAPT. R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,—1837-38,

INCLUDING THE

JOURNAL OF DR. W. GRIFFITHS;

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

BABOO KISHEN KANT BOSE,—1815-16.

With a colored Map of Bootan.

Price 5 Rupees.

[*To be had at Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co., 1a, Hare Street.*]

Notice.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Nahor Habi Tea Company "Limited" will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of July 1865, for the purpose of passing the Accounts to 30th April last, receiving the Directors' and Managers' Reports, and transacting any other business that might be brought forward.

The Meeting will afterwards be made Special for the purpose of substituting for Table B of Act XIX. of 1857 the Articles of Association prepared by the Solicitors of the Company.

R. GENTLE,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th June 1865.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that my interest and responsibility in the Firm of SAGRIFLL AND Co., Chemist and Druggists, ceased on the 1st instant.

W. F. WESTFIELD.

Notice.

FULL Currency Note, No. 64545, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20, has been lost. The Secretary, Bank of Bengal, has been solicited to stop payment of the same.

T. A. ENGLIS,
Church Clerk.

GHAZEEPORE,
The 23rd June 1865.

NOTICE.

Lost or Stolen,

HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. 02711, for Rupees 20, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

RIGHT-HAND half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}05993$, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped in the Bank.

Lost,

LEFT-HALF of Government Note, No. 22012, for Rupees 10.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER-GENRAL of BENGAL.

No. 1587.

THE Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Shibchur, situated about 34 miles south-east of Furreedpore.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd June 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 11

The 22nd June 1865.—Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizigapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Nairakel, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 30th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 12.

The 22nd June 1865.—Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 30th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 14

The 23rd June 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, and Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 2nd July 1865, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6 5
	"	1	"	...	"	0	13 4
	"	2	"	...	"	1	10 8

No. 15.

The 24th June 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 9th July 1865 will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M on Friday, the 30th June, *vid* Marseilles and Southampton, instead of the dates previously advertised.

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 30th June, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

There will be no Express.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Vid Southampton	*Vid* Marseilles
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	0 6 8
,, 1 ,, ,,	0 8 0	0 13 4

Book Post packets *vid* Marseilles not exceeding 4 oz. and prepaid 5 annas may be forwarded by this opportunity.

No. 16.

The 26th June 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Mail *vid* Southampton and Marseilles, dispatched hence on the 16th and 17th instant, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 26th of May 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery*

Name of the Steamer	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office	Delivery	No. of Boxes of Letters			No of Boxes of Newspapers and Books		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total
Simla	26th June 1865, at 6-30 P. M	26th June 1865, at 7-15 P. M	26th June 1865, at 9-45 P. M.	27th June 1865, at 7-15 A M.	2 h 30 m.	4	3	7	40	28	68
											7
										Total .	75
										France .	3 Boxes
										Madras ..	2 ,,
										Singapore	1 ,,
										Hong-Kong ...	1 ,,
										Australia ..	6 ,,
										Ceylon ..	2 ,,
										Malta ...	1 Bag
										St Helena	1 ,,
										Alexandria .	1 ,,
										Australia .	19 ,,
										Ditto	26 Pkts.
										Gibraltar	1 ,,
										Suez ...	1 ,,
										Aden	1 ,,
										Mauritius	1 ,,
										Hong-Kong	1 ,,
										St. Helena ..	1 ,,
										Bombay ..	1 ,,
										Port Elizabeth .	1 ,,
										Cape of Good Hope ..	1 ,,
										Total ..	147

The 27th June 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

No. 247.

...e 27th June 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT of Progress made on the several Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal ending with the Month of April 1865.

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Brigdework.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
			Northern Circle.			Rupees		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
1	L	Mudehpoora Feeder ...	Ganges ...	Kissengunge ...	25	51,861	June 1863...	142·8	1	100	...	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	43,725	Bridges not commenced yet.
2			Kissengunge ...	Mudehpoora ...	20	52,192	„ 1864...	111·	6	492	...	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	41,842	Ditto.
3	„	Sooltangunge Feeder ...	Sultangunge ...	Arjusgunge ...	6½	30,395	April 1863...	44·5	3	320	...	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	33,272	Completed.
4			Arjusgunge ...	Rampore Haut. .	8½	22,600	.....	13½	...	...	...	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	·0	...	Not yet commenced.
5	„	Burriarpore Feeder ...	Burriarpore ...	Khurruckpore ...	11	13,195	March 1864...	·0	0	·0	2	·0	·0	1·	·0	·0	·0	14,744	Completed.
6	„	Kujrah Feeder...	Kujrah ...	Soorujghurrah...	6	30,700	May 1864 ...	23·	2	600	...	1·	1·	...	·0	·0	...	18,198	Culverts not done.

7	1 Darjeeling Road ...	Purneah ...	Silligoree ...	96	6,47,786	Feb. 1862 ...	...	..	5,865	46·	1·	1·	·70	·0	·0	·30	Not known.		
8		Silligoree ..	Pauchkeelah ..	8½	64,874	Jan. 1864 ..	72·5	4	600	5·9	·95	·0	·0	·05	1·	1·			
9		Pauchkeelah ..	Kurseong ...	22	9,25,300	June 1861	...	...	...	...	·6	·6	·0	·4	·4	·0	11,23,500		
10		Kurseong ..	Darjeeling ..	19¾	4,34,790		...	..	...	...	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0			Completed.
11	1 Runjeet and Teesta Road...	Runjeet ...	Teesta ..	8	9,300	.....	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	.....		Completed in April 1865.
12	„ Nattore Road ...	Dadapore on the Ganges	.. Nattore	28½	1,91,799	Aug. 1863 ...	382 5	16	1,061	...	·99	·6	...	·01	·4	...	1,58,468		Earthwork has been much exceeded: a revised estimate is under preparation.
		SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCLE.																	
1		Jenidah ..	Chooadangah ..	22	2,01,131	Dec. 1862 ...	179	21	326	10·5	·78	·71	·19	·22	·29	·81	1,33,986		
2		Meherpore ..	Ditto ...	17	1,57,852	Jan. 1864 ...	98·5	28	323	10·75	1·	·55	·0	·0	·45	1·	1,14,150		
3		Santipore ...	Ranaghaut ..	9¾	91,296	Dec. 1860 ..	45	11	126	4·5	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,35,955		Completed.
4	„ Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders ...	Bongong ...	Chogdah .	20	1,43,756	April 1861 ..	96	40	148	9·5	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	2,18,518		Completed.
5		Sooksaugor ..	Ditto ...	5	34,234	Feb. 1863 ...	26	16	80	2·5	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	37,517		Completed.
6		Kotechandpore ..	Kissengunge ...	21	1,60,626	May 1861 ...	93	20	106	10	1·	1·	·5	·0	·0	·5	2,38,805		
7		Ditto ...	Kallygunge ..	8	64,483	Nov. 1863 ...	44	12	129	4	·9	·6	·3	·1	·4	·7	24,379		

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Total Work required in each Road. Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
			South-Eastern Circle.—*(Continued.)*			Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
8			Kanchraparrah Station approaches		3	6,646	Nov. 1864 ...	3·5	..	...	·5	1·	·0	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,000	Completed.
9			Barrackpore Station approaches ...		1½	1,688	Dec. 1864 ..	·5	...	...	·25	1·	·0	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,059	Completed.
10	L	Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders,—*(Continued.)*	Chundennuggur	Augurparrah ...	6	42,423	Jan. 1864 ..	37	1	5	3	1·	1·	·9	·0	·0	·1	44,359	
11			Sodepore ...	Grand Trunk Road ...	½	3,323	„ 1865 ...	1·5	...	8	·25	·6	·2	·4	·4	·8	·6	2,069	
12			Kopenessur ...	Beejpore ...	7	51,586	„ 1864 ...	32·5	10	74	3·25	·9	·8	·6	·1	·2	·4	47,547	
13			Kooshteah ..	Salgamoodee ...	10½	1,00,072	March 1864..	86·75	19	218	6·5	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	1·	56,145	
14	„	Dadapore Road...	Kooshtea ...	Dadapore ..	7½	65,573	Nov. 1863 ...	50·75	10	214	4·6	1·	·0	·0	·0	1.	1·	39,073	
15	„	Mutlah Feeder ...	Bausrah Haut ...	Bausrah ...	½	3,029	Feb. 1864 ...	·25	...	...	·3	1·	·0	·8	·0	·0	·2	2,600	Completed, except rolling and rubbishing, which are in progress.

16	„	Chittagong Road	Chittagong ...	Fenny River ...	46	1,11,269	Nov. 1862 ...	51·25	41	849	·25	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,37,266	Completed.
17	I	Jessore Road	Duttopooker ...	Goomah ...	5¼	24,076	Nov. 1863 ...	1·10	...	...	2·5	1·	·0	1·	·0	·0	·0	13,868	
18			Bongong ...	Jessore ...	19	72,262	Jan. 1865 ...	...	...	...	9·5	·0	·0	·4	·0	·0	·6	40,944	
			PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.																
1	L	Doobrajpore Road ...	Raneegunge ...	Doobrajpore ...	24	1,17,126	March 1862...	90	38	599	9·5	·97	·9	·7	·03	·1	·3	75,854	
2	„	Raneegunge Road ...	Ditto ...	Bancoorah ...	30	40,883	Jan. 1864 ...	39·25	23	200	1·72	·80	1·	·9	·20	·0	·1	24,392	
3	„	Tumlook Road...	Panchkoorah ..	Tumlook ...	18½	94,418	Feb. 1863 ...	198	19	76	9	1·	1·	·75	·0	·0	·25	76,800	
4	„	Bancoorah Road	Bissenpore ...	Bancoorah ...	22	52,994	Oct. 1862 ...	74·5	45	304	13·5	·95	·9	·8	·05	·1	·2	49,833	
5	I	Rajghaut Road ..	Midnapore ...	Rajghaut ...	49½	20,627	May 1864 ...	·0	·0	·0	3·4	·0	·0	·7	·0	·0	·3	9,030	
6	L	Synthea Feeder ...	Andee ...	Nowgram, 3rd portion ...	3½	67,767	Jan. 1865 ...	24·8	9	554	1·4	·42	·0	·0	·58	1·	1·	23,749	
			Synthea ...	Sooree ...	11	9,930	Ditto ...	14·6	16	77	·6	·6	·0	·0	·4	1·	1·	2,960	
7	„	Burdwan Feeder.	Burdwan ...	Cutwa, 1st portion ...	17	20,074	Ditto ...	26	5	81·5	3·4	·2	·0	·0	·8	1·	1·	5,496	
8	„	Mancoor Feeder	Mancoor ...	Bood-Bood ...	1½	9,532	March 1864...	7·	5	84	·66	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	4,793	

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
			Presidency Circle.—*(Continued.)*			Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
9	L	Bhulpore Feeder	Bhulpore ...	Elambazar ...	12	17,571	Jan. 1865 ...	8·6	6	122	·5	·6	·2	·0	.4	·8	1·	5,097	
10	„	Panaghur Feeder	Kistobatty ...	Joyrampore ...	...	10,107	Dec. 1864 ...	7·43	6	195	·57	·8	·6	·3	·2	·4	·7	5,243	
11	„	Ghooskhara Feeder ...	Ghooskhara ...	Dignuggar ...	5½	47,465	Ditto ...	23·25	30	345	1·5	·36	·1	·0	·64	·9	1·	30,199	
12	„	Mymaree Feeder	Mymaree ...	Jamulpore ...	11	20,720	Ditto ...	11·25	1	12	3·	·4	·0	·0	·6	1·	1·	7,054	
13	„	Pandooah Feeder	Pandooah ...	Culna ...	17	31,002	May 1864 ...	18·74	6	46	18·75	·8	·0	·0	·2	1·	·0	10,149	
			Behar Circle.																
1	I	Patna Branch Road ...	Meetapore ...	Poon-Poon ...	7	1,44,612	Nov. 1861...	70	11	880	4·33	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,72,418	Completed.
2			Poon-Poon ...	Jehanabad ...	22	6,87,260	Dec. 1862 ...	205	13	6,016	...	1·	·5	.0	·0	·5	1·	1,60,683	
3			Jehanabad ...	Mooshee ...	10·75	1,07,238	„ 1861 ...	132	2	380	8·6	1·	·1	·9	·0	·9	·1	85,784	5½ miles are metalled and finished, and metal is being spread on the remainuer of the road.

4	L	Baroon Road ...	Baroon ...	Beetah ...	65	70,873	21st Dec. 1863	220	Doubtful		...	·95	·0	·0	·05	·0	·0	37,600	The road has been opened for traffic since January last.
5	„	Tirhoot Road ...	Mozufferpore ...	Dulsingseerai ...	43	41,627	9th „ 1863	181	15	416	...	·99	·9	·0	·01	·1	·0	38,927	Will soon be completed.
6	„	Nubbegunge Road ...	Revilgunge ...	Gobindgunge ...	49·5	Not known.					...	·9	·0	·0	·1	·0	·0	3,773	Survey nearly finished. The expenditure is in making bricks, lime, petty repairs to Road, &c.
7	I	Chuttra Road ...	Chowparun ...	Chuttra ...	31	91,313	15th Jan. 1862	60	40	402	14	1·	1·	·8	·0	·0	·2	83,239	
8			Nowadah ...	Behar ...	20·5	1,03,661	Jan. 1863 ...	120	35	305·5	10	1·	·7	·6	·0	·3	·4	64,785	
9			Ditto ...	Rajowlee ...	16·5	95,863	Feb. 1863 ...	67	42	222	9	1·	·3	·6	·0	·7	·4	44,347	
10	L	Behar Road ...	Rajowlee ...	Grand Trunk Road ...	27	Not known.	March 1864...	90	...	Not known.	...	·6	·0	·0	·4	·0	·0	16,083	
11			Girrick ...	Luckeeserai ...	37·5	1,07,402	„ 1863...	37·5	...		23	1·	·3	·7	·0	·7	·3	58,000	
12			Burrakhur ...	Rughoonauthpore ...	22	49,181	Oct. 1863 ...	127·5	52	342	...	1·	·32	·0	·0	·68	·0	62,431	
13	„	Burrakhur Road ...	Rughoonauthpore ...	Puruliah ...	24	38,279	May 1864 ...	175·87	40	243	...	·01	·0	·0	·99	1·	·0	581	
				ASSAM CIRCLE.															
1	„	Cachar Road ...	Sylhet ...	Cachar ...	71	2,65,760	Jan. 1863 ...	512·	72	Not known.	...	·55	·03	...	·45	·97	...	Not known.	

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Causeways. Number.	Causeways. Running feet of bed.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Causeways.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Causeways.	Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
		Cuttack Circle.				Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.														Rupees.	
1	I	Cuttack Trunk Road ...	Rajghat ...	Byturnee River .	86	4,84,197	May 1862	457	62	2,605	6	3,550	...	·9	·6	1·	...	·1	·4	·0	.	3,30,626	
2	,,	Ditto ...	Byturnee River ...	Mahanuddy ...	47½	2,00,147	Nov. 1861	126	20	1,055	3	1,600	1·25	1·	·97	1·	1·	·0	·03	·0	·0	2,02,213	
					...	68,995	July 1864	...	...	...	...	...	17·25	...	..	...	1·	...	...	...		63,789	
3	,,	Sumbulpore Road	Cuttack ...	Kotasingah ...	120	15,989	Feb. 1863	6	...	...	56	5,620	...	1·	·0	·8	...	·0	·0	·2	...	14,031	
4	,,	Sonepore Road ...	Ditto ...	Sonepore ...	150	96,788	Nov. 1863	19	...	...	...	...	...	·6	·0	·0	...	·4	·0	·0	...	69,000	
5	,,	Pattamoondee Road	Ditto ...	Pattamoondee ...	44	14,635	Feb. 1863	29	1	15	37	935	...	1·	1·	·9	...	·0	·0	·1	...	14,000	

The Report of the Assam Circle (with the exception of the Sylhet Division only) has not yet been received.

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Behar, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 14th July 1865, corresponding with 6th Sawun 1272 Fuslee, for arrears of Revenue and other damands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 7th June 1865 :—

Class IV.—Estates to sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 308.—Mehal Sulempoor, Pukree, and others, Pergunnah Ekil; recorded Proprietors Khoorshed Allee, Oogur Muhto, Zoolfekar Allee, Waris Allee, Mussamut Madira, Mussamut Ashoorun, Mussamut Hajira and Goomanee, Maliks and Malgoozars; Sudder Jumma Rupees 696-9-0. The proprietary rights and interests of Mahomed Akber, decree-debtor, in Mouzah Sullempoor, Pukree, will alone be sold to recover the amount due to Syud Abool Hussein.

No. 2411.—Mehal Burrora and others, Pergunnah Churkawan; recorded Proprietors Bhoop Narain, for self and as guardian of Boadhun Ram, Jawalier Ram, minors, all sons and heirs of Gundawree Ram, and grandsons of Motee Chund, deceased, Joola Saho, guardian of Bissoon Ram and Ramloll, minors, sons and heirs of Rampershaud Saho, deceased, Baboo Ajoodhya Sing, Toola Ram, Bustee Ram, Beeharee Ram, Koonjbeeharee Ram, and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,354-2, from which the proprietary right of Meer Shumsooddeen Hossein and Mussamut Bundee, decree-debtors, will alone be sold in Mouzah Burgawn, Chanbra, Sulempoor, with Umer Bigha, Mushrukee, Maroof Bigha Khoord with hamlets appertaining to Mehal Burrora and others, to recover the amount decree due to Sheikh Muzhur Allee and Sheikh Rumzan Allee, Defendants.

No. 2917.—Mehal Nardee, Pergunnah Sunnoy; recorded Proprietors Lalljee Roy Mokurreedar; Sudder Jumma Rupees 545-1, from which the right and interest of Sheikh Meerun, decree-debtor, will alone be sold in Mouzahs Nardee and Sadeepoor and Durreeapoor to recover the amount decree, due to Rampershaud Doss, decree-holder.

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gya,
The 20th June 1865.

H. F. J. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Date of possession being given.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.	Rate per Acre.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
12	Pergunnah, Soompoor, Sudder Thannah.	Badrespar ...	East—Settled lands of Merashdars. West—Badree Nudee and settled lands of Merashdars. North—Badree Nudee. South—Settled lands of Merashdars.	2nd June 1865.	Mr. C. F. Webber, Calcutta.	2nd June 1865.	111 0 0	500 0 0	2 8 0

R. STEWART,

Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr.'s Office.
The 8th June 1865.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 22.] [293]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Annual Report on the Hill Tracts of Chittagong for the Year 1864.

From W. GORDON YOUNG, ESQ., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 76, dated the 26th March 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, herewith, the Annual Report for 1864 of the Superintendent of Hill Tracts. It has been drawn up with care, and it gives, I think, a generally correct view of matters connected with that interesting, but comparatively little known country.

2. Such remarks as seem called for from me I have made (for facility of reference) in the form of marginal notes in juxta-position to the paragraphs of Mr. Kilby's Report to which they relate. I here merely append a Tabular Statement of the Judicial work connected with the Hill Tracts which has been disposed of by myself.

3. As many persons are beginning to take an interest in the Hill District, and to seek for information regarding it, I would suggest that parts, or the whole of Mr. Kilby's Report, might be with advantage published in the *Gazette* Supplement, either with or without my marginal notes.

From G. C. KILBY, ESQ., Officiating Superintendent, Hill Tracts, to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,—(No. 1, dated the 8th February 1865.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts for the year 1864.

2. During the last year the office of Superintendent was held by Mr. Makgill till 27th September, by Baboo Obhoy Chunder Dass from that date to 4th October, and since then by me.

3. Much that I write in this Report has necessarily been collected from the Office records as it occurred before I took charge, and for the same reason I have not as full information on all points as I might have had.

4. I have, with a few additions and modifications, divided the Report under the same heads as were adopted by Mr. Makgill last year.

Kookies and other neighbouring savage tribes.—These savages are divided into three tribes of Kookies,* one of Shindoos, and one of Khoomees; among these the Shindoos (living on the Koladyne) are considered the most powerful, but until the present year the Kookies gave us the most trouble, and we have opened communications and carried on negociations with them only. In this we seem to have been successful, as during the year under report we have no reason to suppose that the Kookies were engaged in any hostile attack upon our villages, and the two previous years were totally unmarked by any outrage whatever. The only two matters in which the Kookies have this year offended are, that a Chief of the Syloo Tribe robbed some Bengalee wood-cutters, probably because they refused to pay the black-mail which the Kookies had formerly been in the habit of receiving; and that Rutton Pooyea detained two British subjects who had escaped from the Shindoos, telling them they must serve him for one year before he would let them go.† We also, on our part, have, if report is to be believed, offended Rutton Pooyea, Chief of one of the three Kookie Tribes, in taking away some muskets which he brought into Kassalong after an order prohibiting armed Kookies from entering that Bazaar had been passed, and by imprisoning one of his people for stealing a rat-trap.

Rutton Pooyea.
Syloo.
Howlong.

† The men were taken away by the Shindoos in a raid of which I shall speak hereafter, escaped from them to the Howlong Kookies, who sent them to Rutton Pooyea, from whom they again escaped to our Guard at Kassalong.

5. If these peaceful relations be owing to the meetings we have annually been holding with the Kookies, and to the presents they have received from us, we have been less successful with them this year than heretofore. This year the annual meeting was very scantily attended, a few men of the Syloo Tribe, with two Syloo's Karbarees, and Rutton Pooyea's brother, with a few of his people, only having come down to Kassalong, where it was held, while none of Howlong's people and none of the more considerable Chiefs of the Rutton Pooyea and Syloo Tribes came to meet us.

6. I have already reported at length on this subject, and this is not the place to give in detail the reasons to which were due the failure of the meeting; but the chief reasons are, I think, that the Kookies, like all savages, are very indolent and lazy and are tired of coming down year after year to see us, and they seem to have been disappointed in not having received some large sums of money, which were apparently promised them unauthorizedly by our emissaries in former years, and do not now believe they would receive all that is promised them. Howlong and Syloo, too, have never come down; they seem to dread treachery on our part should they render themselves into our power. I am now trying to induce those Chiefs to meet me through Mân Raja, one of the Chiefs holding a part of these Tracts under Government, who is reported to have great friendship with Rutton Pooyea and some influence with Oahn Nooya and Vandoola, the Chiefs of the other two Kookie* tribes.†

* Syloo.
Howlong.

† Since writing the above my Interpreter, who has returned from a visit to the Kookies, has told me that all the Chiefs have agreed to come in if the Mân Raja will go to them, or send his son as a hostage till their safe return. A further report as to the result of the measures now being taken will be submitted.

7. The Shindoos and Khoomees live at a much greater distance from the country inhabited by the subjects of our Government than do the Kookies, and with them we have as yet opened no communication, and I scarcely think it possible for us to reach the Shindoo country except by the Koladyne, near the banks of which river their villages are situated. The above two tribes have been in the habit for many years of descending into that portion of the Hill Tracts south of the Kurnafoolee which is locally known by the name of the Poang's country, slaying the Poang Rajah's ryots, burning his villages, and taking off all the women and children they can seize. Hitherto they have been left to the protection of the Poang, who received a remission of Rupees 2,600 for such a purpose, but he has repeatedly proved himself unable to cope with his savage neighbours. Last year two distinct raids were made by Shindoos in the Poang's country, each of which was attended with great loss of life to the peaceful Hillmen and to the leading away captive by the savages of many of the subjects of the British Government. Elaborate reports have been written on this subject, I need therefore give only the outlines of each attack.

8. On the 15th and 19th January a band of Shindoos attacked two villages, killed three men, one woman, and a girl, and carried away twenty-three men, women, and children into slavery, where, with the exception of the two men who escaped to the Howlong Kookies, they have remained ever since.

9. Again in the month of April a band of Shindoos attacked a body of twenty-six Bengalee wood-cutters, shot five, and captured nine, one of whom escaped. The savages then attacked a Mugh Village, and out of fifty-six inhabitants killed four, mortally wounded two, and took thirty prisoners. Besides this one child was drowned in attempting to escape from them. None of the captives have returned.

10. Mr. Makgill, with a view of ransoming these persons, wrote to the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab. The matter was referred to the Chief Commissioner, who was in favor of a conference to be held on the Koladyne, but Colonel Phayre prohibited the using of any compulsory measures, and negatived Mr. Makgill's proposition to connect the posts of Akyab with the Hill Tract posts on the ground that it would prove quite useless. As far as my information goes nothing, however, has been done in the matter of ransom up to date.

11. *Police.*—In consequence of these continual raids, and to prevent the annual massacres to which Her Majesty's subjects in the Poang's country have been subject, strong representations were made to Government to sanction a Police Force to assist the Poang in guarding his country, and for this purpose Mr. Carnac, Captain Graham, and yourself were appointed to determine what Force of Police was necessary for all the duties that would devolve upon it.

12. You settled that the Force north of the Kurnafoolee, including the Reserve for the whole country, should be 150 men,‡ and considered that 80 men should be stationed at four posts in the Poang's country. As it had also been found that Hillmen would not enlist on the former pay of 6 and 7 Rupees, and as none but Hillmen could live in these Hills, the pay was raised to Rupees 8, 9, and 10.

‡ Reserve - - - - 40
Kassalong - - - - 35
Golabaree - - - - 25
Khakhuria - - - - 18
Rangamattea - - - - 20
Manick Cherree - - - - 6
Ramghur - - - - 6
— — 150

2 Posts of twenty men on Rankheong - 40
2 Ditto ditto on Sunkoo - 40
— — 80

Total - 230

13. As these changes were authorized only in 1865 the full number sanctioned has not yet been enlisted, and the southern posts have not been taken up;§ but Mr. Scott, the Assistant Superintendent, is using his best endeavors to complete his complement and has gone down to the Poang's country to fix upon the sites where the stockades are to be made. Orders have also been issued to the Poang Raja to equip seventy men to be stationed at three other posts who will be taught the English drill by our Constables. With this Force it is hoped we shall be able to prevent the Shindoos from committing their usual ravages; but as the Frontier is very long, communication very difficult, and as the Joomeas build their villages in midst of dense jungle, thus laying themselves open to a surprise, I cannot state with any confidence that we shall be successful.

§ Since writing the above the following posts have been taken up:—
Phuroh Kheong, Chetmah Kheong, Narai Cherree—all south of the Kurnafoolee.

14. Besides these reasons there is, I consider, a still graver cause for fear. In the margin of paragraph 12 I have shewn the sanctioned strength in each post; by this you can see that in only two posts is the number of men in excess of twenty, and there are three of even smaller strength

15. When it is considered that out of the available Force at each post some men will be required to guard the stockade, and one or two may be ill, I am much afraid that the remainder, enlisted as they are from the timid races of these Hills, mixed with a few Munipoorees and some Bengalees, would not dare to venture out of their stockades to attack any marauding body of savages.

16. In your joint Report (paragraph 10) you assume, because the Kookies have not committed any raids since the northern posts have been taken up, that the Shindoos will also cease their expeditions when the southern posts are established. Even granting the premises, I cannot come to the same conclusion, for the Shindoos have never been punished or made to feel our power as have the Kookies, nor have we tried to conciliate the Shindoos by yearly presents, and in the above proposition an important point seems to me to have been overlooked which, I consider, affects the whole argument. In the margin I give the approximate numbers of men in each post in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1664 as I have learnt them from Mr. Scott, who was here at the time. By this you will see that in 1864-65 not much more than a quarter of the men were or are sanctioned for the posts first mentioned than were stationed there in 1861, but there were more than twice as many in 1862, while in 1863 the whole Northern Frontier between Kassalong and Ramghur was left bare of men, so that it can scarcely be said with any justice that the Kookies have not attacked us because we had posts, and, excepting in 1863, our present power to prevent and punish raids cannot be compared with the power we had in the previous years.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Proposed strength 1865.
Kassalong ...	250	150	40	30	35
Khakhuria ...	50	30	0	30	18
Golabaree ...	0	0	0	20	25
Rangamattea ...	50	50	20	15	20
Total ...	350	230	60	95	98
Ramghur ...	12	12	6	0	6
Manik Cherree ...	6	6	6	6	6

17. Since their decrease in strength our posts have never been put to the trial; the Kookies having been defeated by the larger guards, may dread to encounter the smaller ones, but the Shindoos come fresh into the field without previous defeat to damp them, and I am afraid, if either the Shindoos or Kookies should descend, that they will discover that the posts at their present strength need not prevent them from ravaging the country.

18. For these reasons I have always urged that each Frontier post should be manned by at least thirty-five men.

19. When the new Police was first introduced in the Hill Tracts its Officers seemed to be under the impression that they were bound to act precisely as they would have done in a Bengal Regulation District, and as the method of procedure of the Courts is quite distinct some inconvenience was the result, especially in the Poang's country, as the Poang has been for many years invested with Police powers, and it was considered likely that the two sets of Police would clash. This has been remedied by the interference of the Constabulary having been limited to heinous crimes and grave breaches of the peace.

20. Their principal duty will now be to guard the Frontier, to prevent the passage of arms and ammunition to the Kookies, and to prevent and detect robberies, murders, and armed riots.

21 Mr. Makgill was much opposed to division of the former power of the Superintendent of Hill Tracts by the appointment of a Superintendent of Police, whom he considered to be in a manner independent of his authority; but I am happy to state that, owing to the harmony existing in the official relations between myself and Mr. Scott, I have been sensible of little of this weakening of authority, and, as far as my experience goes, I have had no reason to think that such division has yet been detrimental to this District.

22. Mr. Scott has considerable experience of the Hill people, is very anxious to do his duty well, and spares no exertion in travelling about the District, looking to the drill of his men, and seeing that they are effective for active duty. This last is the most important part of the work of a Police Officer in the Hill Tracts.

I concur in the good opinion here expressed of Mr. Scott.
W. G. Y.,
Commissioner.

23. *Justice.*—I append Statements of the Criminal, Civil, and Revenue cases instituted and disposed of during the past year.

24. I have prepared a simple annual Statement for 1864, shewing the description of Criminal cases tried, and the number of persons convicted, acquitted, and who await trial. As this is the first Statement of the kind submitted hitherto, I am unable to institute any complete comparison between this and the previous years; but Captain Graham, in his Report for 1862, states that one culpable homicide, one attempt to murder, one murder, two dacoities, one highway robbery, one rape, and one suspicion of murder appeared in his Statements. These were, however, explained away; the culpable homicide arose from mortification ensuing on a slight wound given in a quarrel; the attempt at murder was, one Sepoy of the 5th Bengal Military Police Battalion shooting at another and missing him; the murder was an accident out-shooting deer; in one of the dacoities nothing was robbed, and the other was not a dacoity at all; the highway robbery was committed in Chittagong and there was no proof that Hillmen were concerned in it; the rape case arose from a man eloping with a girl to marry her according to the Hill custom, which is not looked upon by Hillmen as an offence, and the suspicion of murder came from Chittagong; a man it seems had gone into the jungles and was not seen again, but no one was suspected of killing him. And Mr. Makgill reports for 1863 that no crime worse than a case of wounding occurred in that year, so that more crime appears to have been committed by the actual Hill tribes this year than in former years.

25. Doubtless more offences are committed than came before the Courts, for this reason an increase in the convictions and in the number of heinous cases tried is, I think, a sign of the well working of the Courts and Police; but on the other hand, it is probably better, in petty cases, that the people should adhere to their old customs of arbitration, either by the Village Elders or by their Dewans or Rowajahs, and an increase in petty Criminal cases is therefore to be deprecated.

I quite concur in the remarks made in this paragraph.
W. G. Y.,
Commissioner.

26. The following cases alone call for a brief notice:—

In the murder case two Mooroongs—Tewai and Sewango—came together to a Bengalee Village: Tewai said he had cotton to sell and induced two Mahomedans to take Rupees 140 and go with him to buy it. Sewango had gone before Tewai and the Bengallees were seen going to Tewai's village, and afterwards he was seen with them carrying a dao and musket. As they did not return for some days a relative of the two Bengalees complained at the Thannah. On investigation a woman told the Police that Tewai's wife knew all about the matter, she, when asked, admitted he had confessed to her that he had murdered two Bengalees and he had burnt them; she shewed the Police the ashes of the murdered men; near these was found a key belonging to them which fitted the lock of a box in their houses, and a bloody cloth, and hidden under the earth was discovered a bloody dao and Tewai's musket. He afterwards confessed that he had shot both the Bengalees with one bullet for the sake of their money,* and he also admitted that he had no cotton to sell. The other defendant, against whom there was no evidence, and who had been sent up by the Police on suspicion, was discharged and Tewai was committed to your Court, where he was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to transportation for life.

* Before you he said the Bengalees had struck him and he shot them a little after.

27. In the attempt to commit culpable homicide a man and his son-in-law disputed about some cotton. Somebody (unknown) urged the son-in-law to shoot the old fellow, he raised his gun and fired, but the father-in-law got behind some jungle and the shot did not take effect. The man and a Dewan, who was present and said to be abetting, were committed to your Court; the first was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the latter was acquitted.

28. The dacoity came before me on 31st December and was remanded for re-investigation. A man and his wife living out in the Jooms were bound at night and their houses looted by some seven or eight people, of whom, they say, they recognised three, but little property was taken and the complainants were not injured. Defendants say they are charged maliciously because of a quarrel about some Jooming ground.† The case of illegal assembly has been reported to you before, it is the one in which Ongya Phroo, a Mugh, gave out that he was going to be the new king in place of the Poang Raja and that his dominion would extend all over the Hill Tracts and from Cox's Bazaar to the Mugh Bazaar in Dacca. Some hundreds of armed villagers collected under this new Chief, but they committed no outrages and surrendered themselves to the Assistant Superintendent of Police and a few Constables as soon as they were ordered to do so. The pretender was imprisoned for six months' and two other ringleaders for three months each. In connection with this case I was ordered to inquire into and report upon the grievances that the Poang's ryots had against him. I found their only just complaint was that the Poang could not guard them from the Kookies and Shindoos, but this, owing rather to his poverty than to his want of inclination. The new Raja, as he is called, being afraid to live under the Poang again when released from prison came to me and I gave him a site near the Purrah Guard, where he will be safe from the Shindoos and the Poang, and will be a neighbour to the Guard, who would otherwise be twenty miles away from human habitation and would probably feel inclined to desert rather than live in their lonely position. Ongya Phroo wished to pay the Capitation Tax to me instead of to the Poang, and wished, in fact, to be independent of him, but this I have peremptorily forbidden, and when writing to the Poang not to prevent the migration of Ongya Phroo's villages, assured him that all his former rights as landlord over Ongya Phroo and his villagers would remain in force.

† This case has since been dismissed for want of evidence.

29. *Registration.*—Late in 1863 certain rules for registration very similar to those in force in Sonthal Pergunnahs were promulgated for the Hill Tracts. A term of three months was allowed for registration of all deeds, and a double fee was imposed for deeds registered after that term and within six months. As this was a novel rule to a people not much accustomed to pay attention to any law, many deeds were not registered within the time allowed and have thus become invalid and many complaints are made about it. Then the rules include almost every description of deed for the smallest sums; and as in this large Tract, where communication is very difficult, there are only two Courts, the principal of which alone is much resorted to, people are put to much trouble in having to come to register their deeds and thus commercial operations and time-bargains are greatly hampered.

30. I am thinking of proposing some modifications, but will discuss them at another time and in another letter. In the margin I have given a statement of the number of deeds registered, fees received, &c.

Number of Deeds presented for registry in 1864.	No. in which registry was granted	No. in which Registry was refused.	Transferred to Civil file	Pending.	Fees received.	Amount paid to Registration Muhurir.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
361	169	129	50	13	99 0 0	99 0 0

Names of Rivers.	1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Receipts.	Disbursement.	Receipts.	Disbursement.	Receipts.	Disbursement.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kurnafoolee ...	10,253 4 9	726 15 6	12,169 3 0	851 5 7	10,148 8 8	500 3 9
Sunkoo ...	Accounts of receipts and disbursement for December 1864 have not yet been received from Assistant Superintendent though reminders have been sent				589 10 6	298 0 0
Matamohoree ..					991 7 11	140 13 11
Bagkhallee ...					610 4 3	207 5 5
Total ...	10,253 4 9	726 15 6	12,169 3 0	851 5 7	13,339 14 11	1,204 15 10

31. *Tolls* have been levied on the jungle produce of the Hills since 12th February 1862 on the River Kurnafoolee, and since 12th February 1864 in the Sunkoo, Matamohoree, and Bagkhallee Rivers. They give as much revenue to Government as the aggregate amount formerly* receivable from all other sources, are easily levied, and are so just and moderate that no one is injured by them. From the 1st January 1865 the principal river, the Kurnafoolee, has been farmed, under orders of Government, to the Kalindee Rance at an annual rental of Rupees 7,566, and I shall propose the letting of the other rivers to the Poang, but an Annual Report is not the place to treat of such matters.

* The exception now is the Waste Land of which much has been sold, as I shall proceed to shew.

32. *Capitation Tax.*—This Tax is a rude substitute for rent for the use of soil. It differs from rent in so much that the amount of the Tax is not proportioned to the amount of land cultivated, nor even to the number of cultivators, but is an unvarying sum levied upon each household, no matter whether few or many.

33. Different rates are taken by the different farmers, but all on the same principle and under the same rules, one of which is that no widow or widower, no unmarried man or maiden is charged any thing though they may, by inheritance or industry, be the richest persons in their villages and may cultivate the most land; but as rich men are never content till they have married, and women stay unmarried no longer than they can help, and the children leave their father's houses, marry and make new households, the families are generally pretty much of the same number and strength and little substantial injustice is done.

34. Another very curious rule is also in force and very cheerfully obeyed, that is, as the tax is not leviable on the land the people themselves are considered the farm. Thus if one of the Chiefs sells a Talook, he does not sell the right of levying the tax over any specified tract, but mentions the names of the Joomeas from whom and whose children the tax is to be taken, these men then consider themselves the Talook of the purchaser. Occasionally when a Talookdar makes himself unpopular, they abscond and go to another man and will then swear they are his property. Even parts of a Joomea household are sometimes sold, or they occasionally become the *ijmallee*† property of several men, but no sense of shame seems to attach to their condition in either case; nor, since the establishment of the Hill Superintendency, has there scarcely been a case, I believe, in which a Joomea has tried to escape payment of his tax to an unpopular Talookdar on the ground that he had left his part of the country and settled in another Chief's land, but the invariable defence is that they belong to another and never did belong to the unpopular man. This matter has had the closest attention of my predecessor, who wrote a long report on it, and I also have given much thought to the subject.

† Joint undivided estate.

35. Although at the first view the Capitation Tax seems a very unjust and degrading form of rental, yet there are many difficulties in introducing a better system, and in no other way could the tax be gathered so cheaply; and besides as the people (as also the Tipperah Raja's subjects) see no harm in it and have been accustomed for many generations to this form of tax, there are not such urgent reasons for substituting a different system as there would be were the present tax unpopular. But undoubtedly some changes are required, and the rights of the Chiefs, which are at present very undefined, require to be fixed on a clear and intelligible basis. The subject is a long and intricate one and would take up too much time and space in an Annual Report; I will therefore let it lie over for a time until I can write a separate report on it.

36. I cannot give any returns of the amount paid by the different farmers, as among its other peculiarities the management and assessment of the tax is quite out of the province of the Superintendent. This is paid to the Collector of Chittagong, who, having no other concern with, or knowledge of, the Hill population, and no means of enquiry into the correctness or otherwise of the numbers returned, leaves the settlement of this tax with the Chiefs and people. As might be concluded, the ratio he takes are about one-fourth‡ the sum received§ by the Chiefs, to whom long leases have been given.‖ and complaints have been made to me by the Poang and the Mân Raja that their ryots, in order to pay the lighter tax, now swear themselves to be noabadees or late immigrants and get agreements from the Collector direct instead of from their own Chiefs.

		Rs. As. P.
‡ Collector	...	1 3 3
§ Mân Raja	...	Rupees 3, 5 and 7
Poang	...	„ 6
Kalindee Ranee	...	„ 3, 4 and 5

‖ Average of the different rates of the three Chiefs, Rs. 5 per house.

37. *Education.*—In June 1863 a School for educating Hill children was started at Chundergona, and a grant* was obtained from Government of Rupees 123-8 per mensem. The measure was an experimental one and sanction was given for two years only. I shall report on this matter in full within a few days, and need now only observe that I have examined the boys and have found them, considering the short time the School has been in existence, very fairly advanced in English and to have acquired a very good knowledge of Bengallee. Even the slight education they have received has doubtless considerably enlarged their minds and will probably bear good fruit in the future, especially as many of the boys are sons and relatives of the Dewans and other considerable people in the Hills, and one is the heir of the Kalindee Ranee, a very old woman, and the richest of the Chiefs to whom the Capitation Tax has been farmed. The Mân Raja has also been very desirous to have a School in his village and offered to subscribe Rupees 10 a month towards it, but as the continued existence of the Chundergona School is doubtful, and funds must have been supplied from its surplus. I have not opened the other. I shall report on this matter in my letter about the Chundergona School.

		Rs. As. P.
* Grant for 1864	-	1,482 0 0
Amount expended	-	1,360 14 1
Average daily attendance of boarders	20†	
Average daily attendance of day scholars	10†	
	= 30	
Cost per head of boarders	-	‡78 4 9

† This is not quite correct, the average is 9¾ or a little more for the boarders, and some fraction for day scholars. The day scholars obtain tuition gratis, but they are not reckoned in calculating cost.

‡ Some of the boarders eat at their own expense, they have been excluded from the average although they are supplied with books, &c., otherwise the expense would average about Rupees 68 per head.

38. *Waste Land.*—In the margin is a Statement of the lands sold during the last year, their price, &c. Of the lots sold and applied for all but three were surveyed last year by Ameens. These three have since been surveyed.

Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price per Acre.	Amount realized in 1864.	Amount remaining to be realized.	Total sum received and receivable for lots sold.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
35	80,150 / 17 poles	2 8 0	1,398 3 6	1,00,038 14 9	2,00,377 2 3

Number of Lots applied for that have been advertized for sale.	Area in Acres.	Probable sum to be realized by sale.
		Rs. As. P.
—	23,100	57,750 0 0

39. At first much difficulty was experienced in obtaining Ameens, and as the rush for lots was chiefly in the rains and the Planters were very urgent for receiving immediate possession, prior survey and demarkation was dispensed with. This departure from rule was sanctioned by you under the belief that natural boundaries could be taken from the Topographical Survey Maps and a sufficiently approximate calculation of area made from them. Had nullahs or particular hills been fixed on as boundaries little or no difficulty would have been experienced, but the boundary in many lots was identical with that between the Hill Tracts and Zillah Chittagong. This boundary is a most intricate one, and in most places lies to the east of the surveyed areas of the frontier villages in Zillah Chittagong. It is impossible, without having the map, to discover what lands have been surveyed. The Ameens were not at first supplied with maps, and hearing that Mr. O'Donell had, in his survey of the Hill Tracts, "drawn his chain" for his base lines through fields in the plains, they, in some instances, laid down the boundary of the Waste Land lots on this line as far as they could discover it, thus including permanently-settled land within the boundaries of the Waste Land lots.

40. This error is not of much consequence, but will entail the re-survey of all such boundaries as have been found not to tally with the survey maps.

41. For some months it was expected that professional Surveyors from Mr. O'Donell's survey would be ordered to survey these lands, and only in December were orders received from the Government of Bengal, to the effect that the Ameens' survey, when tested by the Superintendent and by comparison with the Tophographical survey maps would be considered sufficient.

42. As I had not sufficient leisure from other important duties to be able to undertake the whole work myself, I applied for assistance, and Mr Davey, a Deputy Collector, who was formerly a professional Surveyor, was deputed for the purpose of assisting me in testing the Ameens' survey. He is now engaged in this duty.

43. Most of the surveys were made during the rains by Ameens insufficiently qualified for their work, and they seem to have put down slight stakes not properly rammed down to mark their stations. Now, owing to the above reasons, and the time that has elapsed between the first survey and the testing, these stakes are not to be found and much difficulty is experienced by Mr. Davey in testing.

44. I have reason to hope this difficulty will not occur in some of the lots last surveyed, or when the testing of all the present lots is finished that we shall again be embarrassed by similar carelessness.

45. Until the present year the Government expenditure in these Tracts has been greatly in excess of receipts, but this year the money to be received from Waste Lands will cover four years of the present expenditure.

Expenditure.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Remarks.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Kookie Expedition ...	1,00,000*	.....	.....	.....	.....	* These figures are given as a guess merely, we have no records in our Office on these points. Mr. Scott says there were about 601 men of the Bengal Military Police with Commandant and two Lieutenants in 1861, 300 men with two Lieutenants in the beginning of 1863, and 50 at its end † Given by Mr. Scott, Assistant Superintendent from his Office. ‡ I have not the settlement of the Kapas Mehal, but this is about the amount.
Cost of Military Police ...	.....	50,000*	30,000*	20,000*	.....	
Cost of Civil Constabulary	.....	.....	.....	1,070†	29,718	
Superintendent's pay ...	7,510	12,493	8,109	7,810	7,051	
Travelling allowance ...	412	1,347	1,051	760	835	
Office Establishment ...	169	1,231	2,226	1,974	1,781	
Other Items ...	407	3,505	2,472	2,181	3,314	
Total ...	1,08,498	58,576	44,169	34,025	42,699	
Receipts ...	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
Capitation Tax ...	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	
Tolls ...	.....	.....	9,526	11,317	12,134	
Waste Lands ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,377	
Other items ...	.....	645	649	247	320	
Total ...	9,000	9,645	19,175	20,564	2,21,831	
Balance of loss ...	99,498	48,931	24,998	13,501	.....	
Ditto of profit ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,79,132	

* The maps of the country north of the Kurnafoolee are at present with the Survey Deputy Collector so I am unable to give the exact area, but if I remember right this is about correct. The area of the country south of the Kurnafoolee is 2,256,411 acres, or 3,525 square miles.

46. The surveyed area of these Hills is about 7,000 square miles or about 45* lacs of acres. The greater part of this sum well suited for tea and coffee, and all but a comparatively very small area is available for immediate sale and planting, so there is space for 2 or 300 Planters each with his 1,000 acres of land, therefore there is no probability within this generation of the lands being all sold, or, if labour is obtainable and coffee and tea planting remain nearly as profitable commercial speculations as they have hitherto proved, of this source of revenue failing for many years to come.†

† See qualification in marginal note to paragraph 52.

47. On the eastern side of the Tract there are also high ranges of hills rising from 2 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, where there is a very heavy rain-fall, and which, I should think, would be admirably adapted for the growth of the Cinchona tree. As tea and coffee plantations extend, the savage tribes on the eastern Frontier will either be thrown further back or coerced or induced to live in a more peaceable way, in which case those Hills might be taken up for Cinchona plantations.

48. I should imagine that the climate and soil are both much like those of Burmah, and I confidently believe that teak and other Burmese timber trees would grow here to perfection. But as the pernicious mode of Joom cultivation has been practised without restriction in these Hills from time immemorial, and the people of Chittagong and Sundeep have been for generations in the habit of cutting and transporting all good timber trees, there is scarcely any thing worthy the name of forest left within easy reach of water carriage in the Hill Tracts.‡ With a little care and some expense for planting and conserving§ I have no doubt that fine forests of good timber could be grown; these in the end would, I should think, return cent per cent the expense of planting and looking after them.

‡ In some few places there are forests from which all good timber has been cut and worthless wood only left.

§ I have put myself in communication with Dr. Anderson on this subject.

W. G. Y.,
Commissioner.

49. I have hitherto had no leisure to commence any experiments, nor am I, from reading or personal experience, in the condition to give any authoritative opinion on the best way to develop the agricultural and other resources of the Hill Tracts, but I intend to study the subject and hope during this year (1865) to lay some plans before you for your consideration.

50. It has come to my knowledge that many persons have obtained "*pottahs*" (leases) from the Chittagong Collectorate for grass lands, wherein boundaries are given embracing large areas, but in which some very small area is mentioned. For instance, a piece of land may be rented with four streams for boundaries in which there are contained one thousand acres or kanies, whereas in the body of the lease they are stated to contain only ten kanies. As these lands are very profitable and require little or no labour they are under-let often for 50 or 100 times the rent paid to Government. The balance of gain has been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation and belongs of right to Government. I intend investigating these leases with a view to restore to Government that which rightfully belongs to it. This is difficult to do and requires time, for the holders of these leases are very chary in producing them, and in suits between different claimants possession is more generally insisted on than right. I will report any steps that I may take in this matter hereafter.

These are old pottahs given about the time of the Settlement of the Chittagong District, and they have often given us much trouble. They are usually signed by a Deputy Collector, and they seem to have been given upon most imperfect information and on doubtful authority.

W. G. Y.,
Commissioner.

51. Within these Hills there are some valleys and plains of large extent and so low and moist that paddy and other grains could be cultivated to great advantage in them; but as jungle-clearing is costly, labour nearly unprocurable, and as Bengalee ryots are averse to living in the Hills, these lands are likely to remain uncultivated for some years to come. But if any adventurous capitalist like Messrs. Morell in the Sunderbuns were to devote himself to cultivating these lands great profit to himself, and great gain to the country, would result. In future years doubtless these lands will be taken up and cultivated.

52. The population of these Hills is estimated to be about 60,000, but I consider the land could easily support ten times this number, and there is no calculating the improvement and progress possible in these Hills when capital and labour shall have been attracted to them. That this improvement has begun is proved by the great sales of land during the last year.*

* I would somewhat qualify this statement on re-consideration. As yet Planters have bought land only on the edge of the Hill Tracts, that is, on the eastern boundary of the plains, where local labour is plentiful. If land is bought further in local labour will not be procurable and it will have to be imported at a considerably enhanced cost from the plains, and if the great increase of plantations which the land would admit of actually takes place the surplus labour of Chittagong alone would not suffice to carry them on, but the labour markets of the whole of Bengal would be called on to supply the deficiency. However, there is steam communication by sea with Calcutta, and Chittagong is much nearer the labour markets than Assam and Cachar, and I believe the Bengalee Cooley would prefer Chittagong to the more distant tea Districts, and therefore that labour could be imported more cheaply, and I hope there would not be that enormous mortality which in Assam so terrifies the Coolies and makes them attempt to escape even though they know they are almost certain of being sent to Jail for doing so. Besides this I have heard some of the Planters say there is too much sand in the soil and although excellent tea will grow they will not obtain a sufficient number of flushes* to pay for the cost of importing Coolies. Whether this last fear is well grounded or not time and experience will shew, but the further I have gone into the interior the better the land seems to me to be, and perhaps this better quality of land might counter-balance, in some degree, the greater cost of imported over local labour.

* Technical term for each series of green leaflets such as are used for manufacturing tea. In Assam there are twelve or thirteen series in the year. In these Hills some of the Planters say there will not be more than six or seven, while others say there will be more than in Assam.

53. *Crops.*—In consequence of its high price the Joomeas have given most of their time to growing cotton and have grown less paddy than they usually do. The promise of the crops was at first very good, but, like last year, hords of rats ravaged the fields and destroyed, in many places, a full half or two-thirds of the produce, consequently grain is scarce and dear, and as the Joomeas are a very improvident race and borrow money at most usurious rates they are likely to suffer for some years from the scarcity now prevailing. But they will not suffer so much as they would have done some years ago, as the price of cotton is so high that even a small amount of it will buy them food till another season.

54. The constant dread of Kookies operates also to decrease the agricultural outturn of the District, as rumours of Shindoos and Kookies being out on the war-path are continually being circulated, and the villagers, as soon as they hear this, leave their fields and homesteads and crowd on the banks of the Kurnafoolee for safety.

55. I hope that the new posts will give more confidence, and as they are situated in fine Jooming lands, many hundreds of Joomeas might settle with both profit and safety around them.

56. *Public Works.*—The Public Works year ends on 31st April, it will be more convenient then to report upon what has been done than to do so now, otherwise parts of two years would come under review and it would be necessary to mention the grants for twenty-four months while the work would have been only for twelve months.

57. I may, however, mention that the road to connect the posts of Kassalong, Khakhuria, and Golabaree is being made under the superintendence of an Assistant Engineer, and it is hoped, may be completed this year, and that a hill path from Kunchun Nugur to Manick Cherroe and Golabaree and from thence to Ramghur was also cleared by the Mân Raja at an expense of Rupees 1,872-4 during the year under reveiw.

58. This last road was about sixty miles long, so the cost per mile averaged only a little more than Rupees 30. For such a sum, it will be evident, nothing but mere jungle-clearing could be attempted, and I have since heard that a great part of it has become again choked up with thatching grass. Provision was not made for keeping the road clear, and as it was completed just before the rains, and jungle grows up with wonderful rapidity on this country at that season, and the road was taken for the most part through grass kholas, it is not to be wondered at that such should have been the result.

59. I intend, as soon as the Superintendency Elephants are returned from the Bootan war, to visit that part of the country and will lay some suggestions before you as to how the road may be kept clear. I dare say the Mân Rajah would take a contract for such a purpose at a low rate.

60. Paths made by natives for their own convenience are cleared twice a year, and if we are to obtain any value for the money spent on the various roads, it will either be necessary to contract with the Hill Chiefs or others to keep them clear after they have been completed, or to pay a gang of Coolies to continnally traverse and clear the roads. The Police Force is far too weak to be able, unaided, to perform any such duty satisfactorily.

61. *General Health.*—The health of the people last year was good. In 1862 a great epidemic of small-pox broke out and before that cholera raged, but for the last few years the country has been free from epidemics.

62. This is to be ascribed to the paucity of the population, and the large area they are scattered over rather than to any precautions taken by them. The people in the Hills are not accustomed, as are the Chittagong people, to inoculation, and hitherto every attempt at vaccination has completely† failed. This is greatly to be regretted, as here there are no cast prejudices to overcome, and there would be no great difficulty in causing every man, woman, and child in the Hill Tracts to be vaccinated if success in the cases could only be obtained.

† Since the date of this report there have been three successful cases of vaccination and the lymph thus obtained is being employed for the vaccination of others.

W. G. Y.,
Commissioner.

63. *Office Work and Routine.*—When Captain Magrath was first appointed he had no Writers and kept no records, afterwards slowly the Office Establishment was increased to the present number. At first there was necessarily no attempt at routine, and up to the present time the business has not settled down to the smoothness with which it proceeds in Offices of larger standing. Only a short time before I assumed charge the Office Establishment was increased.

64. When I came the records both in the English and Bengalee Departments were in the greatest confusion, and reference to previous correspondence and work was very difficult. Nor had the system been introduced which obtains in Regulation District Offices of portioning out the work to the different ministerial officers and making each responsible for the due performance of his own duty; as a consequence it was impossible to fix blame upon any particular person when anything went wrong and each officer shirked the work and left it to be done by others.

65. The strength of the Establishment is now quite sufficient for the work devolving upon it' and I have portioned out the work and given each officer to understand that no excuse will be taken if anything in his Department is faulty.

66. The ministerial officers as a body are not deficient in ability, and I hope now that all business will be transacted with that punctuality and care that is usual in Regulation Districts, and you will have less cause to complain about statements sent in late and wrong than you have had since I first came, and that you will not have reason to send so many reminders of work left undone and letters unanswered as you have had.

67. Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose was for a few days the Assistant to the Superintendent, but I saw nothing of his work and can give no opinion on it. Since then Mr. Kelly, the Joint Magistrate, and Baboo Goloke Chunder Roy had charge and transacted in Chittagong the little business connected with the Assistantship. The work of neither has come before me, I am therefore not in a position to report on it.

68. *Change in the Law.*—Some time before I took charge a ruling of the Advocate-General was received laying down that all Laws (in which no special limit of local application is made) passed since Act XXII. of 1860* would apply to the Hill Tracts.

* An Act to remove the Hill Tracts east of Chittagong from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.

69. In reference to the above ruling you called upon Mr. Makgill† to give his opinion "on the whole question" in order "that an early report might be submitted to Government on the modifications which may be thus rendered necessary in the Rules of practice at present in force in the Hill Tracts."

† Letter No. 199, dated 16th July 1864.

70. In his reply‡ the matter is just touched on, the greater part of the letter being taken up by the reasons for increasing the Office Establishment; he only writes, paragraph 4;—"There does not appear to be any peculiar reason for exempting the Hill Tracts from the action of the Stamp Law, and I do not at present perceive that any very important effect is likely to be felt from its recognition," and does not give his opinion on the advisability or otherwise of having the other Laws introduced, or suggest any course for adoption with respect to the above ruling.

‡ No. 190, dated 5th August 1864.

71. There are no copies of Acts and Regulations in this Office, but I have sent for them; when they arrive, and I have looked over each Law, I will, if I find it necessary, report upon any that I think should not be introduced.

72. Although in the letter above quoted Mr. Makgill gave no decided opinion, I gather from his remarks in the last Annual Report that he was strongly against assimilating the system of Government of this country to that of a Regulation District. In the margin I give his remarks, in which I entirely concur; and I greatly regret the ruling,§ as its effect will evidently be to produce the assimilation which Mr. Makgill deprecates.

"I would strenuously urge that the assimilation of the system of Government of this country to that of a Regulation District is most unadvisable. The condition of the two cases is totally different. Besides the important differences of race and character, it should be remembered that the people of these Tracts are a nomad race, having no tie to any particular spot of soil and owe a sort of feudal allegiance to their Chiefs. It may be conceived how difficult it is to apply to a people so constituted the Procrustean Rules of the Acts and Regulations, and wide latitude must always be allowed to the Officer in charge of these Tracts in passing executive orders: he should have the fullest means of doing so, and he alone should be responsible for the well-being of the District."

§ I do not think that the ruling will have the effect apprehended. It applies only to *Laws of general application*, and not to the Codes of Procedure and other Laws which the Legislature has (properly) considered to be inapplicable to Non-Regulation Districts.

W. G. Y.,
Commissioner.

Yearly Return of Crimes in the Hill Tracts Superintendency for the Year 1864, *Chundergona, dated* *March* 1865.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Description of Crimes and Number of Sections.	Number of Cases reported or otherwise believed to have occurred during the year.	Cases brought under trial and persons arrested.						Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons committed.	Persons acquitted or otherwise released.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.		Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.		During present year.		Total.								
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	
1. Murder ... 364, 302, 392	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	
2. Attempt to commit culpable homicide ... 307, 308	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
3. Dacoity ... With murder	3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Three raids by Shindoos, 1 (one) petty dacoity by Kookies, in which the robbers were not identified and could not have been seized, and one report of some dacoits having gone to an empty village, fired off guns, and retired without taking any property. No persons identified.
With attempt to cause death with greivous hurt.														
Other cases ... 395, 399, 400, 402	3*	...	...	1	2	1	2							
4. Theft ... 380, 381, 382, 379	12	...	...	9	13	9	13	9	...	3	...	1	1	
5. Extortion or attempt to commit extortion... 384, 379, 109, 342	10†	...	...	4	5	4	5	4	...	1	...	1	1	† Inclusive of complaints against Chiefs and petitions that they be ordered to refrain from oppression.
6. Illegal assembly with arms ... 143, 144	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Kidnapping, with aggravating circumstances.														
Forcible abduction, other cases ... 363	1	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	
8. Mischief by fire ... 438	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
9. Criminal trespass	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Concealing evidence of murder	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
11. False claim in Court of Justice ... 209	2	..	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
12. Public servant taking gratification ... 161	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
13. Obstructing public servant ... 186, 189	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Enticing married woman ... 498	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Negligence with regard to an animal ... 289	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Assault, hurt, criminal force, and insult ... 441, 324, 351	16	...	...	6	8	6	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	
17. Contempt of Court ... 188, 291	7	...	...	7	9	7	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Neglecting to attend in Court of Justice .. 174	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Illegally keeping gunpowder and gun ... 23, 31 of 1860	3	...	...	3	5	3	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	
20. Desertion by Police	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	73	...	...	46	69	46	69	43	3	20	...	2	3	

(Signed) G. C. KILBY,
Officiating Superintendent, Hill Tracts.

Yearly Statement of Civil and other Cases for the Chittagong Hill Tracts for the Year 1864.

Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Refused.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Nonsuited.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Civil - -	7	280	287	288	13	45	0	1	0	0	0	
Revenue - -	3	50	53	33	8	10	0	0	0	1	1	
Execution of decrees -	10	54	64	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	8	
Miscellaneous -	4	13	17	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	
Settlement - -	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Registration - -	0	361	361	169	5	83	39	0	50*	2	13	* These were for registration and decree together and were transferred to the Civil file.
Objection against sale of Waste Lands -	0	58	58	1	0	0	54	0	0	0	3	
Total -	31	816	847	491	26	216	93	1	52	3	25	

(Sd.) G. C. Kilby,

Officiating Superintendent, Hill Tracts.

Statement of Judicial Work relating to the Hill Tracts of Chittagong disposed of by the Commr. during the Year 1864.

Description of Cases.	Number of Cases appealed against the decision of the Superintendent, Hill Tracts.	Number of Cases upheld.	Number of Cases reversed.	Number of Cases modified.	Number of Cases struck off.
Civil	28	20	7	...	1
Revenue	28	20	1	...	7
Criminal	10	8	2	...	.....
Miscellaneous...	6	.....	.....	...	6

Description of Cases.	Number of Cases committed by the Superintendent.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Commitment in Criminal cases ...	4	7	2	5

W. G. Young,

Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Chittagong,
The 27th March 1865.

Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated the 8th June 1865.)

READ a letter from the Commissioner of Chittagong, No. 76, dated the 26th March last, giving cover to the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong for the year 1864.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the matter discussed in paragraphs 1 to 10 of the Report have formed the subject of a separate correspondence and the Superintendent's remarks do not therefore require notice here.

2. The question of Police Posts treated in paragraphs 11 to 22 has also been separately disposed of. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the very favorable mention made in paragraph 22 of Mr. P. G. Scott, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

3. Paragraphs 23 to 28, and the Statements appended relating to the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, do not call for any special remarks. The result of commitments in Criminal cases is not very favorable.

4. PARAGRAPHS 29 AND 30.—The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the Report promised in paragraph 30 of the alterations which the Superintendent proposes to make in the system of Registration. The large proportion of cases in which registry was refused during the year is somewhat remarkable and should have been explained.

5. In the Statement given on the margin of paragraph 31 of tolls levied on the natural products of the Hills during the year 1864 the Lieutenant-Governor notices a great difference in the ratios of receipts to cost of collection. On the Matamohoree Rupees 981 were collected at a cost of Rupees 140; while it cost Rupees 290 to gather in tolls to the amount of Rupees 589 on the River Sunko. This requires explanation.

6. Paragraphs 32 to 36 relate to the Capitation Tax. This tax, though a rude substitute for rent for the use of the soil, is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, by no means an unjust and degrading form of rental; nor is it an unpopular tax among the Hill people. The remarks in paragraph 36, however, indicate the necessity for an immediate change in one respect, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not understand why it has not already been carried out. Article XI. of the Rules laid down for the guidance of the Superintendent of the Hill Tracts when that office was first created expressly declares that it will be the duty of that Officer to collect the revenue of the Hills. This Rule should now at once be put in force.

7. PARAGRAPH 37.—*Education.*—On this subject the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the special Report promised by the Superintendent.

8. PARAGRAPHS 38-52.—*Waste Lands.*—The errors in surveying are much to be regretted. The Ameens employed should have been supplied from the first with the Survey Maps of the permanently-settled Territory and of the Hills.

9. With reference to paragraph 48 the Commissioner should report whether he would advise the introduction into the Hill Tracts of the provisions of Act VII. of 1865, (for the protection of Forests,) and the Conservator of Forests should submit a Report on the timber in the Forests of Chittagong.

10. The irregularities noticed in paragraph 50 will be checked when the revenue of the Hill Tracts is placed under the Superintendent.

11. Paragraphs 53 to 72 do not call for any remarks.

12. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Kilby for his intelligent and interesting Report.

From J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to DR. T. ANDERSON, Conservator of Forests L. P.,—(No. 3684, dated the 8th June 1865.)

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying extract (paragraph 48) from the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts of Chittagong for the year 1864, and to request that you will have the goodness to submit a report on the timber trees which grow or can be grown in those tracts.

Report on the progress of Tea Cultivation in the Assam Division.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 160, dated Gowhatty, the 20th April 1865)

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the progress of Tea cultivation in this Division during the past year:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Names of Districts.	Number of Estates in each District.	Number of Gardens in each District.	Extent of Land held. In Grants under old Rules.	Extent of Land under cultivation at the close of 1863.	Extent of land brought under cultivation in 1864 (year of report.)	Total area now under cultivation.	Outturn of Tea in lbs. in season 1863.	Outturn of Tea in lbs. in season 1864 (year of report.)	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated outturn in lbs. for season 1865.	Average number of Labourers employed during the year. Imported. Men.
Luckimpore	68	175	41,213	7,874	3,264	12,758	5,15,4-0	5,06,193	.....	9,238	7,88,400	1,632
Seebsagur	114	231	1,38,651	15,429	2,902	6,421	13,61,945	17,18,838	1,56,885	...	19,99,387	7,196
Nowgong	59	21	41,972	4,023	1,687	5,700	1,72,453	1,64,228	.....	8,226	2,29,400	410
Durrung	44	14	7,065	1,722	3,612	4,734	21,040	55,000	33,960	...	1,71,200	365
Kamroop	59	43	20,908	1,553	1,150	2,703	45,993	56,930	10,935	.....	1,04,788	151
Gowalparah	23	16	Permanently settled.	148	113	261	590	1,491	901	.....	3,620	...
Total	366	492	2,51,109	30,749	12,888	13,557	23,17,445	25,05,683	2,06,681	17,464	32,26,795	9,734

13												
Average number of Labourers employed during the year. Local.							Imported.					
Total.	Children.	Women.	Men.	Total.	Children.	Women.	Men.	Total.	Children.	Women.	Men.	
4,029	218	409	1,632	2,136	105	409	1,632	6,165	323	818	3,264	
13,153	1,006	1,169	7,196	8,589	334	1,169	7,196	21,742	1,340	2,338	14,386	
977	180	61	410	499	28	61	410	1,476	208	122	820	
2,625	314	87	365	528	41	122	365	3,153	355	209	730	
2,241	68	24	151	165	10	24	151	2,406	78	48	302	
277	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	1	...	...	
24,341	1,787	1,775	9,754	11,917	518	1,775	9,754	36,258	2,305	3,550	19,402	

2. I have condensed in the Tabular Statement on the margin the information obtained from the Returns of District Officers in regard—(1*st*,) to the number of Tea Gardens now in Assam; (2*nd*,) the amount of local and imported labour employed on them; (3*rd*,) the extent of waste land taken up for Tea cultivation; (4*th*,) the tenures under which it is held; (5*th*,) the area cleared and planted to the close of the year of report; (6*th*,) the outturn for 1863 and last year and the expected outturn for season 1865.

3. Official records have supplied the details of waste land taken up for Tea; but in regard to the outturn and extent of cultivation of each District, Deputy Commissioners have had to rely chiefly on information obtained from the Planters themselves.

4. Where for comparison the outturn and cultivation of 1863 are shewn in the Statement now submitted, it will be observed that, with the exception of Luckimpore, the figures for the other Districts do not agree with those exhibited in my Annual Report for that year. It is not easy to explain the cause of this, in most instances I believe it to be owing to Planters being able to furnish more complete information now than what they were able to give when the Statements for 1863 were being prepared. In some few cases discrepancies may, I think, be attributed to changes in the managership of factories, for, except in rare cases, Planters do not retain copies of the forms they fill in each year. They have, therefore, to trust a good deal to memory when they are asked to give particulars of their operations for former years.

5. Nearly all the Deputy Commissioners of this Division notice the difficulty which they experience in collecting the necessary information required to be embodied in their Annual Tea Reports—a difficulty which, they unanimously agree in saying, keeps increasing each year with the extension of Tea planting.

6. A suggestion which I made to District Officers about the close of last year to endeavor to form a Committee of Planters to aid them in procuring reliable information on the points most acquired has, I regret to say, been found on trial to be not generally practicable. Captain Sconce, the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, stated that, on mentioning the subject to some of the Planters of his District, "objections were raised on the ground that gentlemen who are willing to furnish the Deputy Commissioner with official informations as to their own estates are reticent with regard to each other." The other Deputy Commissioners reported on the subject much to the same effect as Captain Sconce.

7. It is most desirable that Annual Reports on the progress of Tea cultivation in Assam should not be discontinued, at least until the proportion which the trade assumes renders it unnecessary to watch its further development. Meanwhile I think it important that the Reports which are submitted should be as accurate as they can be made. I purpose, therefore, to call on Deputy Commissioners, after consultation with some of the influential Planters of their Districts, to prepare and submit, for my consideration and eventual reference to Government, a well devised scheme by which the desired object can be obtained.

8. Following the classification of former years, I proceed first to notice the progress of Tea operations in the District of Luckimpore :—

9. Luckimpore.—There were about 4,000 acres of waste land brought under cultivation during the year, making the total extent of land planted with Tea in this District close on 12,000 acres. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Comber, states that planting is now on such a large scale that the local labour available is found altogether insufficient to cultivate and work the gardens already in existence, and that, during his cold weather tour in the District, he saw fine old gardens from which no Tea had been made from want of hands to pluck the leaves; this may probably account for the falling off of nigh 10,000 lbs. of Tea observable by the Returns, but Captain Comber accounts for it as follows :—

"I account for this by the fact that in the "previous year the plants had been over-pluck-"ed, and that in consequence it was necessary to "nurse them this season, in addition to which "the fall of rain this year fell short of what is "usual and the yield of leaf was consequently "less; on the other hand there were gardens which "this year attained the age at which they are "usually plucked. I may here remark, however, "that the data on which these statistics are "based, though certainly exhibiting a fair approxi-"mation, cannot be considered altogether "reliable. I have been for the last two and a half "months endeavoring to obtain correct inform-"ation from the Planters, and although none offer "any objection to afford it, they still put off or "neglect to fill in the Returns, and I have been "obliged, in some instances, to supply the omis-"sions from my own personal knowledge of the "gardens and the labour and means of the parties "working them. The working of the older and "more extensive estates, however, I believe to "be correctly stated."

10. In connexion with the fall in the price of Tea seed, Captain Comber makes the following remarks to shew that the extension of Tea planting has not thereby been in any way discouraged :—

"The value of Tea seed has fallen considerably since my last Report was submitted. The best seed which last year fetched Rupees 200 the maund can scarcely find purchasers this year, and yet there is no indication of Tea-planting becoming an unpopular occupation; on the contrary, both the number of the European Assistants have increased and their salaries have also risen. The great Companies now find that they can afford to send out educated young men from England on salaries sufficient to make them look to Assam as the spot in which their independence, if not their fortune, is to be achieved. I believe within the last two months two more large Companies have been formed in London, and a staff of young Assistants are on their way out from England to learn the business of Tea-planting and Tea-making."

11. Seebsagur.—In the Seebsagur District there are now 18,421 acres of land cultivated with Tea, of this 2,992 acres were planted out during the year of report. The Deputy Commissioner believes that further extensions were arrested only from insufficient labour. The outturn of manufactured Tea was 17,18,838 lbs., showing an increase of 1,56,885 lbs. over the outturn of the previous year.

12. In noticing the operations of the Waste Land Rules in his District and their bearing on Tea planting, Lieutenant Sconce remarks as follows :—

"The Waste Land Rules have on the whole disappointed European Planters. There has been a great deal of competition introduced in the land sales by speculating Natives,* who have caused the price to rise enormously, and in many instances the real value of the land has been so much exceeded that the purchasers have been unable to part with their lots. For the moment, Government may have appeared to have profited, but it remains to be seen whether or not bidders can pay the exorbitant prices within the prescribed period. These speculators can have done little to advance the country. Few of them are capitalists, and none mean to import labour or spend much money in opening out the jungle. Those who have overbid the real value of the land and are unable to sell again are simply obstructing others who would be willing and able to extend Tea planting. Real Tea Planters are regretting the abolition of the old Rules of 1854, which had advantages not existing in the new Rules.

* Note—There have been a greater number of speculating Europeans. It was the keen competition among the Europeans that gave the hint to the Natives to bid up for the land in order to sell again to the Europeans.
H. H.

"That the Rule requiring survey before sale was ever suspended cannot be more regretted than it is by Officers, whose duty it is to administer the new Rules. To do justice to opposing claimants and to guard the interests of Government without the guide of a preliminary survey is absolutely impossible, it is merely working in the dark and the result is unsatisfactory to every body. The present system allows unprincipled grasping persons to extend their limits beyond their right, (for it matters little how vigilant fiscal Officers are when boundaries are unknown,) old established rights are jeopardized, entire lots or portions of lots may be put up to sale more than once, and consequently litigation is promoted, whilst the total absence of survey prevents the truth from being discovered. The original clamour which called forth these Rules has now passed by, the European Planters have had a taste of what they wanted, and there is a feeling of disappointment arising, I believe, from the fee-simple not being obtainable without a sale by auction. The dissatisfaction with these Rules is made manifest by the eagerness with which the common tenure of the country is now accepted."

13. Nowgong.—In Nowgong Tea planting appears to have progressed favorably during the year; 1,687 acres of waste lands were cleared and planted, making the total area under cultivation in the District 5,700 acres. The outturn of manufactured Tea is returned as 1,61,226 lbs., or 8,226 lbs. less than that of the previous year

14. Applications for waste lands for Tea planting were not numerous during the year; the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Raban, accounts for this in the following able remarks on the

his District of the new Rules for the
aste lands :—

ne applications for land have not been
numerous as might have been expected,
many of the Planters tell me that they
been deterred from applying, not so much
he fear of competition at the sales as by the
s and difficulties previous to advertisement.
s due partly to want of care in making
Maps and in fixing boundaries which
the land belonging to others, partly to
nt of good surveys and draughtsmen,
to the severe pressure on the officials of
rrent work in other Departments, which
ecluded the speedy inspection of lots as to
difficulties have arisen, and thus thrown
amination of these lots on the Mouzadars,
deficient in this District in the intelligence
al which should lead them to assist appli-
by pointing out clearly what should be
d in their applications, and partly to most
Planters having now acquired as much
as they can manage and being now engaged
proving what they have and organizing Com-
to work it.

m all I hear from Native purchasers
lves few in this District have any idea of
ing Tea for themselves, but buy well-
d land at the present low rates to re-sell
profit.

ect of the Natives who apply for land
w Rules for the growth of the staple
e country is virtually the redemption
levenue on terms very advantageous
es. Though their desire to invest
in land affords a very pleasing proof
fidence in our Rule, and of the accu-
of property and growth of intelligence
istrict, the sale at Rupees 2-8 per acre
now waste but capable of easy culture
nple would be very disadvantageous to the
I will therefore carefully watch these
ons and will inform you of their progress;
the present time the applications have
land the clearance of which is so desir-
I have not thought fit to raise the upset
example I may mention that an appli-
been made for 500 acres of the
Jungle, land very fertile if tilled, but
rposes between the Station and the
er a broad belt of malarious jungle,
y wild beasts.

Planters generally seem very much dis-
with the new Rules and the machinery for
them available in this District. They
ish sales suspended until survey is com-
The object is rather to obtain possession
derate amount of land for immediate
and planting and to have a vague claim
surrounding tract sufficient to prevent
ttling too near them than to settle at once
act boundaries. They, therefore, are in
y to demarcate, and therefore boundary
have hardly yet begun. But during the
r several concerns have been mortgaged
ial Companies, and others are in the
me in the London market, and mort-
nd purchasers will soon be desirous to
exact tract over which they have acquired
that there will soon be much litigation.
ately I do not see at present what
materials there will be for the satisfactory decision of these disputes. Owing to the pressure of Office work the Sketch Maps have not been identified on the ground by Deputy Collectors, and I think from all I see and hear it will be very difficult to identify them hereafter. The Sketch Maps do not shew the interior of the grant, and I am afraid the names given to many of the streams and swamps are purely arbitrary, and that there will be great doubts about their identification presently.

"The desire to obtain immediate possession and to prevent subsequent augmentation of the auction price in consequence of improvements effected by the applicants has led to the system of cultivation leases being in great favor. During the year seven of these leases were granted for 270 acres of land and seventeen applications were made. These leases are in favor with the more wealthy Natives, and I think the system deserves every encouragement as it encourages improvement without any immediate sacrifice of Revenue, and is preparing the way for a settlement more satisfactory than the present."

15. Mr. Raban notices the demand for labour in the District as follows:—

"The demand for labour is beginning to exceed the supply, and though this District, with a little assistance from Durrung, has hitherto met its requirements, Planters are now beginning to have recourse to importations from Bengal and Hindustan. The growing trade of the District is fast finding occupation and maintenance for those who worked for the Planters, and it is more profitable, as well as more pleasant for the Ryot, to grow and sell mustard, rice, and cotton than to work in a Tea garden. The Ryot is beginning to clear himself from the indebtedness in which he was sunk by the famine of 1857 and an advance loses much of its attractions: very few coolies have hitherto been imported from Bengal."

16. DURRUNG.—Next to Luckimpore the largest clearances made during the year appear to have been in Durrung. The area now under Tea cultivation in this District is 4,734 acres, or considerably more than double what it was last year. The outturn of manufactured Tea was 58,800 lbs., or nearly three times the outturn of the preceding season. Captain Lamb, the Deputy Commissioner, says that there is an abundance of local labour available in the District, provided the plantations are well situated in the vicinity of the large villages which can be drawn on for labour. Captain Lamb adds that the Ryots are beginning to look on service in Tea factories as more profitable than attending to their crops. It will be observed that in the Nowgong District Mr. Raban reports quite differently as regards the Ryots of his District, which is separated from Durrung only by the River Berhampooter; the cause of this difference of feeling may be ascribed to the Durrung District being inhabited by Cacharies, a hardworking industrious people, from whom, before the growth of Tea planting in the District itself, labourers for the rest of Assam were obtained; the population of Nowgong on the other hand is thoroughly Assamese.

17. So anxious are Planters in Durrung to exclude others from settling near them that many have purchased large tracts of waste land

in the vicinity of their present plantations, and as all these lots have been sold without survey and their boundaries are unknown, it is impossible, in most instances, for new settlers to acquire land in the neighbourhood of old plantations, which of course are near the most eligible [illegible] as regards labour. The Planters in Durrung have also succeeded in effecting a combination among themselves to prevent any competition at the land sales, and the land in Durrung has consequently been almost all of it sold at, or very little above, the upset price.

18. KAMROOP.—The Kamroop District was, I believe, the last of all the Districts of Assam (with the exception of Gowalparah) into which Tea planting was introduced. One thousand one hundred and fifty acres were brought under cultivation during the year of review, making a total area of 2,703 acres now cultivated with Tea in this District. The Deputy Commissioner seems to think that the operation of the Sale Rules has tended to discourage settlers, as he says that they consider it a great hardship and injustice that lands prospected and selected by them at considerable trouble and expense should be put up to public sale, at which they may be outbid by people, who thus reap the fruits of their labour and experience.

19. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that Planters in his District will soon have to rely entirely on imported coolies to work their gardens, as local labour is becoming exhausted, wages having risen so very high that a cooly after a short period of service realizes sufficient to become independent and turn cultivator, when he makes more by the sale of his produce than he would by remaining in service.

20. GOWALPARAH.—Gowalparah is a permanently-settled District, and, with one exception, the twenty-two Tea gardens in it are all owned by Natives, who lease their land from the Zemindars rent-free for the first two or three years, from which would appear that Zemindars are beginning to encourage Tea planting. Captain Morton reports thus of the local labour by which these Tea estates are worked:—

"The coolies on the estates are for the most part paid in kind. They receive an advance of, say, Rupees 30, and enter into agreement to serve so many years. Whilst in service they receive a seer of rice besides a little oil and salt per diem, and a *Burkapur* (cotton covering) and *Gamcha* (cloth to tie round the head) annually. A small amount in the way of cash payment is deducted annually from the original advance.

"There certainly are to be found men who will accept service on such terms in preference to the free and highly paid service of Government, but it is not to be wondered at that the gardens dependent on their labour are very backward."

21. The following extract from Captain Morton's Report will explain why European Planters have not settled in Gowalparah:—

"There is no lack of good soil for Tea in this District. The land under the Garrow Hills is perhaps second to none in Assam, but the permanent settlement of Gowalparah will, so long as any land in Assam is to be brought or [illegible] from Government, debar Europeans from en[illegible] the District."

22. GENERAL REMARKS.—At the close of t[illegible] year of report there were 366 Proprietors of Te[illegible] plantations in Assam, of these nineteen [illegible] exhibited in the Di[illegible] trict Returns as

1.	Assam Tea Company.	Limited Liability
2.	Upper Assam ditto.	Companies, the nam[illegible]
3.	Debroogbur ditto.	of which are given
4.	British India ditto.	the margin, 198
5.	Luckimpore ditto.	individual Europe[illegible]
6.	Muttuck ditto.	Planters or Europe[illegible]
7.	Jorehaut ditto.	Firms, consisting
8.	Golaghat ditto.	two or more perso[illegible]
9.	Seebsagur ditto.	in partnership, [illegible]
10.	East India ditto.	149 are Natives.
11.	Bishnath ditto.	
12.	Durrung ditto.	
13.	Tezpore ditto.	
14.	Colonial ditto.	
15.	Imperial ditto.	
16.	Amicable ditto.	
17.	Cachar and Assam ditto.	
18.	Central Assam ditto.	
19.	Lower Assam ditto.	

23. The gre[illegible] portion of the N[illegible] Proprietors are the Seebsagur District, and the extent of [illegible] operations, with few exceptions, are not exhibi[illegible] in the Return received from that District believe that several of these Native Propri[illegible] are merely owners of grants with nominal [illegible] ances on them.

24. The total area of waste land taken for Tea planting in Assam is 5,16,475 acres; this about a twelfth portion only, or 43 [illegible] has been brought under cultivation, 12,838 acres cleared and planted in the [illegible] report.

25. The outturn of last year wa[illegible] lbs. of manufactured Tea, being ov[illegible] lbs. less than what was estimated [illegible] year. In two Districts, *viz.*, Luckimpo[illegible] Nowgong, there is a decrease shewn in t[illegible] turn as compared with last year; in th[illegible] four Districts the crop appears to ha[illegible] more abundant, and an increase—[illegible] not a very large one—is shewn over t[illegible] of 1863.

26. The estimated outturn for the [illegible] year, *i. e.*, 1865, is 32,26,765 lbs., [illegible] obtained would give the value as re[illegible] England of the Tea trade of Assam [illegible] 3,00,000 lbs.

27. There are 36,258 labourers ([illegible] women and children) employed in t[illegible] gardens in Assam. Of this number 11,[illegible] imported and 24,341 are local. View[illegible] extent of land under cultivation, there[illegible] grounds for apprehension that some of t[illegible] already cleared must be allowed to run ag[illegible] jungles during the ensuing year since the [illegible] of labourers available does not give even [illegible] for each acre under cultivation, and we kn[illegible] the concurrent testimony of the best [illegible] experienced Planters that no factory [illegible] efficiently worked with a less pro[illegible] labour.

28. No Returns have been kept of t[illegible] of deaths and desertions amongst [illegible] labourers, but under the operations o[illegible] recently passed for regulating Cooly C[illegible] information on these important heads wi[illegible] wanting in future.